



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

En 2017

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1927. (PAGES 7 AND 8)

Part 3.—Notifications by Government.

CONCLUSIONS

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914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Commitments, Dispositions, Loans, Payments	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

TABLE

Art St. Group, September 7, 1957.

ESTIMATION OF LEAVE

Feb. 22, 1927.

APPENDIX

No. 387.—Mr. M. E. V. Bell, F.C.S., an barrister-at-law, to be Special Settlement Officer, Party No. 12, and Special Assistant to the Commissioners of Customs and South Aust.

Port St. George, September 8, 1857.

No. 508—Mr. W. R. K. G. Morandien Raja Aiyangar, Deputy Collector in general duty, Madras, to sit temporarily as Collector of Madras, in relief of Mr. H. H. Ellis, I.C.S., proceeding on other duty.

No. 509—Mr. E. B. Colville, I.C.S., on his return from leave, is set as Collector of Madras, relieving Mr. R. K. G. Morandien Raja Aiyangar, Deputy Collector.

No. 316.—In *undictator* of Public Department
notified No. 800, published at page 1454 of
Part I of the *Seri B. Ganes Ganth*, dated 29
September 1927, N.B.W., Van Nohar A. Appa-
dass P.N., Deputy Collector in the South Arcot
District, to act temporarily as Collector and Magistrate,
South Arcot, is noted at No. A. G.
Lach. I.C.S.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927
(O. G. M. No. 824, P. No. 1).

No. 311.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.
POLICE.

Sinh, the 10th August 1927.

No. P 21-13 27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Government-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely:—

I. After sub-rule (4) of rule 32 of the said rules, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—
“(5) A license granted under rule 21 of the British Bahaduran Arms Rules, 1927, may be counter-signed by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British India Office, as well throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, and, if so counter-signed, shall be deemed to be a license granted under this rule.”

II. After sub-rule (2) of rule 37 of the said rules the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—
“(3) A license granted under rule 21 of the British Bahaduran Arms Rules, 1927, may be counter-signed by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British India Office, as well throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, and, if so counter-signed, shall be deemed to be a license granted under this rule.”

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927
(O. G. M. No. 825, P. No. 1).

No. 312.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Sinh, the 11th August 1927.

No. M. 1812.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1924 (IV of 1924), the Government-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

1. In Form (c) of the Form to rule 17 of the said rules, after the word and letter “Form E” the words and letters “or Form EE” shall be inserted.

2. In entry No. 8 in Schedule II to the said rules:—

(i) In the second column for the letter “E” the letters “EE” shall be substituted.

(ii) In the fourth column for the words “one hundred pounds of gunpowder” the words “ fifty pounds of gunpowder ” shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules:—

(a) Condition 8 contained in Form D shall be omitted and modified 9 shall be renumbered 8.

(b) For Form E, the following form shall be substituted, namely:—

“FORM E.

(Schedule 8 of Schedule II.)

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required for blasting purposes.

(FORM OF CHANGE)

(Issued in a Presidency-town or its suburbs as required by the Commissioner of Police, and

showed by the District Magistrate or any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.)

Name, etc., of licensee.	
Place of residence.	
Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	
Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lb. of gunpowder and 10 lb. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	
Date on which license expires.	The 31st December 19

District,
19



(Signature)
(Designation)

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1924, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep a register of all receipts and issues of such fire as the Local Government may from time to time direct. He shall submit a return and register in any Magistrate or to a Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, when ever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantial constructed air-tight building approved by such officer as the Local Government may provide or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and shall stand on a level to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from damage without.

4. All articles or substances of an explosible highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a distance from the explosive and from any no part of a building or fireproof safe, magazine, store, and no person entering such room or any building or such safe shall have or carry with him any matches or lighted pipe or any other article.

5. Neither the building nor the safe shall be used for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the dangerous safe referred to above, shall have any opening or vent to the interior thereof.

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, or fireproof safe, in which no explosive other than safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway flag signals and percussion caps are kept.

6. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial tank, bag, cask or other receptacle made and stored so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

7. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars entered upon his license

by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

3. All boxes, shrapnel of stock or shells of any-kind shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

FORM NO.

(ANNEX 8 OF GOVERNMENT II.)

License to possess gunpowder required for blasting purposes.

(FREE OF CHARGE.)

(Granted to a Freeholder, tenant, or other person or to a Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and otherwise by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate of the second class specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf.)

Name, etc., of licensee.	
Place of residence.	
Place, with full details, where gun powder is to be possessed.	
Maximum quantity of gunpowder (not exceeding 50 lb.) to be kept at any one time.	
Date on which license expires	The 31st December 19

District,
19

Seal.

(Signature)

(Designation)

Conditions.

1. The license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The gunpowder shall be kept, within a building or a substantial one, bag, container or other such, made and stored so as to prevent the gunpowder catching and unauthorized access from having access thereto.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the gunpowder and from any room or part of a building, fireplace, safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. The licensee in which the gunpowder is kept shall not have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars entered upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

6. All boxes, shrapnel of stock or shells of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

(7) In the condition endorsed on Form B—

(a) after condition 2 the following condition shall be inserted, namely:—

"1A. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do."

(b) in condition 3 after the word "holding" the words "approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe" shall be inserted.

(c) in the condition endorsed on Form 2, after condition 4, the following condition shall be inserted, namely:—

"1A. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do."

(d) in the conditions endorsed on Form 1, after condition 2, the following condition shall be inserted, namely:—

"1A. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do."

M. G. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, September 4, 1927.

No. 132—M. R. R. B. Srinivasulu Nayudu Gera, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Salem sub-division, leave on average pay, without medical certificate, for two months and twenty-one days, from date of relief.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 4, 1927.

No. 134.—Mr. W. B. John, Offending District Superintendent of Police, Madurai, an extension of leave on half average pay for two days from 25th to 27th.

Fort St. George, September 14, 1927.

No. 135.—Mr. K. B. Laxmi, Superintendent of Police, Madurai, an extension of leave on half average pay for two days from 25th to 27th.

POSTINGS.

Fort

No. 141—G. V. Srinivasulu Nayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madurai, an extension of leave on half average pay for two days from 25th to 27th.

No. 142—M. R. B. Srinivasulu Nayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madurai, an extension of leave on half average pay for two days from 25th to 27th.

No. 143—M. R. B. Srinivasulu Nayudu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madurai, an extension of leave on half average pay for two days from 25th to 27th.

form may be obtained from the Chief Secretary in Government.

15. No allegation that an Application Form or letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office certificate for posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

16. No recommendation except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for selection.

SYLLABUS.

Syllabus of Elementary Mathematics.

The course is as follows:—

(1) *Arithmetic*.—The whole of arithmetic. (The use of algebraical symbols and processes will be permitted.)

(2) *Algebra*.—The four simple rules; Fractions; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple; Factors; Remainder Theorem; Preparation; Simple Equations of one or more unknown quantities with easy problems; Quadratic Equations, with easy problems and theory of Quadratic Equations, Graphs and their applications. (Candidates should be provided with squared paper.)

(3) *Geometry*.—Practical and Theoretical Geometry.

The questions on Practical Geometry will be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with any extensions of them. All figures should be drawn accurately, for which purpose every candidate should provide himself with a graduated scale, a pair of set squares, a protractor, a compass and a hard pencil.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry will deal with the subjects enumerated in Schedule B (and may include any others and numerical illustrations). Any proof of a proposition will be accepted which appears to the candidates to form part of a systematic treatment of the subjects. In the proof of the theorems hypothesized constructions will be permitted.

SCHEDULE A.

(Candidates will be provided with squared paper.)

Reasons of angles and of straight lines.
Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.
Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.
Construction of parallel to a given straight line.
Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportion.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 5 or 6 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

SCHEDULE B.

Angles at a point.

Parallel straight lines.

Triangles and quadrilateral figures.

Triangles and quadrilateral areas.

Simple loci.

The circle.

Proportion, similar triangles.

Port St. George, August 29, 1927.
(G.O. No. 565, Justice).

No. 155.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1888, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st October 1927, the villages noted in column (3) of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column (2) and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column (5).

SCHEDULE.

Code which is to be attached to the Police station to which attached.	Police station to which attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which the village is situated.	Police station to which attached.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gungah.	Kilang.	Ardukegah	Teluk.	Teluk.
		Bahau		
		Batu		
		Batu		
		Batu		
		Batu		
		Batu		
		Batu		
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		Batu		
		Batu		
		Batu		
Gungah.	Kilang.	Ardukegah	Teluk.	Teluk.
		Bahau		
		Batu		
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		Batu		
		Batu		
		Batu		
Gungah.	Kilang.	Ardukegah	Teluk.	Teluk.
		Bahau		
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		Batu		

Office in which the present residence is situated.	Police station to which the present residence is attached.	Name of village.	Office in which the residence is situated.	Police station to which the residence is attached.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Police-station.	Police-station.	Kandipala ..	Police-station.	Police-station.
		Nagapala ..		
		Kandipala ..		
		Kandipala ..		
		Kandipala ..		
		Kandipala ..		
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Police-station.	Police-station.	Kandipala ..	Police-station.	Police-station.
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		Kandipala ..		
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Police-station.	Police-station.	Kandipala ..	Police-station.	Police-station.
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		Kandipala ..		
Police-station.	Police-station.	Kandipala ..	Police-station.	Police-station.
		Kandipala ..		
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, September 13, 1927.

No. 132.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, the 26th August 1927.

No. F. 301-D.R. 121.—The following Resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 115 of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on this 26th day of August 1927, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

For rule 45 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"45. A Local Government may make rules laying down the principles governing the allotment to officers serving under its administrative control, for use by them as residences, of such buildings owned or leased by it, or such portions thereof, as the Local Government may make available for the purpose. Such rules may lay down different principles for buildings in different localities or in respect of different classes of residences, and may provide for the circumstances in which such an officer shall be considered to be in occupation of a residence.

45a. I This rule applies, with effect, from the 1st April 1924, to members of the Services and to Government servants holding the posts included in the schedule to this rule and to Government servants who hold in a substantive capacity posts borne on the rolls of the services included therein.

45b. For the purpose of the assessment of rent, the capital cost of a residence owned by Government shall include the cost or value of sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, but exclude the cost or value of the site (including expenditure on its preparation); and shall be either—

(a) the cost of acquiring or reconstructing the residence and any special expenditure incurred after acquisition or reconstruction; or, where this is not known,

(b) the present value of the residence.

Note.—The cost of sanitation or special expenditure not included in capital cost of preparation, unless such sanitation or repairs and is reconstruction, or unless expenditure of the nature of work by work of a nature expenditure character.

Provided that—

(1) a Local Government may make rules providing the manner in which the present value of residences shall be determined;

(2) a Local Government may make rules determining what expenditure is to be regarded, for the purpose of sub-section (a) above, as expenditure upon the preparation of a site;

(3) a Local Government may, for houses which should be considered, enforce a regulation of all residences of a specified class or houses which a specified area, to be constructed under the rules referred to in proviso (1) above, and may assess the capital cost of any or all such residences on the basis of such regulations;

(4) the capital cost, however estimated, shall not take into consideration (i) any charges on account of establishment and lands and plant other than such as were actually charged direct to the work in connection with the residence was constructed by Government, or (ii) in other cases, the estimated amount of such charges;

H. O. STOKER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(v) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, waive off a specified portion of the capital cost of a residence—

(1) when a portion of the residence must be set aside, by the officer in charge, the residence is situated, for the reception of official and non-official visitors visiting him on business, or

(2) when it is ascertained that the capital cost, as determined under the above rules, would be grossly in excess of the proper value of the accommodation provided;

(c) in assessing the cost or value of the sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings, a Local Government may by rules determine whatever to be regarded as fittings for this purpose.

III. The standard cost of a residence shall be calculated as follows:—

(a) In the case of leased residences the standard cost shall be the sum paid to the lessor plus an addition determined under rules which a Local Government may make, for parking, during the period of lease, such charges for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs and for special expenditure as additions or abatements as may be a charge on Government and for the interest on such capital expenditure, as also for municipal and other taxes payable by Government.

(b) In the case of residences owned by Government, the standard cost shall be calculated on the capital cost of the residence, and shall be either—

(1) a percentage of such capital cost, equal to such rate of interest as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council plus an addition for municipal and other taxes payable by Government and for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs, such addition being determined under rules which a Local Government may make; or

(2) 6 per cent per annum of such capital cost, whichever is less.

(c) In both cases standard cost shall be expressed as estimated for a calendar month and shall be equal to one twelfth of the annual cost as calculated above, subject to the proviso that, in special localities or in respect of special classes of residences, a Local Government may fix a standard cost to cover a period greater than one month, but not greater than one year. Where a Local Government takes action under this provision standard cost as fixed shall not be a larger proportion of the annual cost than the proportion which the period of occupation as prescribed under clause 2 above bears to one year.

Note 1.—For the purpose of sub-clauses (a) and (b) above, the additions for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs shall not include anything for the establishment and maintenance of charges payable to the owner of the residence provided for in clause II.

Note 2.—A Local Government may by rules permit additions and abatements, the rate of which does not exceed a specified percentage of the capital cost of the residence, to be made during the period in the rule may determine, without the cost of the residence being increased.

IV. When Government supplies an estate with a residence leased or owned by Government, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(a) The rate of accommodation supplied shall not, except at the officer's own request, exceed that which is appropriate to the status of the occupant.

(b) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, he shall pay rent for the residence, and such rent shall be the standard rent as defined in clause III above or 10 per cent of his monthly remuneration, whichever is less.

(c) Nothing contained in clause (b) above shall apply to a person a Local Government from—

(i) grouping, after the standard rent has been calculated under the provisions of clause III

above, a number of residences, whether in a particular area or of a particular class or class, for the purpose of assessment of rent, subject to the following conditions being fulfilled:—

(1) that the basis of assessment is uniform; and

(2) that the amount taken from any officer shall not exceed 10 per cent of his monthly remuneration;

(d) taking a rent in excess of that prescribed in sub-clause (b) above from an officer—

(1) who is not required or permitted to reside on duty at the station at which the residence is supplied to him; or

(2) who, at his own request, is supplied with accommodation which exceeds that which is appropriate to the status of the post held by him; or

(3) who is in receipt of a compensatory allowance granted on account of loss of office.

V. In special circumstances, for reasons which should be recorded, a Local Government—

(a) may, by general or special order, grant rent free accommodation to any officer or class of officers, or

(b) may, by special order, waive or reduce the amount of rent to be recovered from any officer.

VI. If a residence is supplied with services, other than water-supply, sanitary or electric installations and fittings, such as furniture, tennis court, swimming pool, etc., at the cost of Government, rent shall be charged for these in addition to the rent payable under clause IV. The tenant will also be required to pay motor hire and the cost of the water, electric energy, etc., consumed. A Local Government may make rules prescribing how the additional rent and charges shall be determined, and such rules may also authorize the remission or reduction of the additional rent or charge in special circumstances for reasons which should be recorded.

VII. A Local Government may by rules prescribe that this rule shall apply, with effect from any date not earlier than the 1st of April 1924, to any Government servant or class of Government servants other than those mentioned in the rule.

VIII. Nothing contained in this rule shall be operative as to require payment of rent, for the occupation of residences supplied by Government, by their servants of the Crown in India who have been exempted from such payment by order of the Secretary of State in Council, or to affect the amount of rent or charges payable by those servants of the Crown in India, in whose case the amount so payable is prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

IX. 1. This rule applies to Government servants other than those to whom rule 45a applies or is made applicable under the provisions of clause VII of that rule, or than those comprising residences belonging to a State Railway, or vested at the cost of railway revenues.

II. For the purpose of sub-clause (b) of clause III, the capital cost of a residence owned by Government shall not include the cost or value of such special services and installations (including furniture, tennis courts and sanitary, water-supply or electric installations and fittings) as it may contain; and shall be either—

(a) the cost of acquiring or constructing the residence, including the cost of site and its preparation and any special expenditure incurred in the acquisition or construction; or, when this is not known,

(b) the present value of the residence including the value of site.

Note.—The cost of extension or special repairs shall not be added to capital cost or present value, unless such extension or repairs result in accommodation as distinct from replacement of the existing type of work by work of a more expensive character.

Provided that—

(i) a Local Government may make rules prescribing the manner in which the present value of residences, including sites, shall be determined;

(ii) a Local Government may make rules determining what expenditure is to be regarded for the purpose of sub-clause (a) above as expenditure upon the preparation of a site;

(iii) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, authorize a revaluation of all residences of specified sites or classes within a specified area to be conducted under the value assessed to in portion (i) above, and may revise the capital cost of any or all such residences on the basis of such revaluation;

(iv) the capital cost, however calculated, shall not take into consideration (1) any charges on account of establishment and tools and plant other than such as were actually charged direct to the work in cases in which the residence was constructed by Government, or (2) in other cases, the estimated amount of such charges;

(v) a Local Government may, for reasons which should be recorded, write off a specified portion of the capital cost of a residence—

(1) when a portion of the residence must be set aside, by the Government servant to whom the residence is allotted, for the reception of official and non-official visitors visiting him on business; or

(2) when it is satisfied that the capital cost, as determined under the above rules, would be greatly in excess of the proper value of the accommodation provided;

(vi) in assessing the cost or value of the ordinary water supply and electric installations and fittings, a Local Government may, by rules, determine what are to be regarded as fittings for the purpose.

III. The standard rent of a residence shall be calculated as follows—

(a) In the case of leased residences the standard rent shall be the rate paid to the owner, plus an addition determined under rules which a Local Government may make, for meeting, during the period of lease, such charges for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs and for capital expenditure as additions or alterations as may be a charge on Government and for the interest on such capital expenditure, as also for municipal and other taxes payable by Government.

(b) In the case of residences owned by Government, the standard rent shall be calculated on the capital cost of the residence, and shall be a percentage of such capital cost equal to such rate of interest as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council, plus an addition for municipal and other taxes payable by Government and for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs, such addition being determined under rules which a Local Government may make.

(c) In both cases standard rent shall be expressed as standard for a calendar month and shall be equal to one-twelfth of the annual rent as calculated above, subject to the proviso that, in special localities or in respect of special classes of residences, a Local Government may fix a standard rent to cover a period greater than one month, but not greater than one year. Where a Local Government takes action under this proviso standard rent so fixed shall not be a larger proportion of the annual rent than the proportion which the period of occupation so prescribed bears under clause I above to one year.

NOTE 1.—For the purpose of sub-clause (c) and (d) above, the addition for both ordinary and special maintenance and repairs shall not include anything for the establishment and tools and plant charged, except to the extent allowed under clause (iv) to clause II.

NOTE 2.—A Local Government may by rule permit where additional and otherwise, the cost of which does not exceed a specified percentage of the capital cost of the residence, to be made during such period as the rule may determine, subject to the cost of the residence being ascertained.

IV. When Government supplies a Government servant with a residence leased or owned by Government, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(a) The scale of accommodation supplied shall not, except at the officer's own request, exceed that which is appropriate to the status of the servant.

(b) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, he shall pay rent for the residence, and such rent shall be the standard rent, as defined in clause III above or 10 per cent of his emoluments, whichever is less.

(c) Nothing contained in clause (b) above shall operate to prevent a Local Government from—

(i) grouping, after the standard scale has been calculated under the provisions of clause III above, a number of residences, whether in a particular area, or of a particular class or classes for the purpose of assessment of rent, subject to the following conditions being fulfilled:—

(1) that the basis of assessment is uniform, and

(2) that the amount taken from any Government servant shall not exceed 40 per cent. of his emoluments;

(ii) taking a rent in excess of 10 per cent of his emoluments from a Government servant—

(1) who is not under its own administrative control; or

(2) who is not required or permitted to reside on duty at the station at which the residence is supplied to him; or

(3) who, at his own request, is supplied with accommodation which exceeds that which is appropriate to the status of the post held by him; or

(4) who is in receipt of a compensatory allowance granted on account of decrease of living.

V. In special circumstances, for reasons which should be recorded, a Local Government—

(a) may, by general or special order, grant rent-free accommodation to any Government servant or class of Government servants; or

(b) may, by special order, waive or reduce the amount of rent to be recovered from any Government servant.

VI. If a residence is supplied with one or more of the following or similar services, furniture, installations (including fittings) for water or electricity supply or for sanitary purposes, tennis court, or garden maintained at the cost of Government, rent shall be charged for these in addition to the rent payable under clause IV. The tenant will also be required to pay water hire and the cost of the water, electric charge, etc., consumed. A Local Government may make rules governing how the additional rents and charges shall be determined, and such rules may also authorize the reduction or relaxation of the additional rent or charge in special circumstances for reasons which should be recorded.

VII. Nothing contained in this rule shall so operate as to require payment of rent, for the occupation of residences supplied by Government, by those servants of the Crown in India who have been exempted from such payment by order of the Secretary of State in Council, or to subject the amount of rent or charges payable by those servants of the Crown in India, to whose case Government is payable as provided by the Secretary of State in Council.

42a. For the purposes of Rules 41a and 41b, "cashless" means—

(i) Pay;

(ii) Allowance (other than overtime fees) and commission if they are received in addition to pay as part of the authorized remuneration of a post;

(iii) Compensatory allowance, other than travelling allowance, whether drawn from general revenue or from a local fund;

(iv) Exchange Compensation Allowance;

(v) Pension, other than a pension drawn under the provisions of Chapter XXXVIII, Civil Service Regulations or compensation awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as subsequently amended.

It does not include allowances attached to the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Order of British India or the Indian Order of Merit.

Notes.—(1) The amounts of a Government award paid at post-work rate will be determined in each instance as the local Government may provide.

Notes.—(2) The amounts of an award as above made the amounts drawn by the holder of the post complete whether such of the post-work rate as he is entitled to be repaid.

REVENUE TO RULE 41a.

A.—Service.

Indian Civil Service.
Indian Police Service.
Indian Agricultural Service.
Indian Educational Service.
Indian Forest Service.
Indian Forest Engineering Service.
Indian Medical Service (Civil).
Indian Service of Engineers.
Indian Veterinary Service.
Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
Superior Service Officers of the Military Accounts Department.
Mint and Assay Departments.
Imperial Customs Service.
Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Geological Survey of India (Director, Superintendent, Joint, Assistant Superintendents and Assistants).
Indian Meteorological Service (Director-General of Meteorology and Meteorologists).
Department of Mines in India.
Anthropological Department.
Zoological Survey of India.
Survey of India, Class I.
Indian Embroidered Cloth Manufacture.
Polytechnic Department of the Government of India.
Medical Research Department (including Indian Medical Service officers).
Opium Department (including officers who joined the Department after the 31st April 1937).
Bengal Pilot Service.

B.—Post.

1. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.—

- (a) In the Postal Department—
Deputy Director-General.
Postmaster-General.
Deputy Postmaster-General.
Assistant Director-General.
Principal Postmasters (including Postmaster-General).
(b) In the Telegraph Traffic Branch—
Deputy Director-General.
Assistant Director-General.
First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch.

2. Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

3. Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and General Managers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

4. Officers of the Customs and Excise Department if on the Supplementary List.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUE).

OFFICERS.

Rule, the 27th August 1937.

No. 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India under the Finance Department (Central Revenue), No. 87, dated the 15th July 1937, namely:—

For the words "any goods imported" the words "any goods, other than opium, salt and salted fish, imported" shall be substituted.

No. 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (VIII of 1934), all articles intended for the personal use of a prince or chief in India whose permanent residence is not less than 10 years.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

OFFICERS.

Rule, the 27th August 1937.

No. 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 136 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following addition be made to the rules regulating the transshipment of goods framed by the Chief Customs Authority, Madras, and published with Notification No. 25, dated the 11th January 1935, as amended by Notification of the 14th August 1937:—

(c) After the last sentence in rule (3) insert the words:—

"A noteholding bond in the form annexed may be taken from any person to secure all such transshipments from vessels under his agency."

(d) At the end of the rules insert the following form:—

Form of noteholding bond under section 136.

Know all men by these presents that

we
of Madras and
of
are held and freely bound to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money current at Madras (Rupees) to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council or to his certain Attorney, underwritten assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs and assigns jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this day of
God there are nine hundred and
We are the above mentioned

here applied to the Collector of Customs, Madras, under the provisions of Section

159 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) for permission from time to time to tranship the goods particularised in their applications to be made to the Assistant Collector from the ships or vessels lying in the port of Madras/Neepatam or other ships or vessels lying in the said port of Madras/Neepatam for the purpose of having such goods removed to the ports of Kanchi and Pondicherry without payment of the duty payable on such goods at the said port of Madras/Neepatam and whereas the said Collector hath agreed to grant such permission upon the condition that the goods shall be taken together with one acceptable entry entering into the bond required to be taken under the rules framed under section 159 of the Sea Customs Act AND WHEREAS the said and the above bondmen as their entry have therefore agreed to enter into the above written bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the conditions hereinafter written, Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the above bondmen

shall, well and truly and under the superintendence of an officer of Customs at Madras/

Neepatam cause all consignments of goods to be transhipped from the ships or vessels transhipping such goods to other ships or vessels for consignment to the ports of Kanchi and Pondicherry and shall also in the case of every consignment of goods to be transhipped as aforesaid within 30 days of the date of clearance of the vessel on to which the consignment was transhipped satisfy the Customs Officer at Madras/Neepatam that the goods have been landed at the said port of Kanchi or Pondicherry then the above written bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named in the presence of

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named in the presence of

P. C. WOOD,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 125.—Monthly Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Provisional Government of Madras for India from October up to and including the month of July 1927 and English transactions up to and including the month of June 1927.

MEMORIAL	Proposed to 1927.			Budget Estimate, 1927-1928.
	Indian to and of July 1927.	English to and of June 1927.	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II.—Income on Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
III.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
IV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
V.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
VI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
VII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
VIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
IX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
X.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXXI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXXI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIX.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
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XXXXXXXIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXIV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXV.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVI.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,84,30,000
XXXXXXXVIII.—Income	1,42,15,000	1,42,15,000	2,84,30,000	2,8

DEPARTMENT.	Progressive total.			Budget Estimate, 1917-1918.
	Balance at 31st July, 1917.	Expended, to end of June 1917.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	13,96,202	11,381	13,98,183	12,28,800
2. Marine	11,27,739	8,999	11,31,290	13,14,800
3. Stamp	1,89,401	118	1,89,519	6,19,600
4. Postal	11,79,174	25,247	11,10,320	12,13,100
5. Transit Capital Outlay charged to Revenue	—	—	—	6,97,500
6. Repatriation	9,75,174	—	9,75,174	26,12,700
7. Interest on Warlike and Capital Accounts are kept	—	—	—	—
8. Other Revenue Expenditure Brought from Ordinary Revenue	12,74,815	248	12,75,063	89,41,400
9. (1) Other Revenue Expenditure Brought from Finance Income and Grants	—	—	—	—
10. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	—	—	—	15,100
11. Interest on Ordinary Debt	—	—	—	82,72,000
12. Interest on Advances of Debt	8,00,000	—	8,00,000	40,22,000
13. General Administration	11,17,495	1,15,479	12,32,974	2,00,28,000
14. Administration of Justice	28,68,774	30,173	28,98,947	57,46,200
15. Public and Charitable Institutions	10,79,894	7,330	10,87,224	30,47,700
16. Police	87,13,781	96,100	88,09,881	1,20,20,000
17. Public and Private	1,281	—	1,281	18,800
18. Judicial Departments	98,253	8,200	1,06,453	24,83,000
19. Education	18,68,140	43,792	19,11,932	3,17,68,000
20. Medical	18,21,862	61,121	18,82,983	31,93,000
21. Public Health	8,21,272	21,480	8,42,752	41,17,000
22. Agriculture	5,57,574	22,242	5,79,816	21,24,000
23. Education	8,51,810	30,240	8,82,050	1,05,75,000
24. Miscellaneous Departments	8,37,167	1,910	8,39,077	11,78,000
25. Civil Works	29,14,130	10,168	29,24,298	2,74,00,000
26. Public and Private	—	—	—	—
27. Transportation, Agriculture and Fisheries	10,61,470	2,08,000	12,69,470	8,61,000
28. Machinery and Printing	2,06,801	8,847	2,15,648	18,84,000
29. Miscellaneous	60,171	13	60,184	2,40,000
30. Contributions to the Central Government by Provincial Govern- ments	—	—	—	—
31. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	—	—	—	—
32. Miscellaneous Charges	—	—	—	—
Total, Expenditure charged to Revenue	5,79,12,819	8,10,000	5,87,22,819	12,81,82,000
33a. Capital Outlay on Public	2,06,121	—	2,06,121	5,46,100
33b. Construction of Irrigation, etc. Works (not charged to Revenue)	12,12,000	7,807	12,19,807	1,80,27,000
34. Capital Outlay on Technical Development	1,31,000	—	1,31,000	1,39,000
35. Civil Works (not charged to Revenue)	8,48,000	—	8,48,000	1,00,100
36. Other Provincial Works (not charged to Revenue)	—	—	—	11,00,100
37. Payments of borrowed value of Finance	5,14,180	—	5,14,180	8,00,100
38. Finance Income	—	—	—	—
39. Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	10,32,000	—	10,32,000	8,79,100
40. Advances from Provincial Loans Public-Administration of India	8,80,000	—	8,80,000	1,00,000
Total, Expenditure	6,37,85,021	8,17,807	6,46,02,828	13,49,52,100
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G. T. BHAG,
Secretary to Government.

The following letter No. T.M. 2/951, dated Port St. George, the 28th August 1917, to all Treasury Officers, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Madras, is published:—

[Subject:—Use of Income-tax refund voucher forms.]

I have the honor to state that the Income-tax Officer, Military Circle, Lahore, has intimated to this office that he will meet the use of Refund Order Book No. 61 (Yellow colour) with fifty forms for issue of refund orders in favour of Military officers from 22nd August 1917. The Sub-Treasury Officer is requested to send may kindly be notified of the above.

J. C. NIXON,
Assistant-Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Port St. George, September 2, 1917.

No. 145.—The licence granted under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the undersigned pastor in the duty noted against his name is hereby cancelled:—

Mr. Kodil P. Soman of the London Missionary Society, Church of the Annapur district—10th March 1917.

No. 146.—The licence granted under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872,

to the undersigned gentleman as the data cited against his name are hereby cancelled.—

The Reverend Lucius White of the Strict Baptist Mission, Balak, dated 12th November 1924.

No. 124.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1875, the Government mention the issue of licences to the undersigned gentleman to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.—

Mr. Peligros Lobo of the Coptic and Indian Coptic Mission, residing at Tambala in the taluk of Perakudi in the District of Arcot.

Mr. Puccanama Mathew of the London Missionary Church, residing at Pambidi in the taluk of Gooty in the District of Anantapur.

G. T. BOAB,
Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

LEAVE AND DEPUTATION

Fort St. George, September 10, 1927.

No. 88.—In partial confirmation of Marine Department Memorandum No. 34, dated 7th May 1927, published at page 746 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th May 1927, Mr. B. C. Hirston, M.B.E., M.I.M.E., Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Government (on leave), will be considered to have been on leave from 21st May 1927 to 10th June 1927 (inclusive) and to have been on deputation in England from 20th June 1927 to 21st July 1927 (inclusive) in connection with the design and supply of new ball joints for the pipelines of the dredge "Lord Wellington" and to have been on leave again from 1st August 1927 to 1st October 1927 (inclusive).

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927.

No. 81.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Tadarina Port Trust Act, 1904 (Madras Act II of 1904), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to appoint Mr. O. B. Rottenbury, M. A., M. S., to be a Trustee of the Port of Tadarina, vide Mr. E. J. Milon, manager.

Fort St. George, September 12, 1927.

No. 82.—Mr. O. B. Rottenbury, M. A., M. S., Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Visagapatam Harbour Works, to officiate as Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to the Government of Madras, for a further period of thirty-nine days from 11th August to 10th September 1927 (both days inclusive).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927.

No. 83.—Under section 13 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1904 (II of 1904), Mr. B. B. Desai, Director of Marine, Port & Co., Limited, Madras, has been elected by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, vide Sir Mackenzie Esq., Governor.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927.

No. 84.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (f) of section 1 of the India Ports Act (XV of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment: In Notification No. 34, dated 2nd October 1925, published on page 1004 and 1101 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd October 1925.—

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Under the heading "Madras" for the entry "The Executive Engineer, Cochin Harbour Division," the entry "The Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to Government" shall be substituted.

Fort St. George, September 1, 1927.

No. 85.—Statement showing the financial position of the Madras Port Fund for the official year 1926-27.

Fund.	Opening balance		Receipts.						Charge	
	Governmental securities	Cash	Ordinary receipts	Lottery proceeds	Income from property	Income from other sources	Total	Repaid to Govt.	Ordinary charges	Excess available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras Port Fund.	Rs. 54,250	Rs. 16,985 4 7	Rs. 7,70,286 8 8	..	..	..	Rs. 7,70,286 8 8	Rs. 2,41,048	Rs. 5,29,238 4 8	..

Fund.	Charges—cont.		Budget grant.	Allocated grant.	Closing balance		Total	
	Income tax	Income tax on property			Cash.	Government securities	Total	Excess available
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Madras Port Fund.	Rs. 1,00,150 0 0	Rs. 1,00,150 0 0	Rs. 1,00,150 0 0	Rs. 1,00,150 0 0	Rs. 1,00,150 0 0	..

(a) The sum of Rs. 207-1-0 is retained from the receipts and there is no balance of charges.

(b) The income tax contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Port Trust Board.

(c) Rs. 10,000 to the Port Trust Board (Madras) Department, dated 17th March 1927.

(d) This includes the interest of Rs. 100 with the Deputy Port Commissioner.

Fort St. George, September 18, 1927.

No. 68.—Under section 12 of the Tamilian Port Trust Act, 1924 (11 of 1924), Mr. Leo Kelly has been elected by the Tamilian Chamber of Commerce to be a Justice of the Port of Tuticorin, vice Mr. V. Aikim, resigned.

G. T. DOAG,
Secretary to Government.

LAW DEPARTMENT. (General.)

LEAVE

Fort St. George, September 4, 1927.

No. 611.—M.R. Ry. F. Appa Ravi Aravali, District Muzer, Coimbatore, study leave under rule 31 of the Panchmahal Rules for one year from the 1st October 1927 to the 30th September 1928 and having on half average pay for two and a half months from the 1st October 1928 in continuation thereof to enable him to undertake a course of legal studies at one of the Inns of Courts in London.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927.

No. 612.—M.R. Ry. T. R. Ramakrishnan Sastri Aravali, District Muzer, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and posted to the Sub-Court, Bellary, with effect from the 15th September 1927.

No. 613.—M.R. Ry. A. S. Vinayakam Appa Aravali, District Muzer, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and posted to the Sub-Court, Salem, vice M.R. Ry. P. Narayana Rao Narayana Gern appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge from about the 25th September 1927.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWER.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927.

No. 614.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of Special Magistrate for the places specified against their names conferred on the undersigned gentlemen:—

M.R. Ry. Gopala Ramakrishna Mudaliyar Aravali (resigned his appointment)—Bench of Magistrate at Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.

M.R. Ry. Elango Ramakrishna Appa Narayana Aravali (resigned his appointment)—Bench of Magistrate at Tenkasi in the district of Tanjore.

M.R. Ry. George Velasquez Job Aravali (resigned his appointment)—Bench of Magistrate at Tirupattur in the district of North Arcot.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927.

M.R. Ry. Velayudha Chetti Adichikappa Chetti Udayappa Chetti Kodirama Chettiyar Ramaswami Chettiyar Aravali (resigned his appointment)—Collector for the area comprised within the limits of the Sakthi Police Station including the Union of Kumbakonam in the district of Madurai.

Fort St. George, September 10, 1927.

M.R. Ry. Perinbadu Chittirambath Ram Aravali (resigned his appointment)—Bench of Magistrate at Calicut in the district of Malabar.

Fort St. George, September 12, 1927.

M.R. Ry. Kavalagudi Kappaswami Appayagari Kottari Appayagari Aravali (resigned his appointment)—Bench of Magistrate at Tirunelveli in the district of Tiruchirappalli.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, September 2, 1927.

No. 615.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified against their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, Home (Judicial), dated the 15th August 1926, published at Mysore 1926 and 1941 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 24th March as amended by subsequent notifications:—

Mr. Sheriff Abdul Khader Sahib } Bench of
Magistrate at Annamalai
H. O. John Thakshin } Bench of
Magistrate in the district
of North Arcot.

Khemarabhin Adom Gadir Bataha Amirabhin Sahib Sahabdar—Bench of Magistrate at Tanjore in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927.

M.R. Ry. A. Jayappa Mudaliyar Aravali—Bench of Magistrate at Tirunelveli in the district of Tanjore.

M.R. Ry. Rangai Kathappa Pillai Subrahmanyasa Pillai Aravali—Bench of Magistrate at Tenkasi in the district of Tanjore.

M.R. Ry. Wanduram Rajagopal } Bench of
Magistrate at Wanduram
Mudaliyar Aravali } Bench of
Magistrate in the district
of North Arcot.

M.R. Ry. W. Harikrishna Chettiyar Aravali of Wanduram } Bench of
Magistrate at Wanduram
V. R. Mahammed Mudaliyar } Bench of
Magistrate at Wanduram
Sahib Sahabdar } Bench of
Magistrate at Wanduram

M.R. Ry. Rangappa Narayana Aravali—Bench of Magistrate at Tirupattur in the district of North Arcot.

M.R. Ry. Kippurappan Nila } Bench of
Magistrate at Cheryar
M.R. Ry. N. Rangappa Chettiyar } Bench of
Magistrate at Cheryar

M.R. Ry. N. Rangappa Chettiyar Aravali } Bench of
Magistrate at Cheryar
M.R. Ry. N. Rangappa Chettiyar Aravali } Bench of
Magistrate at Cheryar

M.R. Ry. Pydala Venkata Narayana Gurusu—Bench of Magistrate at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927.

Veta Ravathi Kadir Bataha Ravathi Sahib Sahabdar—Collector for the area comprised within the limits of the Sakthi Police Station including the Union of Kumbakonam in the district of Madurai.

Haji Abdul Hamid Sahib—Bench of Magistrate at Nageswaram in the district of Tanjore.

M.R. Ry. Poyyali Kallur Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar Aravali—Bench of Magistrate at Aruppukottai and Palayamkottai Unions in the district of Madurai.

Fort St. George, September 8, 1927.

M.R. Ry. Swami Kanna Vincent Aravali—Bench of Magistrate at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, September 10, 1927.

M.R. Ry. Rangappa Subbarao Palayamkottai Mudaliyar Aravali—Bench of Magistrate at Calicut in the district of Malabar.

Port St. George, September 6, 1917.

No. 613.—Under section 187 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers in the districts noted against their names are authorised to take down the confessions of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R. Ry. T. Rajanatha Mudaliyar Avergal, Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate—North Arcot.

Mr. P. B. Richter, I.L.S., Joint Magistrate—Chittoor.

M.R. Ry. Rao Subh J. Sastry, Deputy District Officer, Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate—Cuddalore.

Port St. George, September 7, 1917.

M.R. Ry. T. V. Narayanaiah Parthasa Gura, Assistant Sessions Judge—Villupputur.

Port St. George, September 8, 1917.

No. 617.—Under section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, XVIII of 1923, M.R. Ry. A. Ramaswami Chetti, Second-class Magistrate in the district of Madurai, is empowered to record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under Chapter XIV of the said Code or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the enquiry or trial.

No. 618.—Under section 192 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by Acts XVIII and XXXVII of 1923, the Government hereby empower M.R. Ry. A. Ramaswami Chetti, Second-class Magistrate in the district of Madurai, to pass orders as to first offenders.

Port St. George, September 8, 1917.

No. 619.—Under section 14 of the Madras Children Act, 1923, the Local Government specially authorises the undersigned Special-class Magistrates in the districts noted against their names to exercise all the powers conferred on courts by the Act:—

M.R. Ry. Velamankulam G. Kall Pillai—Tiruchirappalli.

Port St. George, September 8, 1917.

M.R. Ry. A. Ramaswami Chetti—Madurai.

Port St. George, September 7, 1917.

No. 620.—Under section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers in the districts noted against their names are empowered to take cognisance from the witnesses of second and third class magistrates:—

M.R. Ry. V. Nagaji Rao Parthasa Gura, Second-class First-class Magistrate—Salem.

Port St. George, September 10, 1917.

M.R. Ry. D. Srinivasappa Parthasa Gura, Deputy Magistrate—East Godavari.

Port St. George, September 8, 1917.

No. 621.—Under section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers in the districts noted against their names are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class and under section 27 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to record statements and confessions under section 184, to administer the

detection of accused persons in the custody of the police under section 167 and to pass orders as to first offenders under section 162 (1), Criminal Procedure Code:—

M.R. Ry. Velamankulam G. Kall Pillai, Stationary Sub-Magistrate—Tiruchirappalli.

Port St. George, September 6, 1917.

M.R. Ry. Jayaputta Narayanaiah Ekkimajala Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate—Chittoor.

Port St. George, September 8, 1917.

No. 622.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ramaswami Subh Babu to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sombiah in the district of Chingleput and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for that area.

No. 623.—The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. Koman Ramaswami Subh Babu, Special First-class Magistrate in the district of Chingleput to take cognisance under sections (a) and (b) of section 159 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1913, of all the offences specified in section 260 of the Code, except those under clauses (f) and (g) of that section arising within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sombiah.

Port St. George, September 8, 1917.

No. 624.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Rao Subh Velchud Palaniswami Subhramanyu Mudaliyar Avergal to be a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates of Tirupur in the district of Tirunelveli and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the Bench of Magistrates established for that area.

Port St. George, September 10, 1917.

No. 625.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R. Ry. V. M. Parthasamtha Ayyangar, Sub-Registrar of Malian, Tiruchirappalli, in the district of South Arcot, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Malian, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as an specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 1 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Special Sessions Act, 1905, which may be committed within the limits of the village of Malian, Piramandur, Sengaliam (K6) and Annapuram, Tirunelveli, in the district of South Arcot:—

I. *Delivery powers*—Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Section 14—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II. *Additional powers*—Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

(2) They shall come into force on the 15th day of July 1927.

Appointment of Judges.

3. (1) As soon as may be after the coming into force of these Rules the Chief Justice of each of the High Courts referred to in sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1925 (hereinafter called "the Act") shall select to the Lord Chancellor through the Secretary of State for India the names of such number of judges of the Court (including, if he thinks fit, the name of the Chief Justice himself) not exceeding six, as he may consider necessary for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction under the Act and these Rules.

(2) Upon the approval of the Lord Chancellor to any nomination so submitted being signified to the Chief Justice by the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Justice shall assign the names so approved to be seated in the most efficient Court (or, in the case of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in the Court of Appeal) as judges appointed to exercise jurisdiction under the Act, and the judges whose names shall have been so notified shall themselves have power to exercise jurisdiction accordingly.

(3) At any time after the first nomination under these Rules has been approved, the Chief Justice may propose the names of a further judge or judges to take the place of, or to exercise jurisdiction in addition to, the judge or judges for the time being having power under the Act; and when such further nominations are approved they shall be notified as aforesaid.

4. Every petition under the Act shall be heard by a single judge summoned and appointed as hereinafter provided, sitting without a jury, and subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, an appeal shall lie to a bench of two other judges who have been similarly constituted and appointed against any decree or order which would be appealable if it had been pronounced proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1925, and shall be disposed of accordingly. Each such bench shall be constituted by the Chief Justice as soon as may arise.

5. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to prevent the exercise of any ultimate right of appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Petition.

6. All proceedings under the Act shall be commenced by filing a petition in which shall be attached a certified copy of the certificate of the marriage.

7. (1) In the body of a petition praying for the dissolution of a marriage shall be stated—

(a) the place and date of the marriage and the name, status and domicile of the wife before the marriage;

(b) the status of the husband and his domicile at the time of the marriage and at the time when the petition is presented, and his occupation and the place or places of residence of the parties at the time of institution of the suit;

(c) the principal permanent addresses where the parties have abided, including the address where they last resided together in India;

(d) whether there is living issue of the marriage, and if so the names and date of birth or age of such issue;

(e) whether there have been in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice in England or in the Court of Session in Scotland or in any Court in India any, and if so what, previous proceedings with reference to the marriage by or on behalf of either of the parties to the marriage, and the result of such proceedings;

(f) the matrimonial offences charged, set out in separate paragraphs with the facts and places of their alleged commission;

(g) the claim for damages, if any;

(h) the grounds on which the petitioner claims that in the interests of justice it is desirable that the suit should be determined in India.

(2) The petition shall conclude with a prayer setting out particulars of the relief claimed, including the amount of any claim for damages and any order for custody of children which is sought, and shall be signed by the petitioner.

Verification of Petition.

7. The statements contained in every petition under these Rules shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for the verification of pleadings, and in cases where the petitioner is seeking a decree of dissolution of marriage the verification shall include a declaration sworn to by the petitioner that no collusion or connivance exists between the petitioner and the other party to the marriage, and that neither the petitioner nor, within the knowledge of the petitioner, the other party to the marriage, has sustained proceedings which are still pending for the dissolution of the marriage in England or Scotland.

Correspondence and Intervention.

8. In every petition presented by a husband for the dissolution of his marriage the petitioner shall make the alleged adultery or respondent in the suit, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

9. Where a husband is charged with adultery with a named person, a certified copy of the pleading containing such charge shall, unless the Court for good cause shown otherwise directs, be served upon the person with whose adultery is alleged to have been committed, accompanied by a notice that such person is entitled, within the time therein specified, to apply for leave to intervene in the case.

Service of Petition and Notice.

10. Every petition or notice referred to in these Rules shall be served on the party to be affected directly, either within or without British India, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for the service of summonses.

Provided that, unless the Court for good cause shown otherwise directs, service of all such petitions and notices shall be effected by delivery of the same to the party to be affected directly, and the Court shall record that it is satisfied that service has been so effected.

Answer and Subsequent Proceedings.

11. A respondent or respondent, or a person to whom leave to intervene has been granted under Rule 9, may file in the Court an answer to the petition.

11. (1) Any answer which contains matter other than a simple denial of the facts stated in the petition shall be verified in respect of such matter by the respondent or co-respondent as the case may be in the manner required by these Rules for the verification of petitions, and when the respondent is husband or wife of the petitioner the answer shall contain a declaration that there is no such substance or substance between the parties.

(2) Where the answer of a husband alleges adultery and prays relief, a certified copy thereof shall be served upon the alleged adulterer, together with a notice to appear in the manner as a petitioner. When in such case no relief is claimed the alleged adulterer shall not be made a co-respondent, but a certified copy of the answer shall be served upon him together with a notice as under Rule 11 that he is entitled within the time therein specified to apply for leave to intervene in the suit, and upon such application he may be allowed to interfere, subject to such direction as shall then be given by the Court.

12. (1) If it appears to the Court that proceedings for the dissolution of the marriage have been instituted in England or Scotland before the date on which the petition was filed in India, the Court shall either dismiss the petition or stay further proceedings thereon until the proceedings in England or Scotland have terminated, as well as the Court shall otherwise direct.

(2) If it appears that such proceedings were instituted after the filing of the petition in India, the Court may proceed, subject to the provisions of the Act, with the trial of the suit.

Staying Suits against a Decree Nisi.

13. The Governor-General in Council, in the case of the High Courts of Judicature at Calcutta and the Local Government in other cases shall appoint a person to exercise within the jurisdiction of such of the High Courts referred to in Section 1 of the Act the duties assigned to the Master of the High Court by sections 183 and 185 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, and the names of the persons so appointed shall be notified in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, by the designation of Master. Every Petitioner so appointed shall, in the exercise of his functions not under the instructions of the Advocate-General or other Chief Law Officer of the Province.

14. (1) If any person during the progress of the proceedings or before the decree nisi is made absolute gives information to the Master of any matter material to the due decision of the case, the Master may take such steps as he considers necessary or expedient.

(2) It is unnecessary of any such information or otherwise the Master suspects that any parties to the petition are or have been in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a decree contrary to the justice of the case, he may after obtaining the leave of the Court intervene and produce evidence to prove the alleged collusion.

15. (1) When the Master desires to show cause against making absolute a decree nisi he shall serve an appearance in the suit in which such decree nisi has been pronounced and shall within a time to be fixed by the Court file his plea setting forth the grounds upon which he desires to show cause as aforesaid, and a certified copy of his plea shall be served upon the petitioner or person in whose favour such decree has been pronounced or his advocate. On receiving an appearance the Master shall be made a party to the proceedings, and shall be entitled to appear in person or by advocate.

(2) When such plea alleges a petitioner's adultery with any named person a certified copy of the plea shall be served upon such such person

containing such part thereof as contains any allegation in which the person so named is not named.

(3) All subsequent pleadings and proceedings in respect of such plea shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as in proceedings directed in respect of an original petition, except as hereinafter provided.

(4) If the charges contained in the plea of the Petitioner are not denied or if no answer to the plea of the Petitioner is filed within the time limited or if an answer is filed and withdrawn or not proceeded with the Petitioner may apply forthwith for the rescission of the decree nisi and dismissal of the petition.

16. Where the Master intervenes or shows cause against a decree nisi in any proceedings for divorce, the Court may make such order as to the payment by other parties to the proceedings of the costs incurred by him in so doing or as to the payment by him of any costs incurred by any of the said parties by reason of his so doing, as may seem just.

17. Any person other than the Master wishing to show cause against making absolute a decree nisi shall, if the Court so permits, enter an appearance in the suit in which such decree nisi has been pronounced, and at the same time file affidavits setting forth the facts upon which he relies. Certified copies of the affidavits shall be served upon the party at the instance of the party in whose favour the decree nisi has been pronounced.

18. The party to the suit in whose favour the decree nisi has been pronounced may within a time to be fixed by the Court file affidavits in answer, and the person showing cause against the decree nisi being made absolute may, within a further time to be so fixed file affidavits in reply.

Decree Absolute.

19. No decree nisi for the dissolution of a marriage under the Act shall be made absolute till after the expiration of six months from the pronouncing thereof, if no appeal has been filed within that period, or if any appeal (involving an appeal to His Majesty in Council) has been filed, until after the decision thereof.

20. (1) Application to make absolute a decree nisi shall be made to the Court by filing a petition setting forth that application is made for such decree nisi absolute, which will thereupon be pronounced in open Court at a time appointed for that purpose. In support of such application it must be shown by affidavit filed with the said petition that no proceedings for the dissolution of the marriage have been instituted and are pending in England or Scotland, and that search has been made in the proper books at the Court by to within six days of the time appointed, and that at such time no person had intervened or obtained leave to intervene in the suit, and that no appearance has been entered nor any affidavits filed on behalf of any person wishing to show cause against the decree nisi being made absolute; and in case leave to intervene had been obtained, or appearance entered or affidavits filed on behalf of such person, it must be shown by affidavit what proceedings, if any, have been taken thereon.

(2) If more than twelve calendar months have elapsed upon the date of the decree nisi, an affidavit by the petitioner, giving reasons for the delay, shall be filed.

Alimony, Maintenance and Custody of Children.

21. Proceedings relating to alimony, maintenance, custody of children, and to the payment, application or enforcement of decrees granted by the Court shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and of the rules made thereunder.

Provided that when a decree is made for the dissolution of a marriage the parties to which are domiciled in Scotland, the Court shall not make an order for the payment of a gross or annual sum of money:

Provided further that any Court in India shall entertain an application for the modification or discharge of an order for alimony, maintenance or the custody of children, unless the person on whose petition the decree for the dissolution of the marriage was pronounced is at the time the application is made resident in India.

Certifying Officer.

23. A certificate referred to in sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Act shall be in the form set out in the Schedule and shall be signed by a Registrar or Probationary of the High Courts to which the Act applies, and sealed with the seal of the Court.

Prothonotary General.

24. Subject to the provisions of these rules all proceedings under the Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Indian Divorce Act and the rules made thereunder.

25. The forms set forth in the Schedule to the Indian Divorce Act, with such variation as the circumstances of each case and these rules may require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rules 22.)

I, A. B. Esquire, of the High Court of Judicature at _____ hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a _____ made by the aforesaid High Court sitting in exercise of the matrimonial jurisdiction conferred by the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1925, in fact No. _____ at _____

appd No. _____ of _____ from judgment and

decree in fact No. _____ at _____ in which the aforesaid O. B. was petitioner and the aforesaid E. D. was respondent and the aforesaid O. B. was _____

Signed _____

Esquire
Prothonotary

P. SIVARAMAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

(Registration.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, September 1, 1927
[G.O. No. 121, Law (Registration)].

No. 11.—Under the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government are pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st October 1927, the villages hereinafter mentioned in column (3) which now form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (4) be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district named against them in column (5) in the registration Division of Salem.

The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

HOUSE TAXES.

Serial number.	Survey number and name of village.	Assessment	
		from what date.	to what date.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	44 Himmachampalli ..	December 1st.	March.
2	45 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.
3	46 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.
4	47 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.
5	48 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.
6	49 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.
7	50 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.
8	51 Himmachampalli ..	Do.	Do.

P. SIVARAMAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927.

No. 263.—M. R. E. K. S. Srinivasanarayanan Aravall, Deputy Collector, leave on average pay for ten days with effect from 4th August 1927.

No. 264.—M. R. E. K. S. Srinivasanarayanan Aravall, Deputy Collector, leave on average pay for four months with effect from the expiration of the 31st August 1927.

Fort St. George, September 7, 1927.

No. 265.—M. R. E. K. S. Srinivasanarayanan Aravall, Assistant Director of Survey, No. 7 Survey Party, Coimbatore, leave on average pay for two months and fifteen days and leave on half average pay for two months and fifteen days in continuation thereof with effect from 1st August 1927.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, September 10, 1927.

No. 266.—The following appointments and posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered:—

M. R. E. K. S. Srinivasanarayanan Aravall, Collector, Kaveri, to act as Deputy Collector, general duty, Chittoor.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, September 7, 1927.

No. 267.—Mr. Francis Xavier Quinn, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, from Madras Division to Tinian Division.

No. 268.—Mr. Charles Egidius, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue, from Tinian Division to Madras Division.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, September 3, 1927.

In the notification, dated 12th August 1927, published on pages 1228-1229 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th August 1927, relating to the acquisition of lands in Sengai village, Tirupattinam taluk, Madras district, for the construction of the Kaveri and Madras Railway line.—

(1) For "Sengai (Zonnai) village" at the top of the schedule at page 1228 read "Sengai (Zonnai) village".

(2) For "cont by T.S. No. 112" against T.S. No. 125 at page 1339 read "cont by S. No. 112".
 (3) For "cont by T.S. No. 112" against T.S. No. 125 at page 1339 read "cont by S. No. 112".

In the declaration, dated 26 August 1927, published at pages 1279 and 1280 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th August 1927, relating to the acquisition of land in Peruvattikulam village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Ramanad district, for the construction of the Karaikal Devanahalli Railway line—

(1) For "dry T.S. No. 1-11" at page 1287 read "dry T.S. No. 11-1".

In the declaration, dated 26 August 1927, published at pages 1279 and 1280 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th August 1927, relating to the acquisition of land in Chennampalay village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Ramanad district, for the construction of the Karaikal Devanahalli Railway line—

(1) For "913" acre against T.S. No. 1-11 at page 1279 read "915".

(2) For "0-478" acre against T.S. No. 2-1 at page 1280 read "0-475".

In the declaration, dated 26 August 1927, published at pages 1279 and 1280 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th August 1927, relating to the acquisition of land in Vallur village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Ramanad district, for the construction of the Karaikal Devanahalli Railway line—

(1) For "part of Kella Kollai" against T.S. No. 4-2 at page 1279 read "part of Kella Kollai".

(2) For "cont by S. No. 7-4" against T.S. No. 6-3 at page 1279 read "cont by T.S. No. 7-4".

(3) For "cont by T.S. No. 8" against T.S. No. 4-4 at page 1279 read "cont by T.S. No. 8-7".

(4) For "cont by Vannan's Kollai Kollai" against T.S. No. 10-1 at page 1279 read "cont by Vannan's Kollai Kollai".

(5) For "0-003" acre against T.S. No. 12-4 at page 1279 read "0-05".

(6) For "0-054" acre against T.S. No. 13-5 at page 1279 read "0-04".

(7) For "0-042" acre against T.S. No. 15-1 at page 1279 read "0-02".

(8) For "0-008" acre against T.S. No. 15-2 at page 1279 read "0-05".

(9) For "0-001" acre against T.S. No. 14-1 at page 1279 read "0-01".

(10) For "0-024" acre against T.S. No. 14-1 at page 1279 read "0-03".

(11) For "Ar. L. A. Ho. Chinnaravayya Chettiyar" against T.S. No. 16-3 at page 1279 read "Ar. L. A. Ho. Chinnaravayya Chettiyar".

(12) For "Mr. Rm. Rm. T. R. Lakshmi Achi" against T.S. No. 16-3 at page 1279 read "Mr. Rm. Rm. T. R. Lakshmi Achi".

(13) For "part of Palyadi Kollai" against T.S. No. 16-1 at page 1279 read "part of Palyadi Kollai".

(14) For "Ar. L. A. Ho. Chinnaravayya Chettiyar" against T.S. No. 16-3 at page 1279 read "Ar. L. A. Ho. Chinnaravayya Chettiyar".

(15) For "Mr. Rm. Rm. E. V. Lakshman Chettiyar" 16 Dec 3 of the sale at the foot of the schedule at page 1279 read "Mr. Rm. V. Lakshman Chettiyar".

Port St. George, September 3, 1927.

In the declaration, dated 20th July 1927, published at pages 1343 and 1344 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th August 1927, in respect

of the acquisition of land in the Kathangalshettu and Kakkadam villages, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Tiruvannamalai district, for the Vellore-Bangalore Railway—

Kathangalshettu village.

	For	And
S. No. 2-4 ..	Ac.	are
.. .. .	0-02	1-76
Total ..	15-47	16-72

Kakkadam village.

S. No. 2-2 ..	0-08	1-05
Total ..	0-10	1-10

In the declaration, dated 22nd August 1927, published at pages 1229-1232 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th August 1927, relating to the acquisition of land in Aruvayal village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Ramanad district, for the construction of the Karaikal Devanahalli Railway line—

(1) For "Aruvayal village" at the top of the schedule at page 1229 read "Aruvayal (Item) village".

(2) For "cont by T.S. No. 225-15 B & 17 A" against T.S. No. 24-4 B at page 1229 read "cont by T.S. No. 225-14 B & 17 A".

(3) For "cont by T.S. No. 429-2" against T.S. No. 225-2 B at page 1230 read "cont by T.S. No. 225-2 C".

(4) For "dry, ponnaboku (tharuvu)" against T.S. No. 225-2 A at page 1230 read "Ponnaboku (tharuvu)".

(5) For "S. H. Ramaswami Ambalam, Karappi Ambalam" against T.S. No. 225-4 A at page 1232 read "S. S. Ramaswami Ambalam, Karappi Ambalam".

(6) For acre "0-25" against T.S. No. 225-14 B at page 1231 read acre "0-052".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, September 7, 1927.

No. 268.—In exercise of the powers conferred under clause 17 (a) of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act VIII of 1926, the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of the lands required for the Canal System of the Coarvey-Motter Project in the following villages of Tiruvannamalai taluk, Tiruvannamalai district:—

	Payment made.
1. Kathangalshettu	Do.
2. Karaikalshettu	Do.
3. Kakkadam	Do.
4. Tiruvannamalai and Tiruvannamalai	Payment made.
5. Vellore-Bangalore	Do.
6. Karaikalshettu	Do.
7. Karaikalshettu	Do.
8. Karaikalshettu	Do.
9. Karaikalshettu	Do.
10. Karaikalshettu	Do.
11. Karaikalshettu	Do.
12. Karaikalshettu	Do.

Port St. George, September 7, 1927.
 (G. O. No. 1725, Revenue).

No. 269.—In Government Notification No. 99, dated 15th March 1924, published at page 134 and

part of the Port St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 14th March 1924, the following shall be substituted for paragraph II:—

The Commissioner of Excise may delegate to Assistant Commissioners of Excise any one of his powers under sections 11 with respect to the issue of General permits and under sections 12 and 14 (a) in respect of the grant of licences.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, August 22, 1927.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1925, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the arable land mentioned below and measuring 3,360 square feet, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway for forming carriage way to Nemangum Railway station in connection with the construction of the Trincomalee-Trichinopoly Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trincomalee, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trincomalee, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act, the Governor in Council further directs that, in view of the urgency of the case, possession of the said arable land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in section 5 (1) of the Act.

Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Veluppanamattar village.

Area, 6y. 3a. 12b-5, belonging to Thangavegudi Chetti Amma. Red corner by T.R. No. 101, Manager for the time being Chinnappan Thangavegudi, bounded on the north by No. 124-2, east by No. 124-3, south by No. 124-4, west by No. 124-5. 3,360

Port St. George, September 7, 1927.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the arable lands mentioned below and measuring 173 acres, to the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Guntur-Gannamacherla Railway line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, No. IV Division, Guntur-Gannamacherla Railway, Sattenapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said lands. Under sub section (1) of section 17 of the Act, the Governor in Council further directs that possession of the said lands may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of the publication of the notice mentioned in section 5 (1) of the Act. A plan of the lands is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, No. IV Division, Guntur-Gannamacherla Railway, Sattenapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Guntur district, Talavolu taluk, Tammalacheruvu villages.

Goverment, wet, No. 194-2, pottahs and saggas, Guntur-Gannamacherla, bounded on the north by No. 172, west by No. 194-3, south by No. 194-4, west by No. 194-5. 173
Goverment, dry, No. 423-2, pottahs and saggas, Sattenapalle, bounded on the north by No. 423-1, west by No. 423-3, south by No. 423-4, west by No. 423-5. 173

Goverment, wet, No. 124-1, pottahs and saggas, Talavolu, bounded on the north by No. 124-2, east by No. 124-3, south by No. 124-4, west by No. 124-5. 173
Goverment, wet, No. 423-1, pottahs and saggas, Sattenapalle, bounded on the north by No. 423-2, east by No. 423-3, south by No. 423-4, west by No. 423-5. 173
Total .. 173

Port St. George, September 3, 1927.

Whereas it appears to the Government that the arable or waste land mentioned below lying in the village of Vastur, Madhavaram taluk, Tanjore district, and measuring 125 acres, to the same a little more or less, is needed or is likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway, for opening a fresh station at Andipalayam, and in that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and his subordinates and also the South Indian Railway Company subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the same Act. Under sub-section 4 of section 17 of the same Act, the Governor in Council further directs that, in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of waste or arable lands mentioned below.

Tanjore district, Madhavaram taluk, No. 123, Vastur village.

Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 A, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 B, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 C, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 D, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 E, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 F, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 G, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 H, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 I, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 J, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 K, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 L, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 M, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 N, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 O, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 P, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 Q, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 R, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 S, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 T, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 U, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 V, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 W, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 X, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 Y, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Registered, wet, R.S. No. 123-1 Z, belonging to Lakshminarayana Reddy, bounded on the north by R.S. No. 123-2, south by R.S. No. 123-3, east by R.S. No. 123-4, west by R.S. No. 123-5. 125
Total .. 125

Port St. George, September 7, 1927.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands mentioned

beler and measuring 3-60 acres, he has some 3,000 more or less, now devoted to a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of through riding at Astor railway station, London, and other sections 3 and 7 of the same.

The Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Telford, is required to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the red lands. A plan of the lands is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Telford, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Vellore taluk,
Arakon village.

Government, City, S. No. 4573, belonging to C. M. Schumann (London, Ind.), inscribed on the north by No. 4572, east by No. 4584, south and west by No. 4583.	0.04
Government, City, S. No. 4585, belonging to C. M. Schumann (London, Ind.), inscribed on the north by Nos. 4582 and 4583, west by No. 4581, south by No. 4584 B. 1. 2, east by No. 4586.	0.70
Government, City, S. No. 4591-1, S. No. 4590-1, C. M. Schumann (London, Ind.), inscribed on the north and east by No. 4592, south by No. 4593-1, west by No. 4594-1.	0.63
Government, City, S. No. 4594-1, belonging to F. E. Schumann (London, Ind.), inscribed on the north by Nos. 4591-1 and 4592-1, east and south by No. 4593-1, and by No. 4595-1.	0.62
Government, City, S. No. 4595-1, belonging to F. E. Schumann (London, Ind.), inscribed on the north and south by No. 4594-1, east and west by No. 4593-1.	1.07
Total	8.94

Det. Dr. Hanna, December 4, 1937.

Under section 6, Act I of 1934, as amended by the Last Acquisition Amendments Act XXVIII of 1933, the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the article last mentioned below and resembling 50 cents, be the same as like one of last, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway for the purpose of the Kanchi branch and passing through Golden Rock station, and over sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Governmental Officer, Bangalore, is appointed to procure the functions of the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept on the office of the Bangalore Municipal Officer, Township, and may be inspected at any time during office hours, and the said land is reserved for the purpose of the said railway. Carrol further directs under section 17(1) of the Act, that possession of said article should be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice required under section 2(1) of the Act.

Tellicherry district, Tellicherry taluk,
No. 28 Kithambathal village.

[illegible]

Whereas it appears to the Government that the aforementioned lands are needed as Early to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the South Indian Railway, for extra side stations for the

Yittanman-Trichinopoly Railway, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Government in Council hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Officer, Arripalay, his staff and workmen and also the South Indian Railway authorities and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (4) of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Arripalay, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under sections 1-A of the Act.

Trichinopoly district, Udayarpalayam taluk, No. 12.
Puducherry District.

[illegible]

Fort St. George, August 20, 1920.

Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1918, the Governor is empowered to declare that the lands to be acquired, shown below and measuring 432 acres, be the public lands, and, as such, are needed for the public purposes, to wit, for the realignment of the Caudation-Vridhaachalin Railway; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chitambaram, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said lands. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chitambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 17 (1) of the Act the Government or Collector further directs that, in view of the urgency of the public purposes of the said lands, and that the same are of great public utility, the said lands may be taken or the survey of the said lands may be commenced at any time during the days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in section 5 (1) of the Act.

[illegible]

No. 216.—In accordance with the suggestion of the water board in the Tergoo District, the following are appointed inspecting officers under section 16 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act III of 1916, as amended by Madras Act VII of 1925:—

(i) Revenue Inspectors, as well as the Inspectors, Inspectors and officers of the Public Works and Local Board Departments and veterinary inspectors and assistants attached to the establishments in the Tergoo District.

(ii) Under section 11 (f) of the aforesaid Act, the Government, Ministry of Development, are pleased to direct that, appeals under section 9 of the Act shall be to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar as independent charge having jurisdiction over the water-works or premises concerned.

Fort St. George, September 27, 1925.

No. 215.—In accordance with the provisions of section 5 (1) (a) of the Madras State Act of Industries Act, 1915 (Act V of 1915), it is hereby notified that Mr. A. T. Laker of Mysore, Addam & Co., Limited, Mysore Road, Madras, has been elected as a member of the Board of Industries by the Madras Industries Association in the vacancy of Mr. S. J. Ganes.

Fort St. George, August 8, 1927 (G.O. No. 1220, Development).

No. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), as amended subsequently, the Government are pleased to hereby please to make the following amendments to the Madras Factories (Amendment) Rules, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by section 56 of the Act:—

AMENDMENTS.

(i) After rule 28 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"28-A. (1) On receiving a request from not less than one-quarter of the adult male persons employed in any factory for not more than 34 hours on each working day asking that the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 21 shall apply to them, the Inspector shall take steps to ascertain the desire of all such employees. If he is satisfied that not less than three-quarters of such employees desire that the provisions of the said proviso should apply he shall send to the Local Government through the Commissioner of Labour a report of such request together with a brief account of the steps taken to ascertain the wishes of such employees. If the Local Government sanction such request, they shall communicate the order of sanction to the Commissioner of Labour, who shall transmit the same to the Inspector and the latter shall communicate the same under his signature to the factory. Such order shall be posted in the inspection book.

(2) The procedure provided in sub-rule (1) shall also be followed where the employees desire that the provisions of the said proviso shall no longer apply to them."

(3) The following rule shall be substituted for rule 29 of the said rules, namely:—

"29. In every factory exempted from the provisions of section 21, sufficient time (though not a fixed period) is the satisfaction of the

Inspector shall be allowed for appeals; and in every factory exempted from the provisions of section 21, a compensatory period of rest, viz., one full day holiday for each Sunday worked, shall be given within 17 days of the commencement of the period in respect of which the exemption was availed of.

Explanation.—The provisions of this rule shall be without prejudice to any conditions that may be imposed in granting exemption."

(ii) In rule 32 of the said rules after the word 'man' in both the places where it occurs the words 'or woman' shall be inserted.

(iv) In rule 33 of the said rules after the word 'men' occurring before the words 'permitted to work' the words 'or women' shall be inserted.

(v) In rule 36 of the said rules for the word 'seventy-two' occurring after the words 'hours of work exceed' the word 'eighty-six' shall be substituted.

(vi) Rule 38 of the said rules shall be omitted.

(vii) The following rule shall be substituted for rule 40-A of the said rules, namely:—

"40-A. Where on account of works on urgent repairs in any factory, the provisions of all or any of the sections 21, 22, 27 or 28 cannot be observed, a written notice shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, within 14 hours of the commencement of the work, describing briefly the nature of the urgent repairs and the probable period of their duration. No person shall be employed during such period for more than 18 hours in any one day or for 15 hours on more than three consecutive days or for more than 50 hours in any period of seven days."

(viii) In rule 47 of the said rules after the words and figures 'provisions of the sections 21, 22' the figures and letter '24 (a), 26' shall be inserted.

Fort St. George, August 4, 1927 (G.O. No. 1220, Development).

No. 214.—

Revised Rules for the grant of State Technical Scholarships.

PART I.

The Government of Madras have instituted eight State technical scholarships payable annually in the United Kingdom of the value of £250 per annum plus any bonus that may be sanctioned from time to time.

2. The object of these scholarships is to provide such higher technical education as may qualify young men of the Presidency to assist in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries and the development of new industries likely to be established.

Note.—These scholarships will not be given to subjects in which adequate training can be had in India itself.

3. The scholarships are awardable only to British subjects born and domiciled in the Madras Presidency or of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only. They shall not be awarded to subjects of Indian States.

4. The Government of Madras may, if they consider it desirable, award not more than five out of the eight scholarships to well-qualified young men already engaged in an industry to undergo practical training as apprentices in the works of firms abroad. The scholarship allowances shall in such cases be liable to reduction by the amount of wages that may be paid to the scholar by the firm.

5. The scholarships will be held subject to the observance by the scholar of the rules laid down for him by the Government of Madras or the High Commissioner. It may be withdrawn by the High Commissioner at the end of any year or reduced while the scholar is being trained at work if the employer recommends this course. The scholar is liable to repay the amount of the scholarship allowance, tuition fees, passage, etc., he has received if he fails to return to India when instructed by the High Commissioner to do so. Every scholar shall, as soon as the award to him of a scholarship is announced, execute a bond to the form appended to these rules—vide Annexure III.

6. The scholarship will be for a suitable term, not less than two nor more than five years. It is generally desirable that the scholarship should be preceded by a practical training of not less than one year and should be followed by a period of about one year's practical work in India, and the Government of Madras may give scholarships not exceeding Rs. 100 per annum for the preliminary training, and scholarships not exceeding Rs. 150 per annum for the subsequent period of practical work.

7. A Board of Selection has been constituted, and in the selection of candidates men of business, directors of industry and employers' associations are, whenever considered desirable, represented. The selection of a scholar is passed abroad is communicated to the office of the High Commissioner in the form laid down in Annexure II to these rules.

8. The primary object of the selection is to obtain a candidate whose experience and intelligence justify the expectation that his selection will assist in developing the industries of the Presidency. As a rule he shall not be selected for training in an industry not already established in the Presidency unless the co-operation of the promoters can be secured, nor ordinarily for an industry in respect of which the necessary facilities for training are not available in the United Kingdom. He shall, if possible, be selected for training in an industry in which Indian capital and enterprise are suggested or are likely to be engaged; this classification includes not merely textile and mining industries but also industries on a smaller scale such as pottery, tanning and the making of matches, glass, sugar, pencils, paper, etc., and where possible he shall be a man already engaged in the industry. As a general rule, he should have had at least a year's practical training in a workshop, factory or mine, have proved his capacity to stand the strain of industrial life and have learned enough of the industry to understand the theoretical teaching which must follow. If the Board of Selection desires advice from expert officers attached to the Government of India, they are at liberty to advise them on the subject; and if a candidate is to be trained in

any industry connected with agriculture, the advice of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India may be obtained. When a scholar has had a preliminary training in India, a report on his work and progress shall be sent to the High Commissioner. Any special suggestions which the Board of Selection may wish to make regarding the course of training to be followed in the United Kingdom or other country in which the scholarship is made may be communicated by the Government to the office of the High Commissioner, and in forwarding such suggestions the Government may consider the proposals made by the existing employers (if any) of the candidate. If possible, the employers shall be induced to guarantee employment to the scholars on their return to India, and in no case shall a technical scholarship be given to a candidate unless there is a definite prospect of his obtaining employment, in which he will be able to put to use in the Presidency the experience and training he will have gained. The Government of Madras shall in every case supply the office of the High Commissioner with as detailed information as possible as to the kind of employment a scholar is likely to obtain on return.

9. In the case of indigenous industries such as tanning, flour milling, etc., a scholar shall, if possible, in addition to an aptitude for the industry, interested or acquired, have adequate educational qualifications, but in the case of candidates who have not such qualifications, those who have the qualifications of aptitude for the industry will have the preference provided they have sufficient working knowledge of English to follow lectures in that language.

10. The fact of a vacancy existing shall not be considered a reason for awarding a scholarship if a suitable candidate is not forthcoming.

11. Candidates must clearly understand (a) that the scholarships are not intended to endow the holders or prepare them for service either under Government or in already well-organised industries; (b) that the scholar in each case is selected for a definite purpose and will be expected on proceeding to England to enter at once and without discussion of possible alternatives on the course of training laid down for him, and comply with whatever instructions he may receive and do whatever kind of work they may involve; and (c) that when his period of training is over he will be expected to return to this Presidency and to use there the knowledge he has gained for the benefit of the province.

12. The Government of Madras shall receive an annual report from the office of the High Commissioner of the progress made by each scholar in training. When a scholar has a scholarship after his return, they shall settle the nature of his practical training while he is drawing the scholarship, and shall, if they think it fit and practicable, elicit from the new employer a report on the way in which the scholar has progressed during his training. In such a case the scholar should, at the end of his period of training, receive from the Government a detailed statement of his training together with a final opinion of his qualifications.

13. Candidates shall not be more than 25 years of age. They should produce articles, any evidence of physical fitness to undergo a course of life and

study abroad. The certificate should be obtained from a medical officer not below the rank of a civil surgeon. Whenever a vacancy is in sight the Government of Madras shall select two or more deserving Indians for the study of which the most scholarship will be awarded, selection from the High Commissioner whether he can arrange to secure facilities for training in any or all those industries and what the educational and technical qualifications of the prospective candidates should be. On receipt of his reply, if it be favourable, the Director of Industries, Madras, will advertise the vacancy and invite applications for a course of training in any of all the selected industries from such candidates as present the qualifications laid down by the High Commissioner. Applications for scholarships together with the copies of all testimonials and other relevant papers shall be submitted in the prescribed form—Annexure I. An applicant shall furnish as detailed information as possible against columns 11, 12 and 13 of the form of application.

14. Early notice shall be given to the High Commissioner's office regarding the proposed award of scholarships so that where necessary promotional restriction of places at schools, colleges or works may be arranged. Definite notification of the scholars selected, their qualifications and their proposed course of study together with all necessary certificates and testimonials shall follow as soon as possible after the award, as educational institutions are unwilling definitely to grant admission to a student, even though a Government scholar, unless full particulars are available for the consideration of the faculty or professors concerned. Furthermore, as at the majority of universities and colleges the session usually begins in late September after a long vacation which begins in the middle of June, and as during this period owing to the absence of professors and heads of departments it is often difficult, if not impossible, to make definite and satisfactory arrangements in regard to the exact course of training for a particular scholar, the High Commissioner shall be given intimation of award as soon as possible and not later than the end of May to facilitate reference to the universities and colleges concerned.

15. The exact course of study or training or the institution at which it is to be pursued shall not be rigidly defined, but shall be left to the discretion of the High Commissioner who whilst bearing carefully in mind the special purpose of the scholarship will be in a position to decide the most suitable university or college. Selected scholars shall not be allowed to apply direct for admission to a university or college in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner however will always be glad to consider the personal wishes of a scholar and to meet them if he considers they are likely to serve the purpose for which the scholarship has been awarded.

16. In the case of such scholars as are more desirous of obtaining a degree than securing the best possible instruction or training in the particular subject for which the scholarship is awarded, the special intention of the scholarship shall be specified as clearly as possible, but the exact arrangements to be made in each case shall be left to the discretion of the High Commissioner. It shall also be specially stated in the case of such

scholars whether a definite degree or diploma is regarded as essential. A degree or diploma course shall be sanctioned in all cases where it can be satisfactorily arranged in accordance with the purpose and intention of the scholarship; but otherwise the scholar shall confine himself strictly to the course selected for him.

17. Selected scholars shall communicate with the Madras University Students Information Bureau in order that they may obtain advice regarding certificates, etc., and they shall, when proceeding to England, take with them the originals of their certificates, testimonials and other important personal documents suggested to them by the Secretary of the Madras University Students Information Bureau. Selected scholars shall provide themselves with a passport required in accordance with the rules and regulations in force for the time being.

18. On return to India, every scholar should report his arrival to the Government of Madras. He shall also furnish, whenever called upon to do so, particulars as to the nature of his employment in India, the emoluments he is in receipt of and other similar particulars so as to enable the Government of Madras to maintain a record of the after-career of holders of State technical scholarships.

Rules for the guidance of Government of Madras Technical Scholars during their training in Europe.

PART II.

19. Selected scholars shall reach the place selected for their training within a reasonable time from the date of their selection and reside there for the period of their scholarship unless compelled to return sooner in consequence of illness. Selected scholars shall be provided with a second-class passage and also with a second-class return passage if they carry out the instructions of the High Commissioner, complete the full period of residence or are compelled by sickness to return within that period. They shall be provided with a single second-class fare together with the cost of carrying excess baggage, if any, both in respect of their forward and return railway journeys performed from their place of residence to the port of embarkation and vice versa. All scholars shall travel by the all-India route in cases where the vessel is going through to England unless they themselves elect to pay the extra expenditure of the overland journey. The cost of the overland journey shall in no circumstances be refunded to a scholar unless he is expressly instructed by Government to travel overland and is provided with a stowage ticket to Marseilles or other Mediterranean port, only. In the latter event the High Commissioner shall refund the rail and passage expenses on the direct instruction of the Government of Madras.

20. Selected scholars shall, after their arrival in England, send themselves of the information and advice which the Education Department of the High Commissioner's office, and the local Advisers at University centres are in a position to give them, and to apply to their local Adviser for instructions as regards their studies and in any circumstances of difficulty. The local Advisers at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow have charge

of State schools studying at those places and the Secretary to the Delegation for Oriental Students at Oxford, and the Secretary to the Indo-Collegiate Indian Students Committee at Cambridge (who for this purpose act as local Advisers) have charge of scholars studying there. Scholars studying elsewhere than at Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, or Cambridge shall be under the direct charge of the High Commissioner. The local Advisers are the proper persons to bring before the High Commissioner any matter requiring the attention of the High Commissioner or the Government of Madras.

21. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once report himself to the office of the High Commissioner in London, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. Accommodation for new arrivals is provided at 25, Connaught Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

22. Every scholar shall obey all instructions which he may receive either through the office of the High Commissioner or through his local Adviser and must consult his local Adviser regularly in regard to his work. No course of study shall ordinarily be undertaken which does not provide for an adequate practical training. Any course which has received the sanction of the High Commissioner shall not be changed without similar sanction. All scholars shall be required at the discretion of the High Commissioner to join a suitable technical or professional society or institute, their subscriptions and entrance fees being defrayed by the High Commissioner.

23. Every scholar shall from time to time whenever the High Commissioner or the local Adviser requires it submit a certificate from the proper college or university authority or from any other authority under whom he is working showing that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

24. Any scholar who neglects his studies or tries to work concurrently for any diploma or degree in a manner not sanctioned by the High Commissioner shall render himself liable to forfeiture of his scholarship.

25. Every scholar shall be required to keep a weekly diary of his work to be submitted to the High Commissioner or the local Adviser on the dates laid down in the rules for the keeping of such diaries. The diaries of the scholars shall, at the end of each academic year, be forwarded to the Government of Madras by the High Commissioner with the annual progress report referred to in rule 12.

26. Scholars shall be expected to continue their studies during vacations with the exception of three weeks in each year. Vacation study shall as far as possible take the form of practical work.

27. Plans for vacation work, accompanied by a complete estimate of any extra expenses for fees or travelling involved, shall be sent to the High Commissioner or local Adviser six weeks before the end of any academic term. Scholars shall not be entitled to any subsistence allowance in addition to the scholarship allowance during the time spent on vacation work, but a scholar who receives permission to visit the continent shall, if the High Commissioner considers that the circumstances render it desirable, be granted a subsistence allowance calculated at such rate as the High Commissioner may decide.

28. Provided that he complies with the above conditions, the scholar's allowance will be paid quarterly in advance by the office of the High Commissioner through the local Adviser when the scholar is under his charge. It will begin from the date of the scholar reporting his arrival in England or elsewhere as the case may be and the High Commissioner or the local Adviser will determine it to the scholar in such instalments as convenience may dictate. Three months after the date of arrival, the amount to be received during the next quarter day will be paid to the scholar—though the local Adviser when the scholar is under his charge—and subsequent payments will be made in advance on or after each official quarter day.

Note.—The official quarter days are the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October.

29. Every scholar is required to lodge with the High Commissioner in London, before his arrival in England, a sum of £50 for initial expenses. He will have no claim for payment of any instalment of his scholarship until this deposit has been made. This deposit is held at the disposal of the scholar and can be reclaimed by him as soon as he reaches England or can be drawn on by him to the extent required. Scholars should forward the deposit in good time so that it may be available to them immediately on their arrival.

30. Charges for university and college fees, permission for practical training, and the necessary travelling expenses of scholars by second class or third class shall, if unincurred, be defrayed by the High Commissioner. Subscriptions to students' unions, athletic associations, etc., either established by the university or college concerned or by students or other persons associated with the university, will be borne by the Government. The High Commissioner will exercise control over the number and character of the clubs a scholar joins at Government expense. Applications for payments of all these charges shall be made to the High Commissioner through the local Adviser. Charges for private tuition, unless specially mentioned, and for books, instruments, travel bills and medical attendance shall, however, be paid by the scholar himself.

31. No claim can be admitted for the payment of any expenditure unless the scholar has obtained previous sanction from the High Commissioner to incur it.

32. A scholar who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the High Commissioner may consider sufficient, fails to comply with the rules herein set forth, or is guilty of misconduct shall forfeit his scholarship and will, in addition, be required to repay all the expenses incurred on his behalf. A scholarship may be terminated at any time if the scholar falls in breach. It may also be rescinded up to five years if the High Commissioner considers that such an extension is required to complete the scholar's training, and the Government of Madras has no objection to the grant of the suggested extension.

33. Application for the extension of a scholarship shall be forwarded by the High Commissioner in time to be received by the Government of Madras not later than three months before the expiration of the current term. A scholar undergoing training who may wish to apply for an extension of his scholarship shall accordingly submit to the High Commissioner his application

with the usual memorandum certificate from his professors or teachers, etc., at least six months prior to the date of expiration of the current term of leave.

24. On the expiry of a scholarship, a scholar shall apply without delay for his passage back to India to the office of the High Commissioner—through the local Adviser when placed under his charge. He is not entitled to make his own passage arrangements and to obtain an allowance in lieu of it from the office of the High Commissioner. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, the scholar shall lose his claim to a free passage back to India.

25. A grant of AS may be made by the High Commissioner in order to enable a scholar to meet incidental expenses during his return voyage.

ANNEXURE I

(Rule 12)

Form of Application for State Technical Scholarship.

(To be in the candidate's own handwriting)

To
THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I request that I may be considered a candidate for a State technical scholarship. The required particulars and a certificate to the effect that I am physically fit for the course of work and study that I would have to follow, if awarded the scholarship, are forwarded herewith.

I am,

Sir,

Yours

(Signed)

Dated—192

PARTICULARS

1. Name in full.
2. Street and address of father or guardian.
3. Present and old telegraphic address in full.
4. Religion, caste or sect.
5. Place and date of birth.
6. Certificate as to character.
7. Schools and colleges attended arranged chronologically with dates.
8. Academic and technical qualifications and the examination passed with a statement as to the page and date of Gazette publishing the results of the examination.
9. Present occupation.
10. Industry which you propose to study.
11. Your connection with the industry.
12. Technical or other evidence of personal capacity to undertake proposed course of study with profit.
13. Prospects of employment on return to India.

I solemnly affirm that I am a British subject born and domiciled within the Madras Presidency or of parents habitually resident in the said Presidency and not established there for temporary purposes only, and that I have the consent of my family (i.e., of my father or guardian) to proceed beyond India.

Applicant.

ANNEXURE II.

(Rule 13)

Specimen.

1. Full name.
2. Date of birth.
3. Father's name, address and profession.

4. Name of mother.
5. Place of education (including religious and scientific).
6. School or college passed.
7. Subjects taken and honours (if any) obtained.
8. Date and subject of scholarship. (For research students previous part of study must be given.)
9. Character and testimonials.
10. Technical certificate.

For technical schools only.

11. Technical experience already obtained.
12. Proposed employment on return to India.

Note.—It should be noted that the original certificate and diploma of the University examination passed should be forwarded.

ANNEXURE III.

(Rule 14)

Know all men by these presents that we (signifying a course of instruction in connection with Government of Madras State technical scholarship) and do hereby bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay to the Secretary of State for India in Council

the sum of £1,000.

Sealed with our seals, dated

this day of

thousand nine hundred and

Whereas the above bond has been submitted to a Government of Madras State technical scholarship:

And whereas the above bond is certified under certain conditions to £800 per annum for years, tuition fees, certain travelling expenses, and also a second-class passage from India to England and back.

Now the conditions of the above-written obligation is that

If, in the event of the above bond not returning to India, as and when directed by the Government of Madras or the High Commissioner or in the event of his failing to comply with the rules for the award of scholarships or in the event of his being guilty of any offence (of which the said Government staff be the sole judge), he shall forthwith refund to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of

paid to him or on his behalf in respect of the said scholarship, tuition fees, travelling expenses or second-class passage.

Then the above written obligation shall be void and of no effect, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above bondmen in the presence of

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above bondmen in the presence of

Note.—The names of those members of the public's family or other persons interested in the bond should be included in the bond, so that if necessary legal proceedings may, without delay, be taken in India; and it may be hoped that the fact that those persons would be liable to suit in the event of his breaking his contract will ensure a restraining influence on his conduct. If the writer's name alone appears, the bond will be of no practical value.

Page 346.—In the entry relating to "Isam, dry, S.E. No. 5, Temporary Subdivision No. 294 & 5," as being in the third line, read "Widensham Subdivision."

Page 347.—In the entry relating to "Isam, dry, S.E. No. 5, Temporary Subdivision No. 294 & 5," as being in the third line read "Sagumam."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927.

The following notifications of the Government of India are published:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RURAL ENDS.

Secd., the 28th August 1927.

No. 2506 P.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a preliminary engineering and a traffic survey being carried out by the Agency of the South Indian Railway Administration for a line of railway on the P & C gauge from Mangalore to Malp. a distance of about 37 miles.

The survey will be known as the Mangalore-Malp Railway Survey.

Secd., the 28th August 1927.

No. 2617 P.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Madras to Rengasam.

The survey will be known as the Madras-Rengasam Railway Survey.

No. 2628.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned an engineering reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the P & C gauge from Madras for Niladukki to a point on the Cochin river opposite the mouth of Saram Lake, a distance of about 12 miles.

The survey will be known as the Madras-Saram Valley Railway Survey.

No. 2617 P.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway to serve the country lying between the East Coast section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Eastern Ghats north of the Ponnai river.

Fort St. George, September 1, 1927.

Under section 49 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of land specified below included in the notification under section 4 of the Act published at pages 385 to 387 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th June 1925, as having been required for the canal system of the Coimbatore Project.

Tanjore District, Tanjore taluk,
No. 24 Pappannapuram (Niksham nam) village.

Area, dry, S. No. 25.15 part (Temporary subdivision).
S. No. 25.15 & 26.2

* Out of the 25 acres included in this field.

Under sub-section (1) of section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the lands mentioned below, which was notified for acquisition for improvement to the Aravattur drainage channel in the notification published at pages 525-526 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 22nd March 1927.

Tanjore District, Pappannapuram taluk,
Aravattur village.

Survey — Minor Remains: Only by garden
Bajampal, Aravattur.

25.15 A	0.04	25.15 A	0.04
25.15 B	0.01	25.15 B	0.01
25.15 C	0.01	25.15 C	0.01
25.15 D	0.01	25.15 D	0.01
25.15 E	0.01	25.15 E	0.01
25.15 F	0.01	25.15 F	0.01
25.15 G	0.01	25.15 G	0.01
25.15 H	0.01	25.15 H	0.01
25.15 I	0.01	25.15 I	0.01
25.15 J	0.01	25.15 J	0.01
25.15 K	0.01	25.15 K	0.01
25.15 L	0.01	25.15 L	0.01
25.15 M	0.01	25.15 M	0.01
25.15 N	0.01	25.15 N	0.01
25.15 O	0.01	25.15 O	0.01
25.15 P	0.01	25.15 P	0.01
25.15 Q	0.01	25.15 Q	0.01
25.15 R	0.01	25.15 R	0.01
25.15 S	0.01	25.15 S	0.01
25.15 T	0.01	25.15 T	0.01
25.15 U	0.01	25.15 U	0.01
25.15 V	0.01	25.15 V	0.01
25.15 W	0.01	25.15 W	0.01
25.15 X	0.01	25.15 X	0.01
25.15 Y	0.01	25.15 Y	0.01
25.15 Z	0.01	25.15 Z	0.01
25.15 AA	0.01	25.15 AA	0.01
25.15 AB	0.01	25.15 AB	0.01
25.15 AC	0.01	25.15 AC	0.01
25.15 AD	0.01	25.15 AD	0.01
25.15 AE	0.01	25.15 AE	0.01
25.15 AF	0.01	25.15 AF	0.01
25.15 AG	0.01	25.15 AG	0.01
25.15 AH	0.01	25.15 AH	0.01
25.15 AI	0.01	25.15 AI	0.01
25.15 AJ	0.01	25.15 AJ	0.01
25.15 AK	0.01	25.15 AK	0.01
25.15 AL	0.01	25.15 AL	0.01
25.15 AM	0.01	25.15 AM	0.01
25.15 AN	0.01	25.15 AN	0.01
25.15 AO	0.01	25.15 AO	0.01
25.15 AP	0.01	25.15 AP	0.01
25.15 AQ	0.01	25.15 AQ	0.01
25.15 AR	0.01	25.15 AR	0.01
25.15 AS	0.01	25.15 AS	0.01
25.15 AT	0.01	25.15 AT	0.01
25.15 AU	0.01	25.15 AU	0.01
25.15 AV	0.01	25.15 AV	0.01
25.15 AW	0.01	25.15 AW	0.01
25.15 AX	0.01	25.15 AX	0.01
25.15 AY	0.01	25.15 AY	0.01
25.15 AZ	0.01	25.15 AZ	0.01
25.15 BA	0.01	25.15 BA	0.01
25.15 BB	0.01	25.15 BB	0.01
25.15 BC	0.01	25.15 BC	0.01
25.15 BD	0.01	25.15 BD	0.01
25.15 BE	0.01	25.15 BE	0.01
25.15 BF	0.01	25.15 BF	0.01
25.15 BG	0.01	25.15 BG	0.01
25.15 BH	0.01	25.15 BH	0.01
25.15 BI	0.01	25.15 BI	0.01
25.15 BJ	0.01	25.15 BJ	0.01
25.15 BK	0.01	25.15 BK	0.01
25.15 BL	0.01	25.15 BL	0.01
25.15 BM	0.01	25.15 BM	0.01
25.15 BN	0.01	25.15 BN	0.01
25.15 BO	0.01	25.15 BO	0.01
25.15 BP	0.01	25.15 BP	0.01
25.15 BQ	0.01	25.15 BQ	0.01
25.15 BR	0.01	25.15 BR	0.01
25.15 BS	0.01	25.15 BS	0.01
25.15 BT	0.01	25.15 BT	0.01
25.15 BU	0.01	25.15 BU	0.01
25.15 BV	0.01	25.15 BV	0.01
25.15 BW	0.01	25.15 BW	0.01
25.15 BX	0.01	25.15 BX	0.01
25.15 BY	0.01	25.15 BY	0.01
25.15 BZ	0.01	25.15 BZ	0.01
25.15 CA	0.01	25.15 CA	0.01
25.15 CB	0.01	25.15 CB	0.01
25.15 CC	0.01	25.15 CC	0.01
25.15 CD	0.01	25.15 CD	0.01
25.15 CE	0.01	25.15 CE	0.01
25.15 CF	0.01	25.15 CF	0.01
25.15 CG	0.01	25.15 CG	0.01
25.15 CH	0.01	25.15 CH	0.01
25.15 CI	0.01	25.15 CI	0.01
25.15 CJ	0.01	25.15 CJ	0.01
25.15 CK	0.01	25.15 CK	0.01
25.15 CL	0.01	25.15 CL	0.01
25.15 CM	0.01	25.15 CM	0.01
25.15 CN	0.01	25.15 CN	0.01
25.15 CO	0.01	25.15 CO	0.01
25.15 CP	0.01	25.15 CP	0.01
25.15 CQ	0.01	25.15 CQ	0.01
25.15 CR	0.01	25.15 CR	0.01
25.15 CS	0.01	25.15 CS	0.01
25.15 CT	0.01	25.15 CT	0.01
25.15 CU	0.01	25.15 CU	0.01
25.15 CV	0.01	25.15 CV	0.01
25.15 CW	0.01	25.15 CW	0.01
25.15 CX	0.01	25.15 CX	0.01
25.15 CY	0.01	25.15 CY	0.01
25.15 CZ	0.01	25.15 CZ	0.01
25.15 DA	0.01	25.15 DA	0.01
25.15 DB	0.01	25.15 DB	0.01
25.15 DC	0.01	25.15 DC	0.01
25.15 DD	0.01	25.15 DD	0.01
25.15 DE	0.01	25.15 DE	0.01
25.15 DF	0.01	25.15 DF	0.01
25.15 DG	0.01	25.15 DG	0.01
25.15 DH	0.01	25.15 DH	0.01
25.15 DI	0.01	25.15 DI	0.01
25.15 DJ	0.01	25.15 DJ	0.01
25.15 DK	0.01	25.15 DK	0.01
25.15 DL	0.01	25.15 DL	0.01
25.15 DM	0.01	25.15 DM	0.01
25.15 DN	0.01	25.15 DN	0.01
25.15 DO	0.01	25.15 DO	0.01
25.15 DP	0.01	25.15 DP	0.01
25.15 DQ	0.01	25.15 DQ	0.01
25.15 DR	0.01	25.15 DR	0.01
25.15 DS	0.01	25.15 DS	0.01
25.15 DT	0.01	25.15 DT	0.01
25.15 DU	0.01	25.15 DU	0.01
25.15 DV	0.01	25.15 DV	0.01
25.15 DW	0.01	25.15 DW	0.01
25.15 DX	0.01	25.15 DX	0.01
25.15 DY	0.01	25.15 DY	0.01
25.15 DZ	0.01	25.15 DZ	0.01
25.15 EA	0.01	25.15 EA	0.01
25.15 EB	0.01	25.15 EB	0.01
25.15 EC	0.01	25.15 EC	0.01
25.15 ED	0.01	25.15 ED	0.01
25.15 EE	0.01	25.15 EE	0.01
25.15 EF	0.01	25.15 EF	0.01
25.15 EG	0.01	25.15 EG	0.01
25.15 EH	0.01	25.15 EH	0.01
25.15 EI	0.01	25.15 EI	0.01
25.15 EJ	0.01	25.15 EJ	0.01
25.15 EK	0.01	25.15 EK	0.01
25.15 EL	0.01	25.15 EL	0.01
25.15 EM	0.01	25.15 EM	0.01
25.15 EN	0.01	25.15 EN	0.01
25.15 EO	0.01	25.15 EO	0.01
25.15 EP	0.01	25.15 EP	0.01
25.15 EQ	0.01	25.15 EQ	0.01
25.15 ER	0.01	25.15 ER	0.01
25.15 ES	0.01	25.15 ES	0.01
25.15 ET	0.01	25.15 ET	0.01
25.15 EU	0.01	25.15 EU	0.01
25.15 EV	0.01	25.15 EV	0.01
25.15 EW	0.01	25.15 EW	0.01
25.15 EX	0.01	25.15 EX	0.01
25.15 EY	0.01	25.15 EY	0.01
25.15 EZ	0.01	25.15 EZ	0.01
25.15 FA	0.01	25.15 FA	0.01
25.15 FB	0.01	25.15 FB	0.01
25.15 FC	0.01	25.15 FC	0.01
25.15 FD	0.01	25.15 FD	0.01
25.15 FE	0.01	25.15 FE	0.01
25.15 FF	0.01	25.15 FF	0.01
25.15 FG	0.01	25.15 FG	0.01
25.15 FH	0.01	25.15 FH	0.01
25.15 FI	0.01	25.15 FI	0.01
25.15 FJ	0.01	25.15 FJ	0.01
25.15 FK	0.01	25.15 FK	0.01
25.15 FL	0.01	25.15 FL	0.01
25.15 FM	0.01	25.15 FM	0.01
25.15 FN	0.01	25.15 FN	0.01
25.15 FO	0.01	25.15 FO	0.01
25.15 FP	0.01	25.15 FP	0.01
25.15 FQ	0.01	25.15 FQ	0.01
25.15 FR	0.01	25.15 FR	0.01
25.15 FS	0.01	25.15 FS	0.01
25.15 FT	0.01	25.15 FT	0.01
25.15 FU	0.01	25.15 FU	0.01
25.15 FV	0.01	25.15 FV	0.01
25.15 FW	0.01	25.15 FW	0.01
25.15 FX	0.01	25.15 FX	0.01
25.15 FY	0.01	25.15 FY	0.01
25.15 FZ	0.01	25.15 FZ	0.01
25.15 GA	0.01	25.15 GA	0.01
25.15 GB	0.01	25.15 GB	0.01
25.15 GC	0.01	25.15 GC	0.01
25.15 GD	0.01	25.15 GD	0.01
25.15 GE	0.01	25.15 GE	0.01
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25.15 GG	0.01	25.15 GG	0.01
25.15 GH	0.01	25.15 GH	0.01
25.15 GI	0.01	25.15 GI	0.01
25.15 GJ	0.01	25.15 GJ	0.01
25.15 GK	0.01	25.15 GK	0.01
25.15 GL	0.01	25.15 GL	0.01
25.15 GM	0.01	25.15 GM	0.01
25.15 GN	0.01	25.15 GN	0.01
25.15 GO	0.01	25.15 GO	0.01
25.15 GP	0.01	25.15 GP	0.01
25.15 GQ	0.01	25.15 GQ	0.01
25.15 GR	0.01	25.15 GR	0.01
25.15 GS	0.01	25.15 GS	0.01
25.15 GT	0.01	25.15 GT	0.01
25.15 GU	0.01	25.15 GU	0.01
25.15 GV	0.01	25.15 GV	0.01
25.15 GW	0.01	25.15 GW	0.01
25.15 GX	0.01	25.15 GX	0.01
25.15 GY	0.01	25.15 GY	0.01
25.15 GZ	0.01	25.15 GZ	0.01
25.15 HA	0.01	25.15 HA	0.01
25.15 HB	0.01	25.15 HB	0.01
25.15 HC	0.01	25.15 HC	0.01
25.15 HD	0.01	25.15 HD	0.01
25.15 HE	0.01	25.15 HE	0.01
25.15 HF	0.01	25.15 HF	0.01
25.15 HG	0.01	25.15 HG	0.01
25.15 HH	0.01	25.15 HH	0.01
25.15 HI	0.01	25.15 HI	0.01
25.15 HJ	0.01	25.15 HJ	0.01
25.15 HK	0.01	25.15 HK	0.01
25.15 HL	0.01	25.15 HL	0.01
25.15 HM	0.01	25.15 HM	0.01
25.15 HN	0.01	25.15 HN	0.01
25.15 HO	0.01	25.15 HO	0.01
25.15 HP	0.01	25.15 HP	0.01
25.15 HQ	0.01	25.15 HQ	0.01
25.15 HR	0.01	25.15 HR	0.01
25.15 HS	0.01	25.15 HS	0.01
25.15 HT	0.01	25.15 HT	0.01
25.15 HU	0.01	25.15 HU	0.01
25.15 HV	0.01	25.15 HV	0.01
25.15 HW	0.01	25.15 HW	0.01
25.15 HX	0.01	25.15 HX	0.01
25.15 HY	0.01	25.15 HY	0.01
25.15 HZ	0.01	25.15 HZ	0.01
25.15 IA	0.01	25.15 IA	0.01
25.15 IB	0.01	25.15 IB	0.01
25.15 IC	0.01	25.15 IC	0.01
25.15 ID	0.01	25.15 ID	0.01
25.15 IE	0.01	25.15 IE	0.01
25.15 IF	0.01	25.15 IF	0.01
25.15 IG	0.01	25.15 IG	0.01
25.15 IH	0.01	25.15 IH	0.01
25.15 II	0.01	25.15 II	0.01
25.15 IJ	0.01	25.15 IJ	0.01
25.15 IK	0.01	25.15 IK	0.01
25.15 IL	0.01	25.15 IL	0.01
25.15 IM	0.01	25.15 IM	0.01
25.15 IN	0.01	25.15 IN	0.01
25.15 IO	0.01	25.15 IO	0.01
25.15 IP	0.01	25.15 IP	0.01
25.15 IQ	0.01	25.15 IQ	0.01
25.15 IR	0.01	25.15 IR	0.01
25.15 IS	0.01	25.15 IS	0.01
25.15 IT	0.01	25.15 IT	0.01
25.15 IU	0.01	25.15 IU	0.01
25.15 IV	0.01	25.15 IV	0.01
25.15 IW	0.01	25.15 IW	0.01
25.15 IX	0.01	25.15 IX	0.01
25.15 IY	0.01	25.15 IY	0.01
25.15 IZ	0.01	25.15 IZ	0.01
25.15 JA	0.01	25.15 JA	0.01
25.15 JB	0.01	25.15 JB	0.01
25.15 JC	0.01	25.15 JC	0.01
25.15 JD	0.01	25.15 JD	0.01
25.15 JE	0.01	25.15 JE	0.01
25.15 JF	0.01	25.15 JF	0.01
25.15 JG	0.01	25.15 JG	0.01
25.15 JH	0.01	25.15 JH	0.01
25.15 JI	0.01	25.15 JI	0.01
25.15 JJ	0.01	25.15 JJ	0.01
25.15 JK	0.01	25.15 JK	0.01
25.15 JL	0.01	25.15 JL	0.01
25.15 JM	0.01	25.15 JM	0.01
25.15 JN	0.01	25.15 JN	0.01
25.15 JO	0.01	25.15 JO	0.01
25.15 JP	0.01	25.15 JP	0.01
25.15 JQ	0.01	25.15 JQ	0.01
25.15 JR	0.01	25.15 JR	0.01
25.15 JS	0.01	25.15 JS	0.01
25.15 JT	0.01	25.15 JT	0.01
25.15 JU			

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands are needed for public purposes, to wit, for the provision of well-sets and approach road for the Division, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925 and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge protest in writing of their objections (if any) to the proposed acquisition. Under section 3 (a) and 5 of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk,
No. 8, Thiruvethikudi village.

Madam Jem, 41st, No. 343 part, belonging to V. R. Y. Periyaswami Aiyar, Thiruvethikudi, Tanjore District, Government, is hereby notified that the said land, situated in the south-east and north by No. 343 part, west by No. 161 part.

Whereas it appears to Government that the undermentioned lands are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of a well-site for the Adu Division, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925 and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the Commissioner's office within thirty days after the issue of the notification in writing of their objections, to the proposed acquisition. Under section 3 (a) and 5 of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk,
No. 6, Kachiyali village.

Ayan, 1st, No. 1212 part, belonging to Sh. Vethi, Subdivision of Thiruvethikudi, present trustee Government, is hereby notified that the said land, situated in the north, east, south and west by No. 1212 part.

Fort St. George, September 4, 1927.

Under section 8, Act I of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands mentioned below and adjoining 1911 acres and 160 square links, to the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the canal system of the Cauvery-Mulur Project; and, under section 3 (a) of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, No. II, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said lands. A plan of the lands is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, No. II, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, No. 109,
Vandurkottai village.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand and Kandasami, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya and Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

Government, 1st, No. 113-2 part, T.S. No. 113-2, belonging to Sathya, Anand, Kandasami, situated on the north by S. No. 113-2, east by S. No. 113-2, south by S. No. 113-2, west by S. No. 113-2.

[illegible]

[illegible]

where it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjong, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the land are required to lodge before the above-mentioned officers, within thirty days after the issue of the notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Later sections 4 (5) and 5 of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjong, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Tanjong district, Shryak lake,
No. 70-A, Tuvavachala village

Area, dry, No. 105-1 part, belonging to 32 An
Kuchingap, Tuvavachala (part) District
T. A. Kuchingap, Tuvavachala, and T. A. Kuchingap
Tuvavachala, Shryak, bounded on the north,
east, south and west by No. 105-1 part ..

Whereas it appears to Government that the
aforesaid lands are needed for a public
purpose, to wit, for the purposes of a highway to
the Adi-Durinda baidi ground, notice to that effect
is hereby given to all whom it may concern in
accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the
Land Acquisition Act of 1924, as amended by
Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council
hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, North
Aren, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers
conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons
interested in the lands are required to lodge before
the above-mentioned officers, within thirty days after
the issue of the notification, a statement in writing
of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.
Under sections 4 (5) and 5 of the same Act,
the Governor in Council appoints the District
Labour Officer, North Aren, to perform the
functions of the Collector under the Act.

North Aren district, Yellone lake,
No. 22 Agamambon village

Government, dry, 5 No. 811 portion, belonging to
P. Thuvavachala, bounded on the north by
No. 811 and 812; south by No. 811, 812, 813,
814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823,
824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833,
834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843,
844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853,
854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863,
864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873,
874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883,
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2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170,
2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178,
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2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210,
2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218,
2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226,
2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234,
2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242,
2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250,
2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258,
2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266,
2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274,
2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282,
2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290,
2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298,
2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306,
2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314,
2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322,
2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330,
2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338,
2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346,
2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354,
2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362,
2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370,
2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378,
2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386,
2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394,
2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402,
2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410,
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2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442,
2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450,
2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458,
2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466,
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2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506,
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2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602,
2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610,
2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618,
2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626,
2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634,
2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642,
2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650,
2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658,
2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666,
2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674,
2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682,
2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690,
2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698,
2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706,
2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712,

within thirty days after the issue of this certificate, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under section 3(a) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1948 as amended by Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1963, the Government appoints the Revenue District Officer, Trincomalee, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 3(a) of that Act.

Tishinspoly district, Tishinspoly taluk,
Mehar village.

[illegible]

Under section 8, Act I of 1900, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands described below and amounting to 0.81 of an acre, be thereunto a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, and by the possession of railway and, under articles 1 and 2 of the same Act, the District Labour Officer, Bangalore, is empowered to purchase the franchise of a Collector, and under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of all the said lands. A plan of the lands is kept in the office of the District Labour Officer, Bangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chingapat district, Madhavakurum taluk,
No. 7. Palamathi village.

[illegible]

Fort St. George, September 7, 1937.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands and things mentioned are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the National System of the Cavery-Sholing Project, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to effect compliance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924 as amended by Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act XXXVIII of 1929 and the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Special Deputy Collector No. 1, Madhavagudi, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (5) of the Act. Under section 5 (a) of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Special Deputy Collector No. 1, Madhavagudi, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act. All persons interested in the lands and things are required to lodge before the above-named officer, within thirty days after the date of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Tanjore District, Mannargudi taluk,
No. 133, Kuppasabeswara village.

	Approved to Sell Outside
Government, Inc., B. No. 55-15 0	4-20
8. M. 55-18	4-20
Amusement Co., B. No. 55-18	4-20
	5-10-20
	1-10-20

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands mentioned below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Canal System of the Cowsery-Mettur Project, notice to that effect is hereby to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1924, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Special Deputy Collector, No. 1, Madanagall, and his subordinates

to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (4) of the same Act, the Governor, in Council appoints the Special Deputy Collector, No. 1, Marazgah, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the abovesaid officer, within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Tanjore District, Marazgah taluk,
No. 160, Marazgah village.
Volume No. 2 altered

	Approved area acres.
Government, dry, S. No. 160	0.08
" " S. No. 54-3	0.20
" " S. No. 77-36	0.02
" " S. No. 176-8	0.08
" " S. No. 59-34	0.10
" " S. No. 71-15	0.06
" " S. No. 73-2	0.70
" " S. No. 77-2	0.10
" " S. No. 241-9	0.20
" " S. No. 270-2	0.10
" " S. No. 215-11	0.20
" " S. No. 272-62	0.20
" " S. No. 165-13	0.05

Notes.—In the case of fields included in the notification published at page 110 of Part I of the Act in charge of the Government, dated 22nd September 1935, the entries shown in this notification are in addition to those already notified.

— Fort St. George, September 5, 1937.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Canal System, Cavery-Mettur Project, notice to that effect is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Special Deputy Collector No. 1, Pattakottai, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (4) of the Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Special Deputy Collector No. 1, Pattakottai, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the abovesaid officer, within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Tanjore District, Pattakottai taluk,
Gowdarmkottai manle, Chelapannu village.

	Approved area acres.
Gov. P. No. 161, belonging to Pannagudi	0.50
Gov. P. No. 159, belonging to idem	0.50
Total	0.90

Notes.—In the case of fields included in the notification published at pages 126 and 127 of Part I of the Act in charge of the Government, dated 21st January 1937, the entries shown in this notification are in addition to those already notified.

Whereas it appears to Government that the land specified below is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Canal System of the Cavery-Mettur Project, notice to that effect is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Special Deputy Collector, Marazgah No. 11, at Tanjore,

and his subordinates, to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (4) of the Act, the Governor in Council appoints the said Special Deputy Collector to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the abovesaid officer, within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Tanjore District, Marazgah taluk,
No. 1, Marazgah village.

Government, dry, S. No. 618-1	0.02
Total	0.12

Notes.—In the case of fields included in the notification published at page 124 of Part I of the Act in charge of the Government, dated 22nd September 1935, the entries shown in this notification are in addition to those already notified.

Whereas it appears to Government that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Canal System, Cavery-Mettur Project, notice to that effect is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, as amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Special Deputy Collector No. 1, Pattakottai, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act. Under section 3 (4) of the Act, the Governor in Council appoints the Special Deputy Collector No. 1, Pattakottai, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the abovesaid officer, within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

Tanjore District, Pattakottai taluk,
Pannagudi manle, Pannagudi village.

	Approved area acres.
Gov. P. No. 1681, Thelasa	0.60
Gov. P. No. 1681, Vaid-08	0.09
Gov. P. No. 1679, Mysore	0.24
Gov. P. No. 1678, Chel	0.70
Gov. P. No. 1724, Chel	0.52
Total	2.15

Notes.—In the case of fields included in the notification published at pages 126 and 127 of Part I of the Act in charge of the Government, dated 21st January 1937, the entries shown in this notification are in addition to those already notified.

Whereas it appears to the Land Government that the lands described below are required for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of the Ashokan Thangpudi River channel in the village of Ashokan Thangpudi taluk, Chingleput district, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1924, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act, 1925 (XXXVIII of 1925), and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the Public Works Department staff, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred under section 4 (2) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the above officer within thirty days after the issue of this notification, a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under section 3 (4) and 5-A of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1924, as amended by the Land Acquisition

Government, vol. 5, No. 4513, belonging to Thianna Arapahat, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	400
Government, vol. 5, No. 4513, belonging to Apostrophe Arapahat, and Mithunawa Arapahat, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the west by Mithunawa village; south by S. No. 4514; and east by S. No. 4515 & 12.	410
Total ..	110

Port St. George, August 27, 1927

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing 127 acres, is the same a little tract or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of "Government" at the Lower Arick, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub Collector, Kuala Lumpur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub Collector, Kuala Lumpur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. Under section 11 (1) of the same Act, the Governor in Council further directs that, in view of the urgency of the case, possession of the land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in section 6 (3) of the Act.

Tanjong district, Kuala Lumpur (Johor),
No. 18 Vindapohatara village.

Government, vol. 5, No. 4513, belonging to Vindapohatara village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	400
Government, vol. 5, No. 4513, belonging to Vindapohatara village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	410
Total ..	110

ACQUISITION OF TREES.

Port St. George, September 2, 1927.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the trees held on plots in the lands mentioned below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Canal System of the Carriway-Mattar Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector No. 11, Tanjong, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said trees. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector No. 11, Tanjong, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**Tanjong district, Tanjong (Johor), No. 17th
Mudong village.**

Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	400
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	410
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	420
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	430
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	440
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	450
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	460
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	470
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	480
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	490
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	500
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	510
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	520
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	530
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	540
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	550
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	560
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	570
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	580
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	590
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	600
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	610
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	620
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	630
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	640
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	650
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	660
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	670
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	680
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	690
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	700
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	710
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	720
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	730
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	740
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	750
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	760
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	770
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	780
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	790
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	800
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	810
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	820
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	830
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	840
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	850
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	860
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	870
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	880
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	890
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	900
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	910
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	920
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	930
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	940
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	950
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	960
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	970
Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	980
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Government, 2nd No. 4513, belonging to Mudong village, bounded on the north by S. No. 4512; on the south by S. No. 4514; and west by S. No. 4515.	1000

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**F. R. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.**

**PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF
THE PRESS.**

BETWEEN 616 AND 1076 SEPTEMBER 1927.

Co-operative Societies—Financial Section—Financial Assistant—Notes—Published	
G.O. No. 1207, Development, 2nd August 1927. [1 a.]	
Tanjong—Lombard—Mudong—Description—Government Order—Issued.	
G.O. No. 1208, Law (General), 1st September 1927. [1 a.]	
Amputation—Notes—Published—Mudong—1927—1928— 1929—1930.	
G.O. No. 1209, L & M, 1st August 1927. [1 a.]	
Amputation—Notes—Published—Mudong—1927— 1928—1929—1930.	
G.O. No. 1210, L & M, 1st August 1927. [1 a.]	

[N.B.—Copies of any of the foregoing papers may be obtained on payment of the price stated in brackets against each, as applicable to the Representative, Government Branch Press, Lower Road, Malacca.]

**EL. O. STOKES,
Acting Chief Secretary.**



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 37)

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1927.

[Price, 4 pice]

LAW DEPARTMENT.
(Legislative-Elections.)

NOTICE.

RETURN OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCY.

It is hereby notified for information that Mr. W. Alexander, a candidate who was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the Madras (European) constituency, lodged his return and declaration of election expenses in the office of the Secretary to Government, Law (Legislative) Department, Fort St. George, on the 2nd September 1927. They may be inspected in the above office on any working day on or before the 11th September 1927 between 12 noon and 4 p.m.

T. SIVARAMAYYA,
*Secretary to Government, Law (Legislative)
Department and Returning Officer for the
Madras (European) Constituency of the
Legislative Assembly.*

Fort St. George, 6th September 1927.



ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

I-20 ഭാഗത്തെതുടർച്ചയായ സ്വപ്രിന്റർ

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1927.

നമ്പർ 27.]

മിനിസി; പാലാട്ടു തൊടകത്തോൾ, 1927 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 22-നാൾ.

[Pells, 6 pms.

ഗവൺമെന്റ് പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള തർജ്ജമ.

Malayalam Translation of Notifications by Government.

ഈ പ്രഖ്യാപനം ഡിപ്യൂട്ടി സെക്രട്ടറി.

പറയുന്നു.

ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1927 സെപ്റ്റംബർ 1-നാൾ.
നമ്പർ 629.—1927 മാർച്ച് 23-ാം തീയതിയിൽ
ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്
I എന്ന പേരിൽ 327 മുതൽ 332-ാം വരെയുള്ള
ഈ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടി സെക്രട്ടറി വക 289-ാം നമ്പർ
പരസ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന
1923 ലെ മിനിസി റെഗുലേഷൻ 1-ൽ,
1914 ലെ റെഗുലേഷൻ 2-ൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള
(1914 ലെ 8) 11-ാം വകുപ്പിന്റെ സിവിൽ
എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് അധികാരപ്രകാരം ആവശ്യമായ
സംശ്ലിഷ്ടതയുടെ അനുസരണം കേൾക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള
നിയമം.

പ-2 എന്ന അംഗീകൃത കൈയെഴുത്തു
പ്രകാരം സിവിൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് അധികാരപ്രകാരം

നമ്പർ 1 എന്ന പേരിൽ 1927 മാർച്ച് 23-ാം തീയതിയിൽ
ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്
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നിയമം.

പറയുന്നു.

ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്, 1927 മാർച്ച് 23-ാം തീയതിയിൽ.

1927 ജൂലൈ 19-ാം തീയതിയിൽ
ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്
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നിയമം.

3. മേൽപ്പടി ക്രമം 1927 മാർച്ച് 23-ാം തീയതിയിൽ
ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ് ഗസറ്റ്
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നിയമം.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 37)

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1927. [Part, 2 cms.

Part I.—Local Self-Government.

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Government :	
Hotel By-laws—First section—By-laws—Madras ..	

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Part II, Ganga, September 15, 1927.

No. 1193.—Major V. Michaelson, I.M.S., leaves on average pay for eight months combined with study leave for four months from or after the 7th November 1927.

H. R. UNKLE,
Deputy Secretary to Government

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1193.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be members of the Bellary Municipal Council:—

- M.R.Sy. Kankal Mithalappa Gera.
- " Balaganga Vengappa Gera.
- " Madaga Rameswara Gera.

No. 1194.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be members of the Pudukottai Municipal Council:—

- M.R.Sy. Tasekanti Muthappa Gera.
- Rev. Y. Joseph.
- Quinn Harold Field's Bahadur.
- M.R.Sy. Madha Babayya Gera.

No. 1195.—Under sections 7 (3) and 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Sy. T. Narayana Thayar Ayyar to be a councillor of the Tiruvallur Municipal Council.

No. 1196.—Under sections 9 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Sy. M. S. P. Senthikumar Nader Ayyar to be a member of the Pudukottai District Board.

A-1

No. 1197.—Under section 22 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Act II of 1927), and in partial satisfaction of Notification No. 443 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st April 1927, the Government appoint M.R.Sy. Anant Narayana Vokkalamanna Pillai Ayyar, minister and municipal councillor, Kumbakonam, to be a member of the Kumbakonam Temple Temple Committee up to 15th April 1928.

C. H. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

ERRATA.

In notification No. 1047 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st August 1927, relating to the acquisition of lands in Kankaral and Thirukurumari villages, Sankaralingam taluk, Tanjore District, for widening the road from Thirukurumari to Thirukurumari:—

Among the names of the petitioners of—

- (1) S. No. 451 A-1 B.—
For 'Annamalai' read 'Annamalai',
For 'K. P. Senthikumar Nader' read 'K. P. Senthikumar Nader'.
- (2) S. No. 451 A-1 B-1.—
For 'Annamalai' read 'Annamalai',
For 'K. P. Senthikumar Nader' read 'K. P. Senthikumar Nader'.
- (3) S. No. 451 A-1 B-2.—
For (a) 'Senthikumar Nader' read 'Senthikumar Nader' and
For (b) 'K. P. Senthikumar Nader' read 'K. P. Senthikumar Nader'.

In notification No. 1001 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st August 1927, relating to the acquisition of lands in Thirukurumari taluk, Salem District, for the construction of a road.

from Kanganapattam to Kallipatti Road Railway station:—

(i) Between the items Varipannambolu in Thandipatti village measuring 900 of an acre and village-panchayat bounded house (plot), S.E. No. 123-A measuring 400 of an acre and the words "Vayalloor village";

(ii) About the words "Agrihala Thakur village" occurring between items "Day S.E. No. 124 A" measuring 115 acres and Government "Dry S.E. No. 351-B" measuring 670 of an acre.

(iii) Between items "Dry S.E. No. 440-3 A" measuring 811 of an acre and "Dry S.E. No. 133 B" measuring 814 of an acre and the words "Agrihala Thakur village";

(iv) For "Kannatholam Thakur" the name of the proprietor of Karamatharam property at Karamatharam village measuring 0.75 of an acre and "Kannatholam Thakur";

(v) For "Pallam" the name of one of the employees of "Dry S.E. No. 523-B" and "Pallam";

(vi) For "Nangya Kervandam" the name of the proprietor and employee of Dry S.E. No. 402 A measuring 0.34 of an acre and "Nangya Kervandam";

(vii) For "Mulla Kervandam" the name of one of the proprietors and employees of Dry S.E. No. 308 B of Agrihala Thakur village and "Mulla Kervandam".

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1398.—Notification No. 972 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 19th August 1926, relating to the acquisition of lands in the Vayalloor municipality, Vayalloor district, for the construction of a slaughter-house at Kanganapattam is hereby cancelled.

No. 1399.—Notification No. 44 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 11th January 1927, relating to the acquisition of land in Adikudilpatti village, Greater Taluk, Coimbatore district, for the Kunda (bari) ground is hereby cancelled.

N. RAMAYYA SASTRIYAR,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

No. 1398.—As prescribed by the rules relating to the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards it is hereby notified that M.R. P. Pattabhi Ram Reddy Gurus has been elected Vice-President of the Chikilapah District Board.

No. 1391.—The following draft of a rule which the Local Government propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (7) of sub-section (2) of section 235 of and rule 37 of Schedule IV in the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, is hereby published as required by clause (a) of section 365 of the said Act, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after six weeks from the date of publication of this notification:—

DEATH ROLLS.

1. If it appears to the Local Government that in any municipality there are so lethal chambers as that the fatal chambers constituted therein are inadequate they may, by order, require the municipal council to conduct within a specified period one or more fatal chambers as they may think necessary for the destruction of every dog.

2. If any municipal council fails to constitute a fatal chamber when required to do so under rule 1, the Local Government may, if they think fit, take action under section 38 of the Act.

No. 1392.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (5) of sub-section (2) of section 239 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government are pleased to make the following amendments in the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk and union boards published in the Local and Municipal Department Notification No. 12 of Part I A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 8th January 1927, as subsequently amended:—

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF TALUK AND UNION BOARDS.

(1) In the first sentence of rule 14, for the words "make a cross" the words "make a mark" shall be substituted.

(2) In the first sentence of rule 15 (1) for the words "a cross" the words "a mark" shall be substituted.

(3) For the words "cross" and "marks" in rule 17 (1) and (2) wherever they occur, the words "mark" and "marks" respectively shall be substituted.

No. 1395.—In modification of notification No. 1177, published on page 337-338 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th September 1927, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

Taluk or Town.

Bellary—Bellary—Madagali, Harpanchallu, Kalligal and Hengal.
Coimbatore—Taluk—Kalligal.
Madras—Taluk—Pattinam.
Salem—Taluk—Hengal.
Tir. Nalgonda—Taluk—Gangavalli.
Trem—Gangavalli.

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

[Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.]

I. MYNOR STATES.

Districts—Bangalore, Belga, Shimoga, Mysore, Channarayana, Hassan and Tumkur.
Towns—Mysore City.

II. BOMBAY.

Districts—Belgaon, Bilgaon, Dhule, Kaniad, Kolaba, Thane and Surat.
Towns—Bombay.
Political charges—Kolgaon and Southern Maharashtra County States.

III. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Amritsar and Ludhiana.
Towns—Karnal establishment.

IV. GUJARAT.

Districts—Baroda, Haryana, Kutch, Mynadgaon, Poon, Pragra, Tharavady, Thakra, Tharavady and Tharavady.
Towns—Baroda, Gandhinagar and Mynadgaon.
Political charges—Northern and Southern Kutch States.

V. UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Bareilly and Baram Bazar.

VI. HYDERABAD STATES.

District—Gandhinagar.
Towns—Gandhinagar Cantonment.

VII. CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Batal and Bargarh.

VIII. COORG.

Towns—Bombarpet.

No. 1204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government hereby the resolution No. 1 (a), (b) and (c), dated 7th March 1927, and the resolution, dated 18th June 1927, of the Tanjore District Board, declared that its revenue strength shall be increased to 40 by reducing the number of estimated seats from ten to four.

C. R. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

No. 1205.—Application of the Tanjore Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 2,500 from Government:—

1. The purpose for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.—For construction of a permanent water-supply scheme for Tanjore Municipality.—Estimated cost Rs. 2,500.

2. The interest which is now proposed to be borne.—Rs. 2,500.
3. The limit on the security of which it is proposed to be borne.—The Tanjore Municipal Property.
4. The loan under which the said loan is to be raised, raised or held.—The Madras District Board, Madras and V of 1926.
5. The period for which the loan is required, the number and amount of instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan should be taken, the date proposed for meeting such instalments and the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed to repay the loan.—The loan is required in 1927-28. It will be taken in one instalment. It will be repaid in five annual instalments of Rs. 500 each.
6. The rate of interest at which it is proposed to be borne.—4 per cent per annum.
7. A detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the loan authority for four years.—Appendix.
8. All existing policy charges upon the body of the loan authority.—Nil.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF TANJORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR THE FOUR YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1927-28.

PART I.—Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the General and Special Service Accounts—Ordinary.

A. General Account.

Receipts.	II. Special taxation and cesses.	III. Management.	IV. Contributions.	V. Edges Inc. other community.	VI. Public health.	VII. Miscellaneous employment.	Total.	Balance—Contributions carried forward to Special Service Account.	Rs. total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts:									
Actual, 1925-26	14,796	211	11,201	2,719	1,188	2,754	26,211	4,102	26,179
Do, 1926-27	16,819	216	1,509	7,136	10,023	9,112	29,778	1,523	31,514
Revised estimate, 1926-27	17,080	212	12,481	7,126	8,661	5,969	41,239	9,292	39,916
Budget estimate, 1927-28	23,402	219	11,765	8,185	2,716	8,721	49,410	7,569	49,118
Net receipts available for ordinary service:									
Actual, 1925-26	14,792	211	11,200	2,718	1,188	2,750	26,211	4,102	26,211
Do, 1926-27	16,819	216	7,504	7,136	11,295	9,847	36,679	8,520	31,618
Revised estimate, 1926-27	17,080	212	11,481	7,126	7,811	4,211	41,239	4,211	36,987
Budget estimate, 1927-28	23,402	219	11,765	8,185	2,716	8,721	49,410	8,721	49,212

Expenditure.	I. Management.	II. Contributions.	III. Edges Inc. other community.	IV. Public health.	V. Miscellaneous employment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure:						
Actual, 1925-26	4,810	8,894	5,347	15,848	112	29,180
Do, 1926-27	8,876	6,448	8,789	10,927	112	31,541
Revised estimate, 1926-27	9,710	7,736	8,619	6,301	112	34,222
Budget estimate, 1927-28	7,632	8,616	11,728	12,399	112	40,299
Net expenditure on ordinary service:						
Actual, 1925-26	4,810	8,894	5,347	15,848	112	29,180
Do, 1926-27	8,876	6,448	8,789	10,927	112	31,541
Revised estimate, 1926-27	9,710	7,736	8,619	6,301	112	34,222
Budget estimate, 1927-28	7,632	8,616	11,728	12,399	112	40,299

B. Special Account.

	Expenditure—Special Account.			Expenditure—Special Account.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.		Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Actual, 1925-26	9,811	8,126	Net receipts and expenditure on special service:		
Do, 1926-27	9,817	8,126	Actual, 1925-26	8,811	8,811
Revised estimate, 1926-27	12,319	10,794	Do, 1926-27	9,817	9,817
Budget estimate, 1927-28	12,319	12,319	Revised estimate, 1926-27	9,819	9,819
			Budget estimate, 1927-28	12,319	12,319

PART II—Performance of the net surplus or deficit under general fund (for four years separately).

	Actuals, 1914-15.	Actuals, 1915-16.	Estimated, 1916-17.	Budget Estimate, 1917-18.
(a) Net total surplus under A. General Account—Ordinary	Rs. 34,702	34,888	34,840	31,219
(b) Net total expenditure under A. General Account—Ordinary	33,788	33,842	34,282	33,245
(c) Difference [(a) - (b)]	1,119	1,046	558	4,745
(d) Net surplus at end of year after deducting charges for payment of loan .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(e) Ordinary surplus as before (Total of (c) and (d))	1,119	1,046	558	4,745
(f) Capital expenditure estimate .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(g) Net surplus expenditure under all accounts covered from the general account of the local body	1,119	1,046	558	4,745
(h) Ordinary surplus under A. General Account—Ordinary	34,702	34,888	34,840	31,219
(i) Ordinary surplus under A. General Account—Ordinary	34,702	34,888	34,840	31,219
(j) Net surplus under all	1,119	1,046	558	4,745
(k) Surplus in the closing balance	1,119	1,046	558	4,745

Statement of assets and liabilities on 31st March 1917.

	Assets.	Liabilities.
(a) Assets of loan	Rs. 7,100 0 0	
(b) Cash balance on hand	451 16 8	
(c) General Funds	11 73 0	
(d) Temporary Education Fund in Treasury—General	1,655 0 0	
(e) Temporary Education	200 0 0	
(f) Permanent Fund in Savings Bank	3,361 4 0	
Total	11,410 8 8	
(g) Outstanding Note		Rs. 4 0 0
(h) General Funds		2,964 10 0
(i) Temporary Education		200 0 0
(j) Other Liabilities .. ..		.. ..
(k) District Board share of bills		4,700 00 0
(l) Deposits		3,000 12 0
(m) Permanent Fund in Savings Bank		3,361 4 0
(n) Permanent Fund in Treasury		600 0 0
Total		11,410 8 8

H. R. LINGFIELD.

Deputy Secretary to Government.

objection is received by Government within a month from the date of publication of this notification in the District Gazette, the Government will proceed to issue a notification applying all the provisions of the Act except section 49 to the four temples referred to.

Port St. George, September 6, 1917.

No. 1217.—Application of the Christian District Board for a loan from Government.

1. The purpose for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost of the same.

(1) Construction of a bridge on the road from Molebalemane Railway Station to join the Boring Brook Road near Knottshillside.

(2) Provision of village roads.

2. The interest which it is proposed to borrow—

From (a) Rs. 1,100

From (b) Rs. 10,000

Total Rs. 11,100

3. The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow—The Christian District Board Funds.

4. The law under which the loan is to be raised—Twenty years—The Indian Local Bodies Act, 1919.

5. The date when the money is to be borrowed—21st-28th.

6. The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow—4 per cent.

7. The terms of the loan for which the money will be borrowed and the method by which it is to be repaid—Twenty years, to be repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 4,000 per annum of interest.

8. A statement of financial position of the local body including a statement of all prior charges on the funds—A statement showing the financial position of the Board as at the 31st day of March in the Board's books and—

Port St. George, September 6, 1917.

(S.O. No. 1444, L. & M.).

No. 1208.—The Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments brings to the notice of Government that there are three temples in Sidi-adipatti, District of Tanjore, and one in Pampore village in Kanyakumari District, dedicated to Sri Arjuna-swaraj, Sri Arjuna-swaraj, Sri Arjuna-swaraj, and Sri Arjuna-swaraj, and having an income of Rs. 10, Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10, respectively, that the first three temples are in a ruined condition, that the endowments are enjoying the income without rendering services and that there are no trustees in any of them. It is reported further that the endowments of Sri Arjuna-swaraj temple at Sidi-adipatti have been alienated by the people that the income is likely to be received if the alienations are not cancelled and that the income of Sri Arjuna-swaraj temple at Pampore have recently been returned after a threat of confiscation. The Board therefore requests the Government to apply to the four temples all the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1919 (Act II of 1917), except section 49 (relating to the levy of contribution towards the expenses of the Board and the Commission) so that ways and means may be devised to improve their management. Before issuing a notification under the proviso to section 4 of the Act as desired by the Board, the Government desires to know whether the endowments or any trustees of any of these temples have any objection to such application. If no valid

Sl. No.	Amount of loan.	Government Order specifying number and date.	Purpose for which the loan was taken.	Amount repaid (Rs. and p.)
1	Rs. 10,000	ET L, 21st March 1919	Construction of the offices of the District Board and the Registrar.	Rs. 10,000 0 0
2	77,800	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Construction of a bridge at Pampore	77,800 0 0
3	21,000	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	21,000 0 0
4	25,000	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	25,000 0 0
5	11,000	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	11,000 0 0
6	23,100	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	23,100 0 0
7	14,000	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	14,000 0 0
8	8,700	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	8,700 0 0
9	10,000	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	10,000 0 0
10	10,000	ET L, 20, 21st February 1919.	Do. do. at Chikashipatti	10,000 0 0

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF CAPTAIN'S DEPARTMENT BOARD FOR THE FOUR YEARS
ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1927-28.

Part I.—Account of receipts and expenditure of the General and Special Service Accounts—Ordinary.

A. General Account.

Receipts.	I. General services and miscellaneous revenues.	II. Management.	III. Communications.	IV. Buildings, other than elementary.	V. Public Health.	VI. Recreation (for sports).	Total.	Net total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts:—								
Archie, 1924-25	3,80,000	47	1,60,000	90,000	..	4,000	5,37,000	5,37,000
Do. 1925-26	3,28,000	2,670	1,60,000	80,000	200	10,000	5,10,000	5,10,000
Revised estimate, 1926-27	3,07,000	1,800	1,60,000	40,000	..	20,000	4,11,000	4,11,000
Budget estimate, 1927-28	3,27,000	1,600	1,60,000	40,000	..	10,000	4,18,000	4,18,000
Expenditure from ordinary receipts:—								
Archie, 1924-25 .. ..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	30
Do. 1925-26 .. ..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	30
Revised estimate, 1926-27 .. ..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	30
Budget estimate, 1927-28 .. ..	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	30
Net receipts available for ordinary expenditure:—								
Archie, 1924-25	3,81,000	27	1,59,970	89,970	..	3,900	5,37,000	5,37,000
Do. 1925-26	3,28,000	2,670	1,59,970	79,970	200	10,000	5,10,000	5,10,000
Revised estimate, 1926-27	3,07,000	1,800	1,59,970	39,970	..	20,000	4,11,000	4,11,000
Budget estimate, 1927-28	3,27,000	1,600	1,59,970	39,970	..	10,000	4,18,000	4,18,000

Expenditure.	I. Management.	II. Communications.	III. Buildings, other than elementary.	IV. Public Health.	V. Recreation (for sports).	VI. Buildings, other than elementary.	Capital Expenditure (not shown in ordinary budget).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure:—								
Archie, 1924-25	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Do. 1925-26	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Revised estimate, 1926-27	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Budget estimate, 1927-28	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Expenditure from ordinary receipts:—								
Archie, 1924-25 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 1925-26 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revised estimate, 1926-27 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budget estimate, 1927-28 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net expenditure covered from ordinary receipts:—								
Archie, 1924-25	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Do. 1925-26	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Revised estimate, 1926-27	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000
Budget estimate, 1927-28	51,000	5,10,000	87,000	8,000	400	100	5,000	5,22,000

Part II.—Particulars of the net surplus or deficit under general fund (for four years respectively).

	Archie, 1924-25.	Archie, 1925-26.	Revised estimate, 1926-27.	Budget estimate, 1927-28.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Net total receipts under A. General Account—Ordinary	5,37,000	5,10,000	4,11,000	4,18,000
(b) Net total expenditure under A. General Account—Ordinary	5,22,000	5,22,000	5,22,000	5,22,000
(c) Difference (a)–(b)	15,000	18,000	19,000	16,000
(d) Net savings of ordinary after deducting charges for repayment of loans .. ..	..	..	..	..
(e) Ordinary surplus or deficit (total of (c) and (d))	15,000	18,000	19,000	16,000
(f) Capital expenditure attributable .. ..	..	..	..	..
(g) Net capital expenditure under all accounts (including from the special account of the local body) .. ..	..	..	..	..
(h) Opening balance under A. General Account—Ordinary .. ..	..	..	..	..
(i) Closing balance under A. General Account—Ordinary .. ..	..	..	..	..
(j) Difference (i)–(h) .. ..	..	..	..	..
(k) Difference in the closing balance .. ..	..	..	..	..

Fort St. George, September 2, 1927
(O. G. No. 3476, I. & M.).

No. 1028.—The following draft of rules is referred to the publication of the accounts of the Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments, temple committee, and religious endowments and to the printer of audit of the accounts of audit and temples which the Local Government propose to make under clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Madras Act II of 1927) is published as required by sub-section (2) of that section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. Notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after a month from the date of publication of this notification and that any objection or suggestion which may be received before the expiry of this period from any person with respect to the said draft will be considered by the Local Government.

DRAFT RULES.

1. (1) An abstract of the accounts kept under sub-section (1) of section 45 by the Board, by committees and by trustees of religious endowments shall be published as provided hereunder:—

Classification of the accounts, which shall be published.	By whom to be published.	Time of publication.	Where to be published.
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).
(a) The Board.	The Local Government.	As soon as possible after the receipt by the Local Government of the auditor's report.	Fort St. George.
(b) Committees.	The Board.	Within sixty days after the receipt of the auditor's report by the Board.	"
(c) Works in charge of temples.	Do.	Do.	"
(d) Non-accepted temples.	The Government.	Within sixty days after the receipt of the auditor's report by the Government.	"

* District or portion of the district or districts in which the land or the institution for which the accounts are maintained is or are situated.

† (1) By officers in the revenue board of the work or temple concerned, and

(2) in a newspaper daily or periodical newspaper circulating in the locality concerned by the Board.

‡ (1) By the committee or the trustee board of the temple concerned, and

(2) in a newspaper daily or periodical newspaper circulating in the locality, selected by the Board.

(3) If the Board or a committee makes default in publishing any abstract of the accounts as required in sub-rule (1), the Local Government, in case the default is by the Board, and the Board, in case the default is by a committee may, by order in writing, fix a period for such publication by the Board or committee as the case may be. If such publication is not made within the period so fixed, the Local Government or the Board, as the case may be, may cause such publication to be made and recover the cost thereof from the Board or the committee concerned.

2. (1) In writing the accounts of a work or temple under sub-section (2) of section 45, the auditor shall examine and his report shall state:—

- (1) whether there have been any deviations—
- (a) from the record, estimate, if any, fixed in respect of its services and
- (b) from its budget;

(2) whether the various items of its income have been realized at the proper times and whether legal steps to recover amounts overdue have been taken;

(3) whether proper investments of its moneys and balances have been made;

(4) whether every item of its expenditure has been sanctioned by the authority competent in that behalf and is supported by a proper voucher;

(5) whether there has been any diversion of its funds for purposes other than those for which the endowment was established;

(6) whether a correct inventory of its valuables has been maintained;

(7) whether a correct list of its liabilities has been maintained; and

(8) whether its assets, including its cash balances, have been verified by him.

(9) After the completion of the audit, the auditor shall prepare an abstract of the audited accounts, for publication and submit the abstract along with his report.

Fort St. George, September 2, 1927
(O. G. No. 3476, I. & M.).

No. 1029.—Whereas the Madakshana Union Board in the Anantapur district is in the opinion of the Government incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law the Government direct under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1926, that the Union Board be dissolved and reconstituted immediately.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927
(O. G. No. 3476, I. & M.).

No. 1030.—The Board of Commissioners for Hindu Religious Endowments brings to the notice of the Government that the temple of Sri Sengamangarayan and the shrine of Sri Venkateswara and Sri Kameshwara situated in Chell village, Rajapet taluk, Cuddalore district, is in a dilapidated condition, that all the beams of the main temple have fallen down and that if the temple is not repaired before the season set in the whole building is likely to collapse. It is further reported that the compound walls have fallen down on all sides, that probably part has given all round, that the foundation of the temple is in a very serious state, upon an account of the dilapidated condition of the compound walls and that serious and not postponed repairs are required. The Board accordingly requests the Government to supply to the temple all the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926 (Act II of 1927), except section 45 (1) relating to the levy of contribution towards the expenses of the Board. Before issuing a notification as suggested by the Board under the proviso to section 4 of the Act, the Government desire to know whether the trustee or any worshippers at the temple has any objection to sign against the application of the Act. If no valid objection is received by Government within a month from the date of publication of the notification in the district gazette, the Government will proceed to issue a notification under the proviso to section 4 of the Act applying all the provisions of the Act except section 45 (1) to the said Sri Sengamangarayan temple with its attached shrine in Chell village, Rajapet taluk, Cuddalore district.

Fort St. George, September 7, 1927
(O. G. No. 3476, I. & M.).

No. 1031.—To exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 and sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Madras Local Boards

Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) and section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1919 (Madras Act I of 1919) and in substitution of notification No. 462, published at page 292 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd June 1925, the Government acting with sanction is hereby pleased to declare that the local land taluk of "Uppinagudi" shall hereafter be known as the local land taluk of "Palitana".

Fort St. George, September 1, 1927
(G.O. No. 3355, J. & M.)

No. 1212.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and in pursuance of all the previous notifications the Local Government hereby declare their intention to alter the limits of the Torupati Municipality by adopting the following boundaries. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the revised boundaries by any person interested therein should be submitted in writing to the Government within six weeks from the date of publication of the notification in the Collector's Official Gazette.

BOUNDARIES

North.—The street line of Torupati.

East.—A line drawn in a westerly direction along the eastern boundary of the road leading from the Street Theroth to Chelavayal from the point where it (the road) crosses S. No. 495 up to the north-western corner of S. No. 152. Thence eastward along the eastern limits of S. Nos. 445, 447, 454, 455, 458 and 470. Thence along the north-east corner and a portion of the southern limits of S. No. 445 where it meets the north-western corner of S. No. 497. Thence along the eastern limits of S. Nos. 497, 500 and 527, and a portion of the S. No. 517 where it meets the north-western limits of S. No. 15. Thence along the northern boundary of S. No. 15 and the northern and eastern limits of S. No. 14 thence along a portion of the eastern limits of S. No. 21 and side up to the point where it meets the Street Theroth road.

South.—The northern boundary of S. No. 99 (at the point where the north-eastern corner of S. No. 105-B and the eastern boundary of S. No. 121. Thence along the northern boundary of S. No. 101, S. No. 103, S. No. 104, S. No. 105 and the northern and western boundaries of S. No. 701 where it meets the north-western corner of S. No. 504 up to a ditch road. Thence along the western boundary of S. Nos. 458, 460, 461 and a portion of northern boundary of S. No. 447 up to the point where it meets the north-eastern corner of S. No. 105-A.

West.—Eastern and northern boundary of S. No. 105-A and northern boundary of S. No. 429 and side up to Chelavayal, and thence along the eastern boundary of the S. No. 429-A (2) to the point where the northern boundary

C. E. CUTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, September 4, 1927
(G.O. No. 3356, J. & M.)

No. 1213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1916, the Government hereby direct that, with effect from 15th October 1927, the provisions of the said Act be extended to the Golden Rock Colony in the Trichinopoly taluk of the Trichinopoly district, the boundaries of which are specified below:—

SCHEDULE.

BEYNAVARA or THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY,
GOLDEN ROCK RAILWAY COLONY.

North.—Gangaliam village, Kottapattinam village S.F. Nos. 16-A & 5, Vargavetti village, S.F. Nos. 307, 164, 155-B, 157-1, 60-2 and 43, Alathur village, S.F. Nos. 593, 515 and 514.

East.—Alathur, S.F. Nos. 549, 547, southern part (Vakkamkalam), 516-5, 517-4, 516-5 & 4, 515-1 & 2 to 31, 555-5, 577-5, 3 & 4, 516-5, 543-1, 3, 4, 8, 4, 10, 515-B & 14, 517, 558-5 & 6 and 147.

A-2

South.—Vargavetti, S.F. Nos. 598, 75-A, 2-B, 3-A, 4-B, 3-C, 1-B, 71-B, 1-B, 54-C & 1-C, Kottapattinam, S.F. Nos. 3-5, 5 & 7, 39 (Central Jail), S.F. No. 4-1; Alathur, Nos. 525 part, 595, 143-1-B, 165-B (Naravakkulam), 171-2, 170-5, 171-4, 173-5 & 8, 173-4 & 8, 173-5, 182-3-B, 183-3-B, 183-3-A and 183-1-B, 4-B & 5-B.

West.—Vargavetti, S.F. Nos. 289, 300, 305, 523 and 503, Kottapattinam, Nos. 4-1, 10 part, 2 part, 10-4, 22 & 23, S.F. No. 51 read.

H. E. UZZELLE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, September 6, 1927
(G.O. No. 3428, J. & M.)

No. 1214.—Under sub-section (2) of section 62 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government hereby certify that from and after the date of the notification the land described below and registered in the accounts as Local Fund and vested in the Perungumalai village, Trichinopoly taluk, Trichinopoly district and amounting 42 cents, be the same a little more or less, shall be excluded from the operation of the said Act.

S.F. No. 1165, now S.F. No. 21, bounded north and east by S. No. 116-2, south by S. 112-1; west by S. No. 116-2 42

T. E. RAMACHANDRA MUDALIYAR,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, September 13, 1927.

No. 1215.—Notification No. 26 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th January 1927, relating to the acquisition of lands in Vinnamangalam village, Gundalur taluk, Madurai district, for the provision of house sites is hereby amended.

No. 1216.—Notification No. 26 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th January 1927, relating to the acquisition of lands in Gundalur village, Gundalur taluk, Madurai district, for quarters for the District Board is hereby amended so far as it relates to private persons, dry, S. No. 12, measuring one acre.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1217.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 374 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying material for road purposes and, under sections 3 and 4, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Elimaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act and directed to issue order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Elimaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

West Godavari district, Tolapallegram taluk, Aragada village.

Government, dry, S. No. 144-A, belonging to Aragada Grama Sangathan of Tolapallegram, bounded on the north by S. No. 144, and by S. No. 144-B; south by S. No. 144, 145, and by S. No. 145 374

C. H. CUTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

No. 1218.—Whereas it appears to the Government that the land mentioned below and measuring

28 marks, be five acres or less, or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a office building to the Federal Trade Board, and to that effect is hereby given to all whom may concern in accordance with the provisions of section (3) of article 4 of the Local Government Act of 1944, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXVIII of 1952, The Government hereby authorize the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palaghat, and his subordinate to execute the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act, and under section 2, appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palaghat, to perform the functions of a Collector under section 26 of the Act.

Melcher-Hofstet, Franziska; Gahr, Barbara
anatom. Melchior-Hofstet.

Thymus and variegated Jack, S. No. 142, belonging to Charlotte, Philadelphia- Academy of Natural Science, University of Pennsylvania, 1900. 10
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pp. 1218-19. Therefore it appears to be the Government that the lands concerned belong, in the same title more or less, situated in the village of 172. Emperor of the Mexican Empire, Toluca district, are awarded for a public purpose, in wit, the formation of a burning ground, notice to that effect is hereby given to all. When it may require assistance with the proceeds of the sale of articles of Art. 1. Article 1 of 1874 is amended by the following: Article 1. Article XXXV of 1875. The Government hereby authorizes the Revenue Divisional Office, Mexico, and its subordinates in every in the process referred by section 4 (5) of the said Act and under section 3 appoint the Revenue Divisional Office, Mexico, in place of the functions of a Collector and under section 4 of the said Act.

Tenjers district, Mayaguez island, No. 171.
Dapper village.

Greenwood, J. S. No. 1664, belonging to the J. S. Greenwood, Jr., located on the north side of the No. 1664 part, south by No. 1661 and by No. 1662	10
Greenwood, J. S. No. 1664 part, belonging to J. S. Greenwood, Jr., located on the north side of the No. 1664 part, south by No. 1662 and by No. 1662	5
Greenwood, J. S. No. 1664 part, belonging to J. S. Greenwood, Jr., located on the north side of the No. 1664 part, south by No. 1661 and by No. 1662	7
Greenwood, J. S. No. 1664 part, belonging to J. S. Greenwood, Jr., located on the north side of the No. 1664 part, south by No. 1661 and by No. 1662	10

No. 1216. - Cedar section 6 of the Lead Acquisition Act of 1934, the Government hereby declares that the lands described below and containing 1-58 acres in the north 1/4 little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Lead-Pend corridor, and, under authority of the said Act, the Collector of the District is authorized to purchase the fractions of a Colonial water right, the said and directed to make order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Collector of the District and may be inspected at any time by any person.

The Knight District, Oudhwa (old),
Oudhwa Village.

Private junction road, part of S. No. 11, west, belong-
ing to the Terminal port of Wilmington, bounded on
the north, east, south and west by S. No. 12

Palms, <i>jacquem</i> (land, part of S. No. 22, dry, belong- ing to the Township of Milwaukee, bounded on the north, east, south and west by S. No. 22	\$ 20
Private grounds (land, part of S. No. 22, dry, belong- ing to the Township of Milwaukee, bounded on the north, east, south and west by S. No. 22	0 20
Total	1 40

St. 1921.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.33 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Minto-Adams road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Patter division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Patter division and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Kanara district, Uppinangudi taluk,
No. 481. Muz/ma r/ma.

Thickness, var. 2. No. 54 B, belonging to Furukawa, Katsushika-shi (prefecture), Chiba Prefecture, founded on the north by S. No. 273, var. 2. No. 54 C; south by S. No. 282; west by S. No. 54 A.

At 1122 - Whereas it appears to Government that the land mentioned herein is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Adjoining Mallal street, Corporation of Madras, notice is that effort is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Local Authorities Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1920, That Government hereby authorizes the Collector of Madras to take all such steps as may be necessary to enable him to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act and under section 24 thereof the Collector of Madras to publish the functions of a Collector under sections 2-6 of the Act.

Madras District, Purnaculungan division.

U.S. No. 101-3 (part), belonging to Registered Holder
Francis M. M. M., transferred to the name by
U.S. No. 101-3 (part); and also by U.S. No.
42, was by U.S. No. 71

Re. 1993.—Whereas it appears to the Government that the land mentioned below is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public library for the Corporation of Manila, and to that effect it hereby gives to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1923, The Government hereby authorize the Collector of Manila and his subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Act, and under section 5, appoint the Collector of Manila to perform the functions of a Collector under section 3-b, of the Act.

Medico district, Purnanagar Division

		60%
1 lb. No. 400 (perlb)	regulated holder 11mm. diam.	
100mm. bedded	at the north by 28.5% Zn and	
any and south by	2.8% Mn, 90% (Gd) used by	
K. H. No. 119	" " "	27

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, O. Khader Khan Sahib Bahadur has been declared duly elected as a councillor of the Coonoor municipality for Ward No. V (Mount Pleasant Ward). His term of office will commence at 12 noon on the 1st November 1937.

F. W. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

Coonoor Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R. V. Arundhanigal Pillai Arangal is deemed to be duly elected as councillor of the II Ward of the Chidambaram municipality. His term of office is for three years commencing from the noon on the 1st day of November 1937.

Chidambaram Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in municipalities, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the Cuddalore municipality for the wards noted against each for a period of three years commencing from the noon of the 1st day of November 1937:—

M.R. A. Thevarasudra Pillai Arangal—4th ward,
M.R. B. K. Venkatesh Cheludalper Arangal—3rd ward.

K. K. VENUGOPAL,
Chairman.

Cuddalore Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in municipalities, M.R. S. Venkataswamy Alagiriswami Arper Arangal is deemed to have been duly elected and is declared as such, as a municipal councillor for the sixth ward of the Dindigul municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1937.

Dindigul Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in municipalities, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Dindigul municipality for the wards noted against their names, for a period of three years commencing from 1st November 1937:—

M.R. T. J. Arundhanigal } First Ward.
M. N. N. Kantaswami Pillai }
Arangal }
M.R. S. V. Venkateswamy Arper Arangal—Third Ward.

M. J. MOHAMMAD MEERA,
Chairman.

Dindigul Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, Sri M. S. Subbiah Bahadur, is declared to be duly elected as a municipal councillor of the Ellore Municipality for Ward No. 2 for a period of three years commencing from the noon of 1st November 1937:—

P. VENKATARAMAYYA,
Chairman.

Ellore Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, Messrs. M. Subbiah Nayudu and Henry Richard Scott have been declared duly elected as Councillors for the II and V wards, respectively, of the Kallakudi municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1937.

C. S. SCHMIDT,
Chairman.

Kallakudi Municipal Office,
1st September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.R. N. Mathuram Chinnaiyasa Sathuraja Mathuram Chinnaiyasa Arangal has been declared duly elected as municipal councillor for Ward No. 22 (Mathuram Chinnaiyasa Ward) for a period of three years from the noon of the 1st November 1937.

K. R. M. SINGARAN CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors for the Kumbakonam municipality. Their term of office will be three years from the noon of 1st November 1937:—

M.R. S. Subbiah G. Sengaramani Arangal
Lakshminarayana Arangal Arangal, J. J. A. L.
—Ward No. 4 (St. Charles Church Ward).
M.R. S. Chinnaiyasa Sathuraja Mathuram
Arper Mathuram Arper Arangal—Ward
No. 17 (Kallakudi Ward).

M. C. S. KUTUMKUMARA CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Kumbakonam Municipal Office,
7th September 1937.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in municipalities, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the ward noted against their names of the Madras municipality for a period of three years from 1st November 1937:—

M. N. N. S. S. Jagannath Sathuraja Gora, 11th ward.
M.R. S. Mathuram Arper Arangal, 16th ward.

R. S. NAYUDU,
Chairman.

Madras Municipal Office,
26th September 1937.

Under section 4 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920 and rule 13 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees in municipalities, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Negamangalam municipality for the term noted against each for a period of three years from 1st November 1927:—

M.S.Pr. 3, Rithianensi Nedar Arangul—

Ward He

M.H. Dr. K. Manappa. Vennar Arangal—
Dist. No. 18.

Wood 20, 10.

M.H. By N. K. Sankaran Ayer Aravali—
Vol. No. 7.

Wed. Sep. 7

Janab M. K. Sayyed Sahib Marjoun Sahib
Bachaga—Ward No. 14.

M. O. SHAKE FAHID MARICAR,
Chairman

Neapaino Municipal Office,
Aotearoa 1977.

Under rule III (I) of the rules for the election of vice-chairmen of municipal councils, M. H. Ry. K. H. Apollonotharano Arayr Arangel is declared duly elected to Vice-Chairman of the Paigdal municipality.

Palghat Municipal Office,
2nd September 1987.

Under section 3 (N) of the Madras District Municipalities Act and under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, M.B. P. V. Vasava Manna Arunpal is declared duly elected as councillor for Salthapet ward of the Palghat municipality. His term of office will expire on 16 November 1955.

Calicut Municipal Office,
Tb. September 1927.

Under sections 4 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and under rule 7 (3) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, Sayyed Mahmood Hajeer Rowther Sahib Bahadur is declared duly elected as a municipal councillor for the Central Ward of the Palghat municipality for a period of three years with effect from 2nd November 1927.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and under rule 32(a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal committees, the undersigned gardeners are hereby declared to have been duly elected as municipal members of the Palghat municipality for the wards noted against their names for a period of three years from 1st November 1921 :-

M.R. C. S. Shreeva Pather Karakher
Aurang—Kalyan War.

M. H. Ry. C. & S. Palamustun Ayar Avargalu
Kalinthe Ward.

N.R.Rg. M. R. Agnadharena Ayer Arungal.
Kalamthi, Thod.

M. R. R. P. S. Danga. Appur Aongal—Veta-
banchan, Ward.

M.R.Ry. N. R. Takahama Ayjar Avergal—
Huron Ward.

M. R. Ry. T. K. (Bamunoni Appar Aranga)—
Karnal Ward

B. K. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Chairman

**Tulgate Municipal Office,
#19 Chestnut Bay 10 UT.**

Under rule 25 of the rules for the session 1
doctors of municipal occupations in municipalities,
the following professions have been declared to have
been duly elected as members for the Senate
acted against each of them of the Senate Commu-
nality. Their term of office will be three years from
1st November 1927:—

M.H.R., K. S. Arunachalam Chettyar, Arunachalam Ward.

H.R. 11, A. Tyspau Paarlaman Averga—
2nd Week.

M.R. Ry. V. E. Old Challenge Award—7th Year

M.Ry. E. E. Romashenko, Nov. Arzangul—
18th Wood

S. THAMMAKHA CHITTUYAB,
Chairman

Salerno Municipal Office,
4th September 1987.

Under section 8 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920, and under rule 3 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors to municipalities, the undersigneded gentlemen have been directed duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against their names of the Varadachariar municipality for a period of three years commencing from the 1st November 1927.

M.H.Sy, M.O.V.R. Mohan Kumar Nadar
Avaranahalli Road No. IV

Arrived—Ward No. 31.

Virelhanagar Municipal Office,
24 September 1993.

Under section 8 (3) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1930, and under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors in municipalities, the undersigneded chairman has been directed duly elected as municipal councillor for the ward noted against him in the Yerrabragara municipality. He will hold office till 31st November 1935. —

M. S. By. K. P. Pankarajya Nader Arangel—
Wood No. 37

P. N. A. MR. ISRAELI,
Chairman.

Tiruchengur Municipal Office,
24th September 1927.

Under rule 23 (c) of the rules relating to conduct of elections of municipal councilmen, M.H. Ry. Kalyani Margashahi Gao, w.s. 36, and M.R. Ry. Jayanti Latebhaya Pantale Gao, I.M.R., have been declared to have been duly elected as councilors for the Khatapata South Ward of this municipality, for a period of three years commencing at noon on the 1st day of November 1942.

Vinayagram Municipal Office,
4th Branganbari 1st?

Under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, I do hereby declare that Mr. K. Saranpalli, Member of the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Council has been duly elected as municipal councillor of Santapada Ward No. 2, for a period of three years commencing at noon on the 1st day of November 1957.



ഫോട്ട് സെറാർ ജോജ് ഗൗസറ

I-A 30 ലിംഗം അനുയോജ്യമായ സമുദായത്തിൽ

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-A OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1937.

附錄 1

മലിനമി: പാലാഴി നാലാണ്ടൻ, 1117 അകുലർ 11-20.

[Price: \$ 6.00]

ഗവൺമെന്റ് പാസ്സാക്കിയ ഒരു മലയാള നിയമം

Malagulam Translations of Holifications by Government.

ഉപാധിയിൽ തന്നെ പഠിക്കാൻ
പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

உயிரினங்கள், உயிர்

சுற்றுப் பணிகளை வகைப்படுத்தி, 1988 மலையாள 4-வது
(98) எ. எம். எம். 1988, அபி.வகைப்படுத்தி.

[illegible]

14. கருவியீழைத் தாண்டிவந்த மகனாபலகை—
மறிந்தது... *

അഞ്ചുപ്രകാരം അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ, അഞ്ചുപ്രകാരം അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സമാപനം

பெரும் அளவிலேயே இருக்கிற அளவுகளைப் பற்றி விவரம் கூறாமல் எளிதில் புர்த்துவிடுவதற்காக; உதாரணமாக மிகவும் பெரிய அளவுகளிலிருந்து சிலவேளைகளில் சிறிய அளவுகளாக குறைத்துக் கொடுப்பதற்காக 1928-ல் 30-வது அட்டைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற சட்டம் 305 (8) (a) என்ற பிரதிக்ஷனத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டது.

1. (a) අනුප්පාතිකයා සාපේක්ෂයෙන් වෙනස්
වන්නා වූ තවත් කිහිපයක් වන අනුප්පාතිකයන්
විද්වත්වූ විටදී අනුපාතිකයා අනුපාතිකයා වූ
විට අනුපාතිකයා වූ විට අනුපාතිකයා වූ විට
අනුපාතිකයා වූ විට අනුපාතිකයා වූ විට

(3) വെട്ടി കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന തടസ്സരഹിതമായ അതിർത്തികൾ പുനഃസ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതായി കருതവ്യമായ ഒരു സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യ അതിർത്തി കമ്മീഷനുമായും പുറംതൊഴിലാളികളുടെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കും വേണ്ടിയും

சீர்த் திருநாட்டி உயர்நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து
சான்றாக திருநாட்டி உயர்நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து
தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு வருவது சான்றாக
சான்றாக உயர்நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து உயர்நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து
சான்றாக உயர்நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து உயர்நீதிமன்றத்திலிருந்து

3. இது கத்திரிவாரிணம் அழகுறுப்புகளற்ற
தரம் அப்பீலகை அழகுறையின்றும் பூணா
யெய்யுயிசெய்துமூன்று "அளவன் அழகுபாணி"
தரை பரவியதன் உத்த மிளவையி உய்யுயி
கவையாழ்வையிசெய்தது மூன்று மீளவாரி
கவியாழ்வையன் அழகுறைய அழகு வையையி
மீளவ கவையையையி உய்யுயிசெய்து மீளவ
கவையிசெய்துமூன்று

3. இது போலவே மீண்டும் பி.வி.சுப்பிரமணியம் என்ற தாயகத்தை... நீலகண்டியிலிருந்து... 'எதி' என்ற பெயர் பெற்றுள்ளதாக... (பி.வி.சுப்பிரமணியம்) என்ற பெயர் பெற்றுள்ளதாக... (பி.வி.சுப்பிரமணியம்) என்ற பெயர் பெற்றுள்ளதாக...

4. **പുരസ്കാരങ്ങൾ:** വാണിജ്യ മേഖലയിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതിനായി സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കുന്നതിനും തദ്ദേശവാസികളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക കരുത്തുവർദ്ധനയ്ക്കും പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നതിനും സഹായകമായിട്ടുള്ളതായും എൻ.ടി.പി.യുടെ മേൽവിലാസത്തെയും സഹായകമായിട്ടുള്ളതായും കരുതപ്പെടുന്നതിനാലാണ്.

(4) ആ തൊഴിലിടങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മാണത്തിലായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ കർമ്മശാസ്ത്ര വിദഗ്ദ്ധർക്ക് ലഭ്യമാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നും, കർമ്മശാസ്ത്ര വിദഗ്ദ്ധർക്ക് തൊഴിലിടങ്ങളിൽ സുരക്ഷാപരിപാടികൾ പരിശോധിക്കാനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകണമെന്നും.

[illegible]

(d) ആ കെട്ടിടവീടിലുള്ള നിർമ്മാണവർഗ്ഗം കെ. വേൽക്കരയെ അറിയിക്കാൻ മണ്ണടിനിർമ്മാണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവർക്കുള്ളതിന്നു ഇതിനാവശ്യമായ ചരിത്രകഥയും വകീലകളായ വ്യവസായം.

5. **ജാതുക** എന്ന പുസ്തകത്തിലിവിടെ
ഒരു താൾക്കകത്തു അതിൽ ഒരു വാക്ക്
വീതിയിൽ, തിധാനിപ്പിടാനിന്നു മേൽപ്പട്ട
തുറന്നുവെക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

[illegible]

7. എന്നാൽ പുതുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത
മനുഷ്യ പൊതുതത്ത്വവും, വിചിത്രതയ്ക്കിനും
കിടപ്പുതത്ത്വിനോടും.

3. 8. ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി ഉണ്ടായ അനൗചിത സാഹചര്യം, യാതൊരു പുനരവലോചനയും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ പരിഹരിക്കാനായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

9. സ്പോർട്ട്സ് മെഡിസിൻ പട്ടണത്തിലായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്ക് അതിനെ മതപരമായി സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവർക്ക് അതിൽനിന്നും വിട്ടുപോകേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ഇവർക്ക് അതിൽനിന്നും വിട്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവർക്ക് അതിൽനിന്നും വിട്ടുപോകേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

18. വാല്യം 1 മുതൽ 5 വരെയുള്ള പദ്ധതിക്കുള്ളിൽ വാല്യം 5-ലെ എല്ലാ ഘടനകളും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

[illegible][illegible]

ഉപാധി,
 ൨. അതാതിൽ
 സ്വകാര്യമായ ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായ
 ന്യായം അതിനെ ചുമത്തിയതിനാൽ
 ഉള്ള അപേക്ഷ, (1950 ലെ അതിന്റെ) വാ-
 ന്നിയ്ക്ക് ഉപതിരിച്ചറിയിക്കി അത് 175 - ൩
 വരുമാനം.

ഉപതിരിച്ചറിയിക്കിയ
 വാങ്ങിയതിന് അതിൽ
 199 കിടന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ട്,
 വാങ്ങിയതിൽ
 പുസ്തകത്തിൽ സ്വകാര്യ അതിൽ ഉണ്ടായ
 അതിന്റെ അതിനെ ചുമത്തിയതിനാൽ വാങ്ങിയതിന്
 അതിൽ ഉണ്ടായതിനാൽ അതിൽ അതിന്റെ
 ചുമത്തിയതിനാൽ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
 ചുമത്തിയതിനാൽ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
 ചുമത്തിയതിനാൽ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

(a) അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
 അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
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 അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

(b) അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
 അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
 അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
 അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

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 അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ
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(c) അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

(d) അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

അതിന്റെ അതിന്റെ

(A. 1950 1950 1950)

P. T. KUBUVILA,

Malayalam Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 37] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1927. [Part I, Vol. 2

Part I-B.—Educational.

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LAW DEPARTMENT. (Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 5, 1927.

No. 455.—Under section 6 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib Reddy Venket Rao Aiyangar has been elected by the District Educational Council, South Kanara, to be the Vice-President of the Council.

No. 457.—M.R. Ry. M. Venkumani Pillai Aiyangar has been elected by the Municipal Council, Uthamapett, to be a member of the District Secondary Education Board, Coimbatore, in place of M.R. Ry. A. B. Sureswami Nayudu Aiyangar, who has ceased to be a member.

No. 459.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R. Ry. S. Subbappa Nayudu Aiyangar has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council, Kanad, by the Taluk Board, Madhavpet.

Fort St. George, September 7, 1927.

No. 460.—Under section 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, M.R. Ry. G. Perumal-sami Reddy Aiyangar has been elected to be a member of the District Educational Council, North Arcot, by the Taluk Board, North Arcot.

P. SIVARAMAYYA,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Government scholarship collection for 1927-28, the Director of Public Instruction is pleased to sanction a Government scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 12 to each of the undermentioned students, for post-graduate study, for a period of one year with effect from 1st July 1927:—

Name	College in which taught.
1. K. R. Anandamohan ..	Madras Christian College.
2. S. A. Lakshminarasayana ..	Do.
3. Charles Victor Lobo ..	Do.

R. G. OSTETE,

Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 1st September 1927.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1927.

It is hereby notified that the first Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday the 12th December next, and succeeding days at the following centres, in accordance with the Special Test Notification:—

Assamper.	Calicut.
Bellary.	Cuddalore.
Bharatpur.	Guntur.
Bhadrachalam.	Kanad.
Chennai.	Madras.
Chingelput.	Madras.
Chittoor.	Madras.
Coimbatore.	Madras.
Cuddalore.	Madras.
Dindigul.	Madras.

included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 supra. The place of examination entered in the application must invariably be the place where the candidate is employed or ordinarily resides, or should it not be a residence, the place nearest to it where the examination is held.

11. Candidates cannot be allowed to change the place of examination named by them in their applications unless they are employed in the public service and application is made on their behalf before the 30th October next by the head of the office in which they are employed and it is also certified that the change is necessary in the interests of the public service. Candidates changing their place of examination without the permission of the Commissioner must be prepared to have their examinations cancelled.

12. The fee paid by a candidate who absents himself from the examination will, on no account be refunded to him whatever may have been the cause, public or private, that prevented him from attending the examination, nor will the fee be refunded to any candidate who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the examination. Candidates are exceedingly warned to satisfy themselves before sending in their applications that they are eligible under the rules in force to be admitted to the tests for which they apply.

13. Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the Examination or is suspected of having had recourse to subterfuges of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatsoever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his names or names being determined on the results of such re-examination.

In submitting an application for admission to the examination the candidate will be deemed to have given an undertaking that he will abide by all the rules now in force or that he will bring into effect hereafter in respect of that examination including the following:—No retaliation of answers papers is permissible.

14. Subject to any change that may be found to be necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table; candidates are at liberty to bring up as many tests together as the table allows, but whatever may be the number of tests brought up, only one application form should be sent.

Monday, 19th December 1927.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—
Revenue of Villages and Tahsil Accounts and the Special
Patta Code (with books)—General Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Stamp, District Office and Estate Accounts (with
books)—Revenue Test.

Tuesday, 20th December 1927

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—
Revenue Acts and Regulations (with books)—Revenue
Test.

The Civil Procedure Code, The Limitation Act and the
Acts of Practice (Civil) (with books)—Civil Judicial
Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Transfer of Property Act and the Specific Relief Act
(with books)—Civil Judicial Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (with books)—
Revenue Test.

B-2

Wednesday, 20th December 1927.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—
The Money Act, the Court Fees Act and the Sale Valuation
Act (with books)—Civil Judicial Test.

The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles (with
books)—General Judicial Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application
(with books)—Criminal Judicial Test.

The Probationers' Rules and the Madras Travelling Allow-
ances Rules (with books)—Civil Test.

Thursday, 21st December 1927.

10 a.m. to 12 noon—
The Civil Accounts Code and the General Provident Fund
Rules (with books)—Civil Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Indian Evidence Act (with books)—Criminal Judicial
Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
Taxes, duties, regulations and orders relating to ports (with
books)—Civil Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
Madras Jurisdiction (with books)—Criminal Judicial
Test.

Friday, 22nd December 1927.

10 a.m. to 12 noon—
The Indian Penal Code (with books)—Civil Test.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—
The Indian Penal Code—General Principles (with books)—
Criminal Judicial Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Code of Criminal Procedure (with books)—Civil Test.

The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books)—
Criminal Judicial Test.

Saturday, 23rd December 1927.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—
The Civil Accounts Code—Volumes I and II; the Govern-
ment Accounts Manual, the Revenue Manual, the
Revenue Rules, the Government of India Act, the
Indian Constitution, an Introduction to Indian Govern-
ment Accounts, and an Introduction to Indian Govern-
ment Audit (with books)—General Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Probationers' Rules and the Subordinate Rules framed
thereunder and the Madras Travelling Allowances Rules
(with books)—General Test.

Sunday, 24th December 1927

10 a.m. to 12 noon—
An Introduction to Indian Government Accounts; the
Civil Accounts Code; the Madras Civil Rights Manual;
and the Revenue, Budget, General (with books)—General
Test for Agricultural Officers.

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—
Translation from English into Vernacular—Translation
Test.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
The Agricultural Departmental Manual and the Agricul-
tural College and Estate Manual (with books)—General
Test for Agricultural Officers.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.—
Translation from Vernacular into English—Translation
Test.

15. For any further information that may be
required, candidates are referred to the notices
regulating the Special Test Examination, copies of
which are on sale at the Government Bookshop,
Mowbray Road, Madras. No copies of the notices
can be furnished to candidates from the Commis-
sioner's Office.

(By order)

F. KRISHNA RAO RHONSOLE,
Secretary,

Office of the Commr. for Genl. Examinations,
Madras, 21st September 1927.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

As it is reported that "Oxygonia", a text-
book prescribed for the Preliminary division of the
Jyotse Bhoosani Examination of 1925, is out of
stock, it is hereby notified that the list of books
prescribed for that examination.

Senate House, Madras,
21st September 1927.

It is hereby notified that the undersigned pupil from St. Peter's High School, Tazewell, has been declared eligible for admission in a University course of study in accordance with the rules in force in 1926.—

Certificate No. 4552e; name of pupil, Ramaswami, K.; name of father or guardian, Mayaswami Krishnaswami; age, 23 years; religion, Brahmin; Varnashrama, Vaishya.

Senale House, Madras,
1st September 1927.

SENATE.

In the list of text-books prescribed for Arabic, Persian, etc., under Group (vi) and under Sub-group (i) of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1928, and under the First Marathi (Part I) Examination of 1929 and 1930, printed on pages 413 and 417, respectively, of Volume I of the University Calendar for 1927-28.—

For "Panjab University B.A. course in Persian of 1928" read "Panjab University B.A. course in Persian of 1926".

Senale House, Madras,
3rd September 1927.

In the list of text-books prescribed for Urdu under Group (vi)—Related Subjects—of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1928, printed on page 413 of Volume I of the University Calendar for 1927-28.—

For "The whole of the Mughal period of Indian History, from 1526 to 1857" read "The whole of the Mughal period of Indian History, from 1526 to 1761".

(By order)

W. McLEAN,
Secretary.

Senale House, Madras,
12th September 1927.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

B.A. DEGREE PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS,
September 1927.

(Note.—For the practical examinations, candidates must bring Logarithmic tables, and their own platform scale and test and standard solutions.)

Group A-I (12).

Practical Physics at the Maharaja's College,
Vizianagaram.

Days.	Hours.	Register numbers.	Number of candidates.
MONDAY, 19th September.	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	218 to 227 and 231.	12

Practical Chemistry at the Maharaja's College,
Vizianagaram.

Tuesday, 20th September.	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	218 to 227 and 231.	12
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Group A-II (14).

Practical Physics at the Maharaja's College,
Vizianagaram.

Monday, 19th September.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	228 to 236 and 240.	14
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Practical Chemistry at the Maharaja's College,
Vizianagaram.

Wednesday, 21st September.	10 a.m. to 12 p.m.	228 to 236 and 240.	14
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University Office, Secunder,
17th August 1927.

EXAMINER OF PRACTICES TO THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Chapter XXVIII of the University Code that Lieut.-Col. F. O. Proter, M.A., M.D., L.M.S., has been declared duly elected as President of the Faculty of Medicine, in accordance with section 6 of Chapter IX of the Andhra University Code.

University Office, Secunder,
23 September 1927.

CONFERENCES.

On page 429, Part I-B, Educational, of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th August 1927, in the notification for B.A. Degree Practical Examinations, September 1927.—

Under Group (A-I).—

For "Monday, 19th September—1 p.m. to 4 p.m." read "Monday, 19th September—2 p.m. to 5 p.m."

And under Group (A-II).—

For "Tuesday, 20th September—1 p.m. to 4 p.m." read "Monday, 19th September—10 a.m. to 1 p.m."

University Office, Secunder,
23 September 1927.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

A copy of the Resolutions of the Government of India, Finance Department, No. F. 22-VII P.N., dated Secr., the 21st August 1927, is hereby published for the information of the public.—

The Governor-General in Council has approved the addition of the Andhra University, Secunder, to the list of approved Indian Universities (mentioned in the departmental Resolution No. F. 22-V P.N., dated the 15th April 1923, for the purpose of entry 4 of the rules published thereby) for the examination to be held in December 1927 for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Imperial Customs Service.

(By order)

G. D. S. CHITTEL,
Secretary.

University Office, Secunder,
17th September 1927.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF PROVISIONARY DEPUTY TALESHILARS.

NOTIFICATION INVITING APPLICATIONS.

Applications are invited for three appointments of Provisionary Deputy Teshilars.

2. (a) A successful applicant will, on first appointment, be on probation which will ordinarily be for a period of three years; he will draw a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem and will be designated a Provisionary Deputy Teshilari.

(b) A probationer who has no lien on any appointment which is permanent under Government, is not in the permanent service of Government; his services may be dispensed with at any time during the period of probation by the Government, should his work, character or conduct be unsatisfactory. Should, however, a probationer have a lien on any Government appointment, he would be liable to be retained in that appointment for the same reasons.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate of the undementioned pupils have been received from the schools in which they were left unstamped for over two years. Each of the certificates is now claimed within one month from the date of publication of this notification will be sent to the pupils concerned provided they submit along with their application a certificate of identity from a responsible person or the Headmaster of the schools concerned. Other certificates will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of G. O. No. 1230 D/25, dated 24th November 1925 of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

R.S.L.C. Name of pupil.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, KESSEMARUPET.

- 81749a M. R. Lakshminarasimhan.
77015a K. V. Theagarath Acham.
77016a S. Venkateshalingam.
71877a C. Subrahmaniam.
81504a K. H. Narayanaswami Rao.
84570a A. Ramaswami Ayyar.
84452a T. Ramaswami Sundara.
84422a J. Venkataswami Reddy.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SHALAMPOUR.

- 81014a V. Lakshminarasimhan.
81015a M. Abdul Khamid.
81016a K. Ramaswami Mudali.
81548a P. N. Ramaswami Mudali.
43122a K. Ramaswami Sundara.
43123a S. Subrahmaniam.
28325a P. K. Subramanyam Chetty.
76017a K. R. Venkateswami Rao.
84557a V. S. Anandam Reddy.
17516a S. R. Ramaswami Chetty.

LONDON MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, SALTRE.

- 44206a B. R. Nagendran.
52870a B. Nataraj Sundara.
77014a S. S. Venkateswami.
81548a K. Ramaswami Mudali.
77015a K. Subrahmaniam Chetty.
81549a S. R. Subrahmaniam.
77016a K. V. Subrahmaniam.
81548a V. Subrahmaniam.
81549a M. Subrahmaniam Pillai.
77017a M. Subrahmaniam.
81548a K. Subrahmaniam.
81549a V. S. Subrahmaniam.
77016a M. S. Subrahmaniam.
81548a S. V. Subrahmaniam.
77017a T. Subrahmaniam Chetty.
84422a M. Subrahmaniam.

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, SALTRE.

- 81548a G. Raju Rao.
81549a S. Subrahmaniam.
81550a K. Subrahmaniam.
81551a K. Subrahmaniam.
81552a S. Subrahmaniam.
81553a S. Subrahmaniam.
81554a S. Subrahmaniam.
81555a S. Subrahmaniam.
81556a S. Subrahmaniam.
81557a S. Subrahmaniam.
81558a S. Subrahmaniam.
81559a S. Subrahmaniam.
81560a S. Subrahmaniam.
81561a S. Subrahmaniam.
81562a S. Subrahmaniam.
81563a S. Subrahmaniam.
81564a S. Subrahmaniam.
81565a S. Subrahmaniam.
81566a S. Subrahmaniam.
81567a S. Subrahmaniam.
81568a S. Subrahmaniam.
81569a S. Subrahmaniam.
81570a S. Subrahmaniam.

R.S.L.C. Name of pupil.

MUNICIPAL COLLEGE, SALTRE—cont.

- 81548a S. Subrahmaniam.
81549a S. Subrahmaniam.
81550a S. Subrahmaniam.
81551a S. Subrahmaniam.
81552a S. Subrahmaniam.
81553a S. Subrahmaniam.
81554a S. Subrahmaniam.
81555a S. Subrahmaniam.
81556a S. Subrahmaniam.
81557a S. Subrahmaniam.
81558a S. Subrahmaniam.
81559a S. Subrahmaniam.
81560a S. Subrahmaniam.
81561a S. Subrahmaniam.
81562a S. Subrahmaniam.
81563a S. Subrahmaniam.
81564a S. Subrahmaniam.
81565a S. Subrahmaniam.
81566a S. Subrahmaniam.
81567a S. Subrahmaniam.
81568a S. Subrahmaniam.
81569a S. Subrahmaniam.
81570a S. Subrahmaniam.

K. S. APPANNAIAH AYYAR.

Deputy Educational Officer, Saltre.

Saltre, 24th August 1927.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate of the undementioned pupils received from the headmasters of the high schools concerned are proposed to be destroyed as they are left with the headmasters unstamped for over two years. Each of the certificates is now claimed within one month from the date of this notification will be sent to the pupils concerned through the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board, Madras, provided they submit along with their application an identification certificate with his left hand finger prints from the headmaster of the school in which the pupil left his certificate. The remaining certificates not so claimed will be destroyed in accordance with the instructions contained in Proceedings G. O. No. 1230 D/25, dated 24th November 1925, of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

R.S.L.C. Name of pupil.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SALTRE.

- 81548a S. Subrahmaniam.
81549a S. Subrahmaniam.
81550a S. Subrahmaniam.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, SALTRE.

- 81548a S. Subrahmaniam.
81549a S. Subrahmaniam.
81550a S. Subrahmaniam.
81551a S. Subrahmaniam.
81552a S. Subrahmaniam.
81553a S. Subrahmaniam.
81554a S. Subrahmaniam.
81555a S. Subrahmaniam.
81556a S. Subrahmaniam.
81557a S. Subrahmaniam.
81558a S. Subrahmaniam.
81559a S. Subrahmaniam.
81560a S. Subrahmaniam.
81561a S. Subrahmaniam.
81562a S. Subrahmaniam.
81563a S. Subrahmaniam.
81564a S. Subrahmaniam.
81565a S. Subrahmaniam.
81566a S. Subrahmaniam.
81567a S. Subrahmaniam.
81568a S. Subrahmaniam.
81569a S. Subrahmaniam.
81570a S. Subrahmaniam.

BOARD HIGH SCHOOL, SALTRE.

- 81548a S. Subrahmaniam.

P. APPANNAIAH AYYAR.

Deputy Educational Officer, Saltre.

Saltre, 24th September 1927.

SCHOLARSHIPS—SECONDARY—GENERAL.

Under Government scholarship notification for 1927-28 the District Educational Officer, Chingleput district, is pleased to sanction scholarships on behalf of the undementioned pupils suitable for



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Published by Authority

No. 371

MADAG. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1927.

TABLE 5. *continued*

Part 23.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTEMPORARY

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC

Journal

No. 63. Issuance of Medical Certificate.—Majappa Balarama Haddi Gure, District Ward, Kumbhoj, is granted leave on furlough pay without medical certificate for fifteen days from 22nd July 1937 and leave on average pay as medical certificate for two months and fifteen days in continuation thereof. This is permitted to a/c the proclamation bearing 21st October 1937 and Sunday 23rd October 1937 in his leave, subject to the conditions laid down in the Subsidiary Rules on Fundamental Rule 65.

High Court, Madras,
2nd September 1921.

No. 89, *Loon*.—In modification of High Court¹ *Wentworth* No. 85, dated 15th July 1927, published on page 202 of Part II of the *Journal of the Geological Survey*, 12th July 1927, I do hereby. Godwin² and Kenneth Stielmann³ Avaral⁴ in gravelly loess on average pay without material estimate for twenty days from 15th June 1927 and on an average pay for two months and six days in continuation thereof. He is permitted to profit thereby from June 1927 and after. ¹Wentworth² and Kenneth Stielmann³ Avaral⁴ 1927, a history, to be made, subject to the conditions set forth in the ⁵subsequent rules to Foundation⁶ Rule 55.

No. 79. *Appointment and Pathway*.—M. R. Joy, Esquire, Nathan Ranganathan, Ayer, Assam, acting Manager, I. and F. Depotmaster, High Court, is appointed to act as District Magistrate and posted to the Court of the District Magistrate of Arun as the Additional District Magistrate of the Court. To join on the 15th September 1927.

No. 71. *Appointments*.—With reference to G. O. No. 10, 1775, *Law* (General), dated 22 September 1927, the High Court hereby directs under sections 7 and 8 of the Mysore Civil Courts Act III of 1913 as amended by Madras Act III of 1925 (1926), with effect from 15th September 1927 and until further orders, H. R. Ry. G. S. Venkataswamy Ayyar Avasal shall be the Principal District Munsif and M. R. S. S. Srinivasam Ayyar Avasal shall be the Additional District Munsif of the Courts of the District Munsif of Arsikere.

No. 72. *Asperula*

No. 72. *Appointments and Postings*.—(1) M.Ry. Feedi Parthasarathi Appangar Arangal, Additional District Munsif, Nellore, to be Principal District Munsif, Nellore, viz. M.Ry. A. S. Vemawala Appar Arangal, on other duty or until further orders.

(3) M. H. Ry. Garinella Kishanwarid Gura, M.A., M.L., High Court Vaid, Tiansgpetur, is appointed to act as District Munsif and posted to the Court of the District Munsif of Naljee as the Additional District Munsif, vide No. (5) as until further orders. In joint order.

(3) M.R.Ry. Ramasami Veluvelu, Eugene, Ore. Avepal, S.A., Appeal Examiner, High Court, is appointed to act as District Magistrate and posted to the Court of the District North of Tauranga in the Chatter District, see M.R.Ry. T. N. Ramasami Veluvelu, Eugene Avepal, as a day or until further orders by the District.

G. S. WHITE,
Acting Register

High Court, Madras
sub. September 1897.

SALT.

Posting.—Mr. J. D. Bann, Assistant Inspector, to commute as Inspector, Revenue Circle, viz. M.R. Ry. 2 Rajagopala Agrawal Arangal, Inspector, applied for leave. To join on relief.

F. W. CRUTER,

*Secretary to Collector of Salt Revenue,
Madras, 2nd September 1927.*

FOREST.

Quarantine at Porcupine.—The posting of Mr. K. T. Mathew, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Logging Engineering Service abroad, in the notification, dated 25th August 1927 published on page 1188 of Part II of the *Madras Gazette*, dated 29th August 1927, is cancelled.

R. D. LECHEMONT,

*Acting Chief Conservator of Forests
Madras, 26 September 1927.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer and Promotion.—(a) M.R. Ry. Samuel Joseph Selva Arangal, s.s., s.s., Offsetting Assistant Engineer, Chikmagalur subdivision, South Arcot division, Tirupur Circle, to the Welfare Circle, for charge of a subdivision. To move fast.

(b) M.R. Ry. Ganapathi Venkatesh Lakshminarasappa Arangal, Supervisor, Quarry-Metals Project, in the Tirupur Circle for charge of a subdivision and to be Offsetting Assistant Engineer on Rs. 550 per month.

W. G. MORGESWORTH,

*Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General, Buildings & Roads),
Madras, 26 September 1927.*

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. R. Rajagopala Acharya Arangal, Assistant Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, Quarry-Metals Project, on relief by Mr. P. M. Davley, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Machinery, Quarry-Metals Project.

O. T. MULLINGS,

*Engineer-in-Chief, Quarry-Metals Project,
Mettraz, 2nd September 1927.*

Posting.—Mr. Harry Simon Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Polonnaruwa Island Projects Agreement sub-division, Madras District Division, Welfare Circle, posted to the Conservation Circle as Chief Engineer's No. 5129-2/27, dated 27th August 1927, is reported to the Conservator for charge of the Pollachi sub-division with headquarters at Pollachi.

A. S. LAURIE,

*Superintending Engineer, Conservation Circle,
Colombo, 26 September 1927.*

Posting.—Mr. Richard Albert Liles, Assistant Engineer, posted to this circle as Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 5129-2/27, dated 27th August 1927, is reported to the Tamil Nadu State Scheme sub-division, Arundel division, on relief at M.R. Ry. T. K. Sridharan Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, whose transfer to another sub-division will be notified later on.

G. PRIDDE,

*Superintending Engineer, Tiruchingudi Circle,
Tiruchingudi, 26 September 1927.*

MEDICAL.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. V. N. Rangal Arangal, s.s.s.s., Civil Assistant Surgeon, leave on average pay for one month under rule 21 of the Fundamental Rules from 1st September 1927.

Transfer.—(1) M.R. Ry. R. A. Jagannatha Mahalingar Arangal, Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at the Taluk Headquarters (Local Fund) Hospital, Tiruchingudi, to the Taluk Headquarters (Local Fund) Hospital, Kallakurichi, viz. M.R. K. I. Saha, s.s.s.s., transferred.

(2) Mr. K. I. Saha, s.s.s.s., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief, to the Taluk Headquarters (Madras) Hospital, Tiruchingudi, viz. M.R. Ry. C. Rangaswami Reddi Gera, s.s.s.s., transferred.

(3) M.R. Ry. G. Rangaswami Reddi Gera, s.s.s.s. (Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon) on relief to the Taluk Headquarters (Local Fund) Hospital, Tiruchingudi, viz. M.R. Ry. S. A. Jagannatha Mahalingar Arangal, transferred.

Madras, 1st September 1927.

Postings.—(1) M.R. Ry. P. Parthasarathi Nayudu Gera, Civil Assistant Surgeon, on the expiry of leave, to the Taluk Headquarters (Madras) Hospital, Tiruchingudi, viz. M.R. Ry. C. Rangaswami Reddi Gera, transferred.

(2) M.R. Ry. G. Rangaswami Reddi Gera, Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at Suleyad, to the Government Rajapet Hospital, Madras, viz. Mr. P. T. Zacharias, s.s.s.s., transferred.

(3) Mr. P. T. Zacharias, s.s.s.s., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on relief at Rajapet to the Taluk Headquarters (Local Fund) Dispensary, Tiruchingudi (Financially deficient), viz. Mr. V. Thomas Suleyad, s.s.s.s., granted leave.

(4) M.R. Ry. P. A. Srinivasan Ayyar Arangal, s.s.s.s., Civil Assistant Surgeon, on the expiry of leave, to the Taluk Headquarters (Local Fund) Hospital, Tiruchingudi (Financially deficient), viz. M.R. Ry. K. M. S. Chidambaram Arangal, s.s.s.s., Civil Assistant Surgeon, transferred.

Madras, 26 September 1927.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. Rao Sahib K. Sathadri Reddi Gera, s.s.s.s., Assistant District Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent, Government Headquarters Hospital, Madras, leave on average pay for three weeks under rule 21 of the Fundamental Rules from 17th August 1927.

(By order)

K. MADHAVA MENON,

*Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General,
Madras, 26 September 1927.*

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERNAL LIBRARY.

SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS, 4, KILPAURAM EAST,
CHENNAI.

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The Internal Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except students. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 2nd September 1925.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the present week.		Total from 1924 January to the corresponding week of the present year.		For the current year from 1924 January 1925 to date.	
	W. Despatched to mills (a)	Net exports by sea.	Despatched to mills (b)	Net exports by sea (c)	W. Despatched to mills (d)	Net exports by sea (e)	Despatched to mills (f)	Net exports by sea (g)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Disarroties	1,618	2,794	607	17,784	15,421	22,474	31,836	48,269
Adams	293	801	77	2,777	2,950	109,796	16,411	17,154
Charlels	2,890	1,247	800	2,704	2,247	31,315	34,371	35,000
Northwest and Westons	410	509	810	52	275	26,415	34,371	35,000
Combed	307	804	810	604	492	31,415	34,371	35,000
Outside cotton	184	284	810	—	—	11,741	—	—
Total ..	6,002	7,728	3,120	28,229	28,229	218,516	148,971	158,419

(a) Returns supplied by the corresponding week of previous year by 4000 bales.

(b) Returns supplied in the current week by 27000 bales.

(c) Reports by sea of the present week.—Adams—Adams 137; Charlels 1,381; Northwest and Westons 41; Combed 340; Outside—Combed 121; Adams—Adams 12,704; Charlels 148; Outside—Combed 121; Adams—Adams 121; Adams—Adams 121.

(d) Includes 207 bales not reported before.

(e) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(f) Includes 81 bales.

(g) Includes 81 bales.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 2nd September 1925.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.			
	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.	Spun cotton pressed in the week ending 2nd August 1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Disarroties	1,618	11,581	9,364	121,715	8,410	10,576,027	4,443	100,000
Adams	293	24,040	25,781	25,229	804	10,576,027	4,443	100,000
Charlels	2,890	10,715	10,715	22,044	9,810	10,576,027	12,112	10,000
Northwest and Westons	1,618	10,576	10,576	45,787	820	10,576,027	10,000	10,000
Combed	1,135	10,576	10,576	10,576	1,047	10,576,027	10,000	10,000
Outside cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,205	814,207	814,207	401,008	2,547	814,207	21,661	201,000

(a) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(c) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(d) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(e) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(f) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(g) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(h) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(i) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(j) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(k) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(l) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(m) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(n) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(o) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(p) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(q) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(r) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(s) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(t) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(u) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(v) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(w) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(x) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(y) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

(z) Includes 81 bales not reported before.

Statement showing the quantity of raw cotton exported from and imported into the ports of Madras, Tuticorin, Calcutta, Mangalore, and Cochin during the periods 30th July 1923 to 30th September 1923 and 19th January 1924 to 30th September 1924.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Port.	Export			Destination.	Import			Whence Imported.
	From July 1923 to Sept. 1923.	From Jan. 1924 to Sept. 1924.	From July 1923 to Sept. 1923.		From July 1923 to Sept. 1923.	From Jan. 1924 to Sept. 1924.	From July 1923 to Sept. 1923.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Madras ..	5,381	8,507	United Kingdom ..	161	8,281	Kenia.		
	50	2,641	Netherlands ..	868	1,923	Swamp.		
	5,154	12,557	Belgium ..	..	..	..
	555	5,877	Germany ..	..	..	..
	854	2,285	France ..	..	..	..
	2,112	6,414	Italy ..	..	..	..
	831	2,272	China ..	..	..	..
	351	1,508	Japan ..	..	..	..
	2,168	7,768	Switzerland ..	..	..	..
	8,026	4,841	Colombia ..	..	..	..
Tuticorin ..	81	100	Germany ..	512	6,276	Kenia.		
	88	183	France ..	50	20	Colombia.		
	476	638	Italy ..	818	4,450	Swamp.		
	161	205	Belgium ..	516	316	New York		
	1,488	1,267	United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
	2,254	2,463	England ..	..	..	..
	230	740	Spain ..	..	..	..
	2,845	2,460	China ..	..	..	..
	12,223	8,220	Japan ..	..	..	..
	2,268	10,512	Switzerland ..	..	..	..
Calcutta ..	118	2,084	Colombia ..	..	..	..
	82	101	China ..	..	..	..
	10	116	Switzerland ..	..	..	..
	201	87	England ..	3	1,288	Swamp.		
	2,842	21,680	Germany ..	88	1,808	Kenia.		
	80	82	France ..	10	..	Swamp.		
	260	400	Belgium ..	82	20	..		
	181	201	England ..	..	..	..
	82	88	Switzerland ..	..	..	..
		
Total ..	43,518	108,207	*	1,580	25,021			

R. D. ANSTADT,
District of Agriculture

Madras, 25th September 1923.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under sections 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Revenue Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Colson House street, Calcutta, at the price of one rupee per copy.

Drawings for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act (part two annex) and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (part two annex). These should be examined before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

12125. General Railway Signal Co.

12126. Harpolds

12127. E. A. L.

12128. Societe Civile des Prochaines Mares.

12129. I. A. P. H.

12130. F. A. P.

12131. K. A. S. P. H. Corporation Ltd., Biddley, Calcutta, and B. H. S.

12132. M. A. S. H. (Solely) on some other part of the

12133. M. A. S.

12134. G. A. S.

12135. G. A. S.

V. PANDRANG ROW.

Secretary to Government, Development Department,
Port St. George, 25th September 1923.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that on 18th August 1923 the treasure specified below was found in a panchayat house leading from Tirumangal street to Madanapalayam street in Panchayatam within Coimbatore municipality. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Coimbatore district sitting at Bangalore Cantonment, Bangalore, on 26th February 1924 at 11 a.m.

Description of property.	Weight or quantity.
1. One small gold coin
2. Three small gold coins
3. Five small gold coins
4. One small gold coin
5. One gold ring (one metal)
6. One gold piece (one metal, white gold)
7. Two gold earrings of the shape of goldfish
8. Three small gold coins
9. One gold piece (one metal)
10. Two gold coins (one metal)
11. One gold ring (one metal)
12. One gold ring (one metal)
Total

J. GRAY,
Collector

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
25th September 1923.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Vital Statistics of the Municipal Towns of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 25th August 1927.

Dist.	District.	Municipal towns.	Particulars cases, Burials, etc., according to the Census of 1921.			Races.			Causes.											Total.				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Hindus (including Sikhs, Jains, &c.)	Muslims (including Sikhs, &c.)	Christians (including Sikhs, &c.)	Others.	Dysentery & diarrhoea.	Typhoid & fever.	Typhus & fever.	Dysentery & diarrhoea.	Typhoid & fever.	Typhus & fever.	Dysentery & diarrhoea.	Typhoid & fever.	Typhus & fever.	Dysentery & diarrhoea.	Typhoid & fever.	Typhus & fever.	Dysentery & diarrhoea.	Typhoid & fever.	Typhus & fever.
Gajum	1	Perkumpet	25,000	18,750	43,750	35	1	1	1	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	Perkumpet	8,000	6,000	14,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3	Chinnai	7,000	5,000	12,000	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	4	Vinayapattam	22,150	19,350	41,500	30	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vinayapattam	5	Vinayapattam	18,800	16,000	34,800	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6	Arakkonam	10,000	8,000	18,000	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	7	Maduravai	8,000	6,000	14,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8	Thiruvannamalai	10,750	9,000	19,750	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ondra, East.	9	Conjeevaram	50,000	37,000	87,000	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10	Thiruvannamalai	1,000	750	1,750	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	11	Thiruvannamalai	22,000	18,000	40,000	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	12	Thiruvannamalai	7,000	5,000	12,000	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kistur	13	Kistur	25,000	18,000	43,000	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	14	Maduravai	11,000	9,000	20,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	15	Maduravai	24,000	18,000	42,000	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	16	Maduravai	22,000	18,000	40,000	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guntur	17	Guntur	7,000	5,000	12,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	18	Guntur	7,000	5,000	12,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	19	Guntur	7,000	5,000	12,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	20	Guntur	7,000	5,000	12,000	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madura	21	Madura	277,000	201,000	478,000	47	1	1	1	41	80	177	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	22	Madura	20,710	16,000	36,710	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	23	Madura	18,000	14,000	32,000	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	24	Madura	18,000	14,000	32,000	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chingaput	25	Chingaput	10,000	8,000	18,000	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	26	Chingaput	10,000	8,000	18,000	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	27	Chingaput	10,000	8,000	18,000	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	28	Chingaput	10,000	8,000	18,000	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Arcot	29	South Arcot	11,210	9,000	20,210	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	30	South Arcot	11,210	9,000	20,210	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	31	South Arcot	11,210	9,000	20,210	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	32	South Arcot	11,210	9,000	20,210	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trichinopoly	33	Trichinopoly	60,570	45,000	105,570	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	34	Trichinopoly	11,200	9,000	20,200	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	35	Trichinopoly	11,200	9,000	20,200	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	36	Trichinopoly	11,200	9,000	20,200	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tanjore	37	Tanjore	28,000	21,000	49,000	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	38	Tanjore	28,000	21,000	49,000	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	39	Tanjore	28,000	21,000	49,000	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	40	Tanjore	28,000	21,000	49,000	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madura	41	Madura	20,000	16,000	36,000	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	42	Madura	20,000	16,000	36,000	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	43	Madura	20,000	16,000	36,000	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	44	Madura	20,000	16,000	36,000	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Deaths not recorded.

[Continued on next page]

SEP. 13, 1927

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

1279

Vital Statistics of the Municipal Towns of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 26th August 1927—cont.

District.	Serial number.	Municipal town.	Fertile area, Returnable according to the Census of 1921.			Deaths.		Deaths.												Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	European.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Infantile paralysis.	Other.	Un-registered.	Still-born.	Other.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras ..	43	Sevilipattur ..	15,437	15,795	31,232	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	Vinnarayan ..	30,789	31,023	61,812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45	Chokkai ..	7,237	7,549	14,786	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	47	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	48	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot.	51	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	55	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	56	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	58	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	59	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	62	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore.	63	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karikal ..	67	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	69	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	71	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu ..	75	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	78	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mylapore ..	79	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	80	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	82	Tinnervally ..	20,565	20,753	41,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,838,245	1,861,404	3,699,649	3,906	102	156	8	..	248	287	336	32	40	508	1,833	1,863	3,696	..	..	..

* Returns not received.

Kodasa, 8th September 1927.

Abstract return of attacks and deaths from epidemic diseases in the Presidency of Madras during the week ending 26th August 1927.

Name of the district.	Name of the (rural) and municipal towns.	Cholera.		Paratyph.		Typh.		Relapsing fever.	
		Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Gudalur.	Arche	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	42	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	78	44	4	4	...	...	...	...
Tongayal.	Chengam	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Gudalur, Tan.	Chengam	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	34	20	6	...	...	...	...	...
Gudalur, Vel.	Chengam	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	34	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutai.	Chengam	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	38	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gudalur.	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	60	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai.	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengam	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	60	36	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of a Proclamation to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Session of Court and Terminals and General Court Delivery is and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be held at the Court House of the Court at Madras commencing on Monday the 7th day of September ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all cases and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all cases and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session or in cases concerned therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to depart without leave.

MURAHMED ANWAR,
Clerk of Madras.

High Court, Madras,
24th September 1927.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 167 of the Government of India Act and all other powers hereto enabling and with the previous approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court of Judicature at Madras makes the following amendments to the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1910, namely:—

In rule 90, between the words "Counts of Magistrate of the second and third class shall" and the words "be amended" the words "after payment has been made by each count" shall be inserted and at the end of rule the words "in the Advocate department for adjustment" shall be added.

(Sd.) W. W. FREEMAN, *Off. Chief Justice.*
 " V. RAMSAY
 " M. VENKATARAMA RAO
 " E. H. WALLACE
 " H. O. G. BRADLEY
 " D. G. WALLER
 " C. MATHAN NAIK
 " T. V. SUBRAMANIAM
 " H. D. C. KELLY
 " G. H. B. JACKSON
 " A. J. CHANDLER
 " C. V. ANANTHARAMA AYYAR
 " C. R. THEVENAZHANS
 " H. D. CHENNAI

Judges.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 167 of the Government of India Act and all other powers hereto enabling and with the previous approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the High Court of Judicature at Madras makes the following amendments to the Criminal Rules of Practice, 1910, namely:—

In clause 1 of rule 157 of the said rules—
 (a) for the words "and in all cases of murder" the words "in all cases of murder for murder" shall be substituted; and

(b) after the words "by the court" the words "and in all cases of appeals against acquittals in murder cases" shall be added.

2. At the end of clauses 1 and 2 of the same rule, the following note shall be inserted, namely:—
 "Then, With regard to the questions referred in above—"

(1) It will suffice if any three parts of the Report which have been placed in evidence are produced;

(2) It is not necessary to produce pages which have not been tested as evidence in the case;

(3) Only such statements of witnesses examined by the examining Magistrate's Court as have been found to be relevant under section 166 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are admissible for the purpose of corroborating or contradicting statements made by the same witnesses in the Sessions Court require to be produced."

(Sd.) W. W. FREEMAN, *Off. Chief Justice.*
 " V. RAMSAY
 " M. VENKATARAMA RAO
 " E. H. WALLACE
 " H. O. G. BRADLEY
 " D. G. WALLER
 " C. MATHAN NAIK
 " T. V. SUBRAMANIAM
 " H. D. C. KELLY
 " G. H. B. JACKSON
 " A. J. CHANDLER
 " C. V. ANANTHARAMA AYYAR
 " C. R. THEVENAZHANS
 " H. D. CHENNAI

Judges.

G. S. WHITE,
Acting Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
1st September 1927.

ERRATUM.

In High Court Notification containing the results of the Appointments Examination held in April 1927, published at page 1022 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th July 1927—

For Srikrishnan C. V. (Bengal) read Srikrishnan, C. V.

P. KANDASWAMI,
Acting Deputy Registrar, Criminal Side.

High Court, Madras,
3rd September 1927.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

O.S. No. 2 of 1912, District Court, Karaikal.

Anandaram Venkatesh, widow by first husband and other brother Pannu Subbaramaiah of Udayakudi, Kottikottai taluk—Plaintiff.

Anandaram Subramanyam of Pannu and Anandaram Subramanyam of Arakkachalam, Dhone taluk—Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the jewel "Gold Pimpri Mala" placed under seal and was not with gold beads fastened to it forming item 17 of the plaint scheduled properties in the above suit, remaining unclaimed in this Court will be sold unless persons claiming this jewel put forward their claims before the District Judge of Karaikal, within six months from the date of publication of this notice.

S. NELLAKANNIAN PANTULU,
District Judge.

Karaikal, 3rd September 1927.

No. 8 of 1921, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY—
No. 45 of 1922, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY.

M. Srinivasa Rao—*Petitioner*.

Amangtha Thakur and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication order passed by the Official Receiver, Chingloy, on 2nd November 1922 was annulled by an order of this Court, dated 14th September 1927.

No. 52 of 1922, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY—
No. 55 of 1922, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY.

B. Venkateswami Nayudu, B. Venkateswami Nayudu, B. Poddala Chinganna Nayudu and Gangaiah Nayudu—*Petitioners*.

A. Ramaswami Chetti and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication order passed by the Official Receiver, Chingloy, on 7th September 1922 was annulled by an order of this Court dated 7th September 1927.

No. 15 of 1922, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY—
No. 54 of 1922, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY.

S. Govindaswami Nayudu—*Petitioner*.

Narasimhulu Nayudu and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication order passed by the Official Receiver, Chingloy, on 14th November 1922 was annulled by an order of this Court dated 6th September 1927.

No. 1 of 1923, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY.

A. Venkateswami Rao—*Petitioner*.

Kalabhai Chetti and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petition was adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 14th September 1927, and that he is directed to supply the discharge within one year from this date. All creditors are requested to prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver, Chingloy, to whom the petition is transferred for further disposal.

S. WADSWORTH,
District Judge.

Chingloy, 20 September 1927.

No. 4 of 1923, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY—
No. 17 of 1923, DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLOY.

Tijunipala Venkateswami Chetti, son of Mani-
swami Chetti, Vijayawada Venkateswami
Chetti and Vijayawada Venkateswami Chetti
(minor), sons of Vijayawada Venkateswami Chetti,
all are Vayasu, residing at Badarpet, Kalahasti—
Debtors (Jointly).

Fayadu Vayadappa Chetti and forty six others—
Applicants (Jointly).

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication passed by the Official Receiver, North Arcot, on 26th March 1923 has been annulled under section 45 of Act V of 1920 by an order of this Court, dated 19th August 1927, as the liquidators failed to apply for an order of discharge as required by section 41.

R. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District Judge.

Chittoor, 16th September 1927.

No. 8 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, EAST
GOVINDAPUR.

Kandukula Appanna alias Venkateswami and Kan-
dukula Sumanth—*Debtors* (Jointly).
Srinivas Raghav and Gangaiah—*Defendants*
(Applicants).

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioners were adjudged insolvent by this Court under section 50 of Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, on 14th August 1927, and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, has been appointed Receiver of the insolvent's estate. All creditors of the said insolvents should prove their debts by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, East Godavari, as early as possible, within one month from this date, affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. One year's time is fixed for the insolvents to apply for discharge.

No. 11 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, EAST
GOVINDAPUR.

Lobaga Sumantha, Lobaga Appaswami and Lobaga
Chinna Sumantha—*Petitioners* (Jointly).

Prasanna Appaswami and Prasanna Chinnaswami—*Debtors* (Applicants).

Notice is hereby given under section 9 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the aforementioned petitioners have put in a petition, dated 14th March 1927, for adjudicating the respondents as insolvents and the said petition is posted to 20th September 1927. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said 20th day of September 1927.

No. 12 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, EAST
GOVINDAPUR.

Kallapudi Achyutanandam—*Debtor* (Petitioner).

Nalini Venkateswami and others—*Defendants* (Respondents).

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioners were adjudged insolvent by this Court under section 50 of Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, on 20th July 1927, and that the Official Receiver, East Godavari, has been appointed Receiver of the insolvent's estate. All creditors of the said insolvent should prove their debts by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, East Godavari, as early as possible, within one month from this date, affidavits in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1922. One year's time is fixed for the insolvents to apply for discharge.

No. 28 of 1927 (I.A. No. 106 of 1925) DISTRICT
COURT, EAST GOVINDAPUR.

Thirumalaiah Venkata Subbarao—*Petitioner* (Jointly).

Mayana Sanyasirajamma and others—*Applicants* (Jointly).

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned insolvent has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 26th February 1927, under section 27 (2) of Act V of 1920 praying for extension of time for applying for final discharge by one year more from 26th March 1927 and all the creditors are indicated that the extension prayed for is granted by this Court on 19th April 1927.

No. 29 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, EAST GOVINDAPUR.

Tamir Gangappa—*Petitioner* (Debtor).

Kalladi Sumantha and others—*Debtors* (Jointly).

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner has put in a petition, dated 26th April 1927, under section 10 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 for adjudicating him as an insolvent and the said petition is posted to 20th September 1927. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said 20th day of September 1927.

No. 18 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, KARAIKAL.

Notitia Sathyanarayana—Petitioner (Orator).
Ganapathi Sathyanarayana and others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has put in a petition, dated 24th July 1927, praying to adjudicate the first respondent as an insolvent and the said petition is posted on 28th September 1927. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said 28th day of September 1927.

M. R. ANAND UD-DIN,
Sitting District Judge.

Karaimalai, 2nd September 1927.

No. 17 of 1926, DISTRICT COURT, EAST TANJAVUR.
V. B. Sathyanarayana Appar and others—Petitioners (Orators).
A. Venkaya Appa—Respondent (Respondent).

Notice is hereby given under section 37 of Act V of 1926 that the adjudication order passed against the insolvent on 15th March 1925 has been annulled by this Court on 2nd September 1927.

T. M. I. ARDHANANA RAO,
Sitting District Judge.

Nagapattinam, 8th September 1927.

No. 8 of 1925, DISTRICT COURT, EAST TANJAVUR.
Gopabharathi Pillai—Petitioner (Orator).
Sathyanarayana and forty-one others—Respondents (Orators).

Notice is hereby given under section 41 of Act V of 1926 that the above-named applicant has applied to this Court in L.A. No. 23 of 1927 in the above said matter praying that he may be granted an absolute order of discharge and the petition is posted on 18th September 1927 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may, either in person or through pleader, appear before this Court and file his objections if any on that date.

M. R. ANAND UD-DIN,
Sitting District Judge.

Nagapattinam, 1st September 1927.

No. 26 of 1924, DISTRICT COURT, RAMSWAMY.
Periyasami Pillai, son of Marayappa Pillai, residing at Marayappa—Petitioner (Orator).
Sathyanarayana and others—Respondents (Orators).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above-named has applied to this Court to grant to him an absolute order of discharge under section 41 of Act V of 1926 and that the petition is posted for hearing on 25th September next.

No. 2 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, RAMSWAMY.
Thiruvengadam Pillai, son of Sathyanarayana Pillai, residing at Arayappan—Petitioner (Orator).
Sathyanarayana and others—Respondents (Orators).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above-named has applied to this Court to grant to him an absolute order of discharge under section 41 of Act V of 1926 and that the petition is posted for hearing on 10th October next.

No. 4 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, RAMSWAMY.
Venkataraman Pillai, son of Venkateswara Pillai, residing at Lakshminagar, District of Madhavaram, Palani—Petitioner (Orator).
Thiruvengadam Pillai, son of Sathyanarayana Pillai, residing at Arayappan—Respondent (Orator).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above-named has applied to this Court to grant to him an absolute order of discharge under section 41 of Act V of 1926 and that the petition is posted for hearing on 10th October next.

insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 10th October next.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Sitting District Judge.

Madurai, 25th August 1927.

No. 45 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, SAKKUN.
Dakshinamurti Sahib, son of K. R. R. Sahib at Thiruvengadam, Thiruvengadam village, Rangoon taluk—Petitioner (Orator).

Notice is hereby given under section 37 (2) of Act V of 1926 that the above-named insolvent petition will be heard by this Court on 21st October 1927.

No. 25 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, SAKKUN.
Rajagopala Ayyangar, son of Venkateswara Ayyangar, at Vengadam, Kanyakumari taluk—Petitioner (Orator).

Notice is hereby given under section 37 (2) of Act V of 1926 that the above-named insolvent petition will be heard by this Court on 21st October 1927.

E. GOPALAN NAYAR,
Sitting District Judge.

Sakkin, 7th September 1927.

No. 7 of 1916, DISTRICT COURT, VOTTAI ARKOT.

Notice is hereby given under section 37 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the adjudication passed against insolvent Thiruvengadam Chetti, son of Chiruvengadam Chetti of Arumbagam, Thiruvengadam taluk, is hereby annulled under section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act as he has failed to pay for discharge within the period fixed in the order of adjudication dated 16th April 1920.

No. 23 of 1924, DISTRICT COURT, VOTTAI ARKOT.

Notice is hereby given under section 38 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, as the creditors of Thiruvengadam Chetti, son of Chiruvengadam Chetti, residing at Arumbagam, Thiruvengadam taluk, the insolvent in this matter, that the said insolvent has applied to this Court in intervention application No. 243 of 1927 for approval of a scheme of composition whereby he proposes to pay his scheduled creditors at eight annas in the rupee. Creditors of the above insolvent who wish to oppose the said application may appear in person or by pleader before this Court at 11 a.m. on 14th October 1927 and oppose.

No. 1 of 1926, DISTRICT COURT, VOTTAI ARKOT.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the insolvent Venkateswara Ayyangar, son of Govindaswami Ayyangar, Thiruvengadam taluk, has applied to this Court in L.A. No. 261 of 1927 for an absolute order of discharge and that the said petition is posted on 21st October 1927 for hearing. Any creditor who wishes to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on that date.

L. R. ANANTANARAYANA AYYAR,
Sitting District Judge.

Orissaluru, 6th September 1927.

No. 12 of 1927, DISTRICT COURT, VOTTAI ARKOT.

Kalliampill Thiruvengadam Sahibayya of Kottakkal, Ellore taluk—Petitioner (Orator).
Kalliampill Thiruvengadam Sahibayya and others—Respondents (Orators).

Notice is hereby given under section 37 (2) of Act V of 1926 that the above-named petitioner has

applied to this Court to adjudge him insolvent and that the application stands posted in 19th October 1927 for hearing. Creditors wishing to oppose the application may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader by 10 a.m. on the said date.

No. 13 of 1927, District Court, West TANJORE.

Adichellam Thekku Sanyasalingam Rao of Elloor—*Plaintiff (Debtor).*

Kann Venkataswamy and others—Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge him insolvent and that the application stands posted in 19th October 1927 for hearing. Creditors wishing to oppose the application may appear in this Court either in person or by pleader by 10 a.m. on the said date.

S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
District Judge.

Elloor, 25th September 1927.

No. 14 of 1927, District Court, West TANJORE.
Kilakannur Sathir—Plaintiff (Plaintiff).

D. Sathyanarayana and others—Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court in I.A. No. 474 of 1927 in the above-mentioned petition for an absolute order for discharge and that the petition is posted in the 26th September 1927 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the order may do so on that date either in person or through pleader.

No. 2 of 1927, District Court, West TANJORE.

T. S. Ananthaswamy Ayyar, son of Sanyasalingam Ayyar, residing at Thiruvannamalai, Kumbakonam taluk—Plaintiff (Debtor).

Ayyasami Ayyar and others—Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted in the 26th September 1927. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

A. NARAYANA PANTULU,
District Judge.

Tanjore, 25th September 1927.

No. 7 of 1927, Sub-Court, ANANTHAPURAM.

Pakkilathu Sanyasalingam of Anantapuram—Plaintiff (Plaintiff).

Dargaji Padayappa, son of Sanyasalingam, husband of Dargajamma—Debtor (Respondent).

Notice is hereby given under section 35 of section 18 of Act V of 1920 that the above-named creditor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 14th July 1927, for adjudging the 1 to 2 respondents insolvent and that the petition is posted in 26th October 1927 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said 26th October 1927.

A. BHIMESWARA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

Anantapuram, 2nd September 1927.

No. 48 of 1927, Sub-Court, RAIPETTA.

Konda Sani Venkayya, son of Muthula, Telugu and associate of Chinna—Plaintiff (Debtor).
Sagegar Kammam Fero and others—Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that under section 18 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has filed an application in this Court requesting that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted in 27th September 1927 for hearing.

T. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Raipetta, 26th September 1927.

No. 47 of 1927, Sub-Court, RAIPETTA.

Gajendra Appayya, son of Virayya, Kannada and trader of Yanchapasa, Tulu taluk—Plaintiff (Debtor).

Venema Venkateswamy and others—Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has filed an application in this Court requesting that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted in 28th September 1927 for hearing.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Raipetta, 26th September 1927.

No. 8 of 1927, Sub-Court, RAIPETTA.

Sridi Dharma, son of Sathagala Chinn Sridi Mahalingam Subbi, Brahmam—Plaintiff (Plaintiff).
Mudali Nagaiah and eighteen others—Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that under section 35 of Act V of 1920 the petitioner above-named has been declared insolvent by order of this Court dated 2nd September 1927 and that the year's dues were given to him to apply for discharge from that date. All creditors should prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Raipetta, to whom the records were sent, within the time to be fixed by him.

G. V. SAMPATH AYYANGAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Raipetta, 26th September 1927.

No. 1 of 1927, Sub-Court, CHITTOOR.

V. A. Rajeswara Chetti and V. T. Theyyarappa Chetti—Plaintiffs (Creditors).

G. C. Kappaswami Chetti—Respondent.

Notice is hereby given under sections 2 (1) and 18 (3) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court for declaring respondent G. C. Kappaswami Chetti (debtor) an insolvent and that the petition is posted in 18th September 1927.

K. APPARAO,
Subordinate Judge.

Chittoor, 5th September 1927.

No. 12 of 1925 (I.A. No. 379 of 1927).

Sub-Court, CHITTOOR.

Notice is hereby given under section 14 (1) that K. Bhuvanachari Rao, son of Venkata Rao of Konda Chinnaswami, Chinnaswami taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted in 14th November 1927 for hearing.

No. 25 of 1925 (I.A. No. 205 of 1925),
Ses-Court, Cuddalore.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) that K. Natesan Ayyar, son of K. Ganes Ayyar at Cuddalore Old Town, Cuddalore taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted to 15th November 1927 for hearing.

No. 26 of 1925 (I.A. No. 198 of 1925),
Ses-Court, Cuddalore.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) that Thangaprasanna Padayachi, son of Chinnayya Padayachi at Pazhampattam, Cuddalore taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted to 15th November 1927 for hearing.

No. 33 of 1925 (I.A. No. 227 of 1925),
Ses-Court, Cuddalore.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) that Appatharathi Padayachi, son of Sanna Padayachi at Pazhampattam, Cuddalore taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted to 15th November 1927 for hearing.

No. 6 of 1926 (I.A. No. 277 of 1925),
Ses-Court, Cuddalore.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) that Ranganatha Pillai, son of Ananthanarasim Pillai at Northwrogham, Cuddalore taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted to 15th November 1927 for hearing.

No. 8 of 1926 (I.A. No. 291 of 1925),
Ses-Court, Cuddalore.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) that Sathesam Pillai, son of Chinnabaram Pillai at Padichettim, Cuddalore taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted to 15th November 1927 for hearing.

No. 21 of 1926 (I.A. No. 323 of 1925),
Ses-Court, Cuddalore.

Notice is hereby given under section 41 (1) that Narayanaswami Pillai, son of Krishna Pillai at Nidhanuram, Cuddalore taluk, has filed a petition praying that an absolute order of discharge may be granted to him and that the petition is posted to 15th November 1927 for hearing.

G. J. GURAIRISHI,
Additional Subordinate Judge.

Cuddalore, 5th September 1927.

No. 14 of 1925, THIRUVANMI SES-COURT,
THIRUVANMI.

M. V. Manikavasagam Chettiyar and two others—
Petitioners (Defendants).

P. R. C. T. Velakarasam Chettiyar and Vasappa Chettiyar, Petitioners, Thiruvannamalai taluk—
Respondents (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioners have applied to this Court to adjudge the respondents insolvent and the said petition is posted to the 14th day of October 1927 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said day.

M. R. SANKARA AYYAR,
Principal Subordinate Judge.

Thiruvannamalai, 2nd September 1927.

No. 22 of 1925, Ses-Court, Guntur.

Vadivelu Kalipadi, Vadipadi, Pota Pannayya and Vadipadi, Petitioners, Guntur—
Respondents (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (1) of Act V of 1910 that the abovesaid petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 26th day of September 1927.

No. 123 of 1925, Ses-Court, Guntur.

Daniel Nagayya, Daniel Narayappa and Daniel Paulina Narayana—Petitioners (Defendants).
Goverdhan Narayana and Sankaran, others—
Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (1) of Act V of 1910 that the abovesaid petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 22nd day of September 1927.

No. 24 of 1925, Ses-Court, Guntur.

Venkateswari Ramachandran Rao—Petitioner (Defendant).
Venkateswari Ramachandran Rao and six others—
Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that under section 39 (1) of Act V of 1910 the abovesaid petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 26th day of September 1927.

K. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
Principal Subordinate Judge.

Guntur, 1st September 1927.

No. 1 of 1927, Ses-Court, Kurnool.

Annapurna Venkataswami, son of Subbanna, petitioner of Nandyal—
Defendant.

Section 50 of the Provincial Insolvency Act—The above petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th August 1927. Conditions to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Kurnool, within three months. Time for applying for discharge four months.

No. 2 of 1927, Ses-Court, Kurnool.

Nagappa Subbappa, son of Padayya, and Nagappa Padayya, sons of Subbappa, petitioners of Tallur—
Petitioners.

Section 50 of the Provincial Insolvency Act—The above petitioners were adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th August 1927. Conditions to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Kurnool, within three months. Time for applying for discharge four months.

No. 3 of 1927, Ses-Court, Kurnool.

Vetri Ramaswamy, son of Ramaswamy, of Hoom, Pallekonda taluk—
Petitioner.

Section 50 of the Provincial Insolvency Act—The above petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 15th August 1927. Conditions to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Kurnool, within three months. Time for applying for discharge four months.

K. SAMBASIVA RAO NAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge.

Kurnool, 28th September 1927.

No. 3 of 1925, SUB-COURT, MADRAS.
No. 2 of 1925, District Court, Madras.
 Mohamed Ali Baker Hussein, son of Aboi Hassan Hussein, residing at Melur-Palissur (Madras).
 K. Lakshman Chettai and twenty-one others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner (debtor) has applied to this Court under section 41, Act V of 1920 for an order of absolute discharge being passed in his favour, and that the said petition stands posted for hearing in this Court on 25th October 1925.

No. 45 of 1925 (I.A. No. 338 of 1925),
Sub-Court, Madras.

T. S. Sundararama Ayyar, son of Desikachari Sundararama Ayyar, residing at Lakshmapuram, 9th street, Madras—Petitioner (Debtor).
S. K. Balakrishnan Chetti and six others—Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner (debtor) has applied to this Court under section 41, Act V of 1920, for an order of absolute discharge being passed in his favour, and that the said petition stands posted for hearing in this Court on 25th October 1925.

No. 56 of 1925 (I.A. No. 365 of 1925),
Sub-Court, Madras.

S. V. Sundar Ayyar, son of Sundaranga Yanduvanchappa, residing at Narasimha Chari street, Madras, S. K. Rajagopal Ayyar, son of Sundararama Ayyar, and S. K. Sundararama Ayyar, adopted son of Yanduvanchappa Ayyar, both residing at Narasimha Chari street, Madras—Petitioners (Debtors).
P. S. Narayana Ayyar and seventeen others—Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners (debtors) have applied to this Court under section 41, Act V of 1920, for an order of absolute discharge being passed in their favour, and that the said petition stands posted for hearing in this Court on 25th October 1925.

No. 40 of 1926 (I.A. No. 358 of 1925),
Sub-Court, Madras.

Shank Abdul Kader Sahib, son of Shank Undan Sahib, residing at Annappantheerthi, Nilekhal Sahib—Petitioner (Debtor).
A. V. Dura Pandeyan and others—Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner (debtor) has applied to this Court under section 41, Act V of 1920, for an order of absolute discharge being passed in his favour, and that the said petition stands posted for hearing in this Court on 25th October 1925.

No. 2 of 1927, SUB-COURT, MADRAS.

Murugesu A. Yanduvanchappa Ayyar, son of Murugesu Ayyar, residing at Lakshmapuram, Madras—Petitioner (Debtor).
Sundararam Chettiar and twenty-three others—Respondents (Creditors).

Notice under section 10 of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named debtor was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th August 1927 and that he is directed to apply for his discharge within one year from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, affidavits in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 7 of 1927, SUB-COURT, MADRAS.

Kattava Kattai Nargi Ayyar, son of Kattava, Narasimha Ayyar, residing at 21st 6th street, Madras—Petitioner (Debtor).
K. R. P. D. A. Ranganathan Chettiar and two others—Respondents (Creditors).

Notice under section 10 of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named debtor was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th August 1927 and that he is directed to apply for his discharge within one year from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, affidavits in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 40 of 1927, SUB-COURT, MADRAS.

Perumal Nayudu, son of Chinappa Nayudu, residing at 1st lane, Ponangar, Madras and another—Petitioners (Debtors).
S. Nathamuni Nayudu, son of Ranganath Nayudu, residing at 1st lane, Ponangar, Madras—Respondent (Debtor).

Notice under section 10 of Act V of 1920 is hereby given that the above-named debtors were adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th August 1927 and that he is directed to apply for his discharge within one year from the date of adjudication. The creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, affidavits in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

B. VENKATA RAO,

Senior Additional Subordinate Judge.

Madras, 1st September 1927.

No. 18 of 1924, SUB-COURT, SOUTH MALABAR.

Kattai Vettai A. Kaya of Nagarum court, Calicut taluk—Petitioner.
Narayana Ayyar and others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th August 1925. Creditors may prove their claims by affidavits before the Official Receiver, South Malabar, in whom the petition has been transferred. Time for discharge six months.

No. 11 of 1927, SUB-COURT, SOUTH MALABAR.

Uthra Kuttai Dada Bih and others—Petitioners.
Beegala Vettai, Alagappa of Nagarum court, Calicut taluk—Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the respondent has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on 1st September 1925. Creditors may prove their claims by affidavits before the Official Receiver, South Malabar, in whom the petition has been transferred. Time for discharge six months.

No. 14 of 1927, SUB-COURT, SOUTH MALABAR.

Murugesu Wazha Thevar—Petitioner.
Perumalath Kottai Katti alias Kuttan, residing in Kottai court, Calicut taluk—Respondent.

Notice is hereby given that the respondent has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th August 1925. Creditors may prove their claims by affidavits before the Official Receiver, South Malabar, in whom the petition has been transferred. Time for discharge six months.

T. K. SUBBA AYYAR,

Principal Subordinate Judge.

Calicut, 25th September 1927.

No. 3 of 1937, *Sub-Court, NAWARIN.*

Qude Arpanada, son of Subbapanna of Maralau, D.M.C., Tanaka—*Petitioner (Defter).*

Tuchigalla Diapanna and others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under section 13, clause (1) and (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudge him insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 17th October 1937.

P. T. JAGANNATHACHARI,
Subordinate Judge.

Narasapur, 27th August 1937.

No. 4 of 1937, *Sub-Court, OTTAMANDU.*

M. Gurusetha Pillai, son of Madhavanayagam Pillai, Thoda, Vallu, aged about 55 years, Contractor, residing at Thalavayamand, Ottamandu—*Petitioner.*

Haraki Kalai Chava and eight others—*Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30, Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by order of this Court dated 26th August 1937, that the above-named insolvent should apply for his discharge on or before 1st March 1938, that the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, has been appointed Receiver, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible before the said Official Receiver and that a claim may be proved by affidavit or tender by registered post in the said Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 prescribed in the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

U. RAMUNNI MENON,
Subordinate Judge.

Ottamandu, 2nd September 1937.

No. 4 of 1937, *Sub-Court, OTTAMANDU.*

Mallikarjuna Krishna Vaidyan's son Ramdas Ayer—*Petitioner.*

Chandrasekharayyan, village Subramanian Pader's son Perumayyan Ayer (family manager) and others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 19 (2) Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to adjudicate the first respondent as insolvent in his individual capacity and as family manager and that the said petition stands posted to 27th October 1937.

M. NARAYANA NAYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Ottapalam, 28th August 1937.

No. 25 of 1937, *Sub-Court, TANAKA.*

Orudiaswami Pillai, son of Subbappa, Pillai of Pallaguram, Tanjore District—*Petitioner (Defter).*

R. V. V. Narayanaswami Raja, son of Venkayappa Raja at North street, Pallaguram and six others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court under section 9 (1) 13 (2) of Act V of 1920 to adjudge the first respondent as insolvent and the petition stands posted to 26th September 1937 for hearing. Any one wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Additional Sub-Judge either in person or by valent on the said date.

No. 26 of 1937, *Sub-Court, TANAKA.*

Dwarak Mahadevan Ravethar, son of Palkki Mahadevan Ravethar, at South street, Tanaka—*Petitioner (Defter).*

A. R. R. M. V. Valluvan Chettiar and two others—*Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of Act V of 1920 that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court for his being adjudged as insolvent and that his application stands posted to 26th September 1937 for hearing before the Additional Sub-Judge. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by valent on that date.

P. O. RAMA AYYAR,
Additional Subordinate Judge.

Tanjore, 24th September 1937.

No. 26 of 1937, *Sub-Court, TANAKA.*

Ayyappa Reddy, son of Ora Reddy, residing in Dakshinapuri Vaidyanayathar Vaidyan, Mayavaram, Tanaka, Kollipati taluk—*Petitioner (Defter).*

Vijaya Reddy and ten others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is given under section 6 of Act V of 1920 that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that the above petition is posted to 24th September 1937.

No. 27 of 1937, *Sub-Court, TANAKA.*

V. K. S. Subramaniam Pillai—*Petitioner (Creditors).*

Radha Nayar, son of Venkappa Nayar, residing in Moudalipalayam, Nellikudal, Mayara, Tanakam taluk—*Respondent (Assistant).*

Notice is given under sections 8 (1) and 19 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the petitioner has applied to adjudge the respondent as insolvent and that the above petition is posted to 26th October 1937.

R. GURURAJA NAID,
Subordinate Judge.

Tanjore, 1st September 1937.

No. 28 of 1937 (L.A. No. 260 of 1936),
Sub-Court, TANAKA.

Venkayappa Vaidyan and Kuppa Vaidyan, sons of Subramanian Ayer, Ertanara, residing at Perumayyan village, Wandavasi taluk, Ann District—*Petitioner (Defter).*

Rev. C. Chidambaram Chettiar and eighteen others—*Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated the 27th day of August 1937, that the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the said date and that all his creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver of North Arcot at Valluho when the petition is transferred for further disposal.

No. 29 of 1937 (L.A. No. 258 of 1937),
Sub-Court, TANAKA.

Harappayyan—*Petitioner (Defter).*
Arumudala Ayer, aged about 55 years, Hindu, Brahman, residing at Perumayyan, Tiruppur taluk—*Respondent (Assistant).*

Notice is hereby given that the adjudication order, dated the 24th September 1936, passed in favour of the respondent by the Official Receiver of North Arcot at Valluho, adjudging the respondent as insolvent is cancelled by an order of this Court, dated 24th September 1937, and that all his assets shall revert to him (respondent).

No. 2 of 1927, *Sub-Court, Villavolu*.

Kishappa Madala, son of Aranganji Madala, Villavolu, aged 47, residing at Vandipalapuram, Andhra Pradesh—*Defendant*.
 An Al. Sr. Srinivas Chettyar and seven others—*Respondents* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 26th day of August 1927, that the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the said date and that all his creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver of North Arcot at Villavolu in whom the petition is transferred for further disposal.

No. 3 of 1927, *Sub-Court, Villavolu*.

Madi Marayana Chetti, son of Madi Seshappa Chetti, Villavolu, aged about 40, residing at Chelvi street, Tirupattur, Tirupattur district—*Defendant* (*Quotable*).

A. Kallabeswara Chetti & Co. and twenty-six others—*Respondents* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 26th August 1927, that the insolvent should apply for discharge within six months from the said date and that all creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver of North Arcot at Villavolu in whom the petition is transferred for further disposal.

No. 18 of 1927, *Sub-Court, Villavolu*.

Nallabeswara Duttay, son of Ramasethi Oleswara, Villavolu, education, residing at Sathavaram village, Polur taluk, Andhra district—*Defendant* (*Quotable*).

A. Venkateswara Pillai and four others—*Respondents* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged as insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 26th October 1927 for hearing.

No. 17 of 1927, *Sub-Court, Villavolu*.

J. Chennamma Madhavar, son of Jagannatha Madhavar, Villavolu, aged about 55, residing at Rajapet, Rajapet district—*Defendant* (*Quotable*).

Ramasethi Chettyar and thirty-four others—*Respondents* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged as insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 26th October 1927 for hearing.

V. S. KRISHNA AYYAR,

Subordinate Judge.

Villavolu, 8th September 1927.

No. 6 of 1926, *District Munsif's Court, Alwar*.

Pallavarayya gowda Subramaniam Pillai's son Venkatchandam Pillai of Pallavarayya, Palghat taluk—*Petitioner*.

B. Venkatchandam Pillai and others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 6th August 1927, and that he should apply for discharge within six months from 6th August 1927. Creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver of North Malabar, Calicut, to whom the insolvency petition is transferred for further disposal.

L. P. NARAYANA MENON,

District Munsif.

Alwar, 3rd September 1927.

No. 2 of 1927, *District Munsif's Court, Anantapur*.

Vadda Demayaga Nallaganti, son of Nallaganti of Palam, Andhra taluk—*Petitioner*.

P. Narayana and others—*Defendants*.
 Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and the petition stands posted to 26th October 1927 for hearing.

P. VYASA RAO,

District Munsif.

Anantapur, 26th August 1927.

No. 24 of 1927, *District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore*.

K. V. Sathayama Chettiar, son of Venkiah Chettiar, aged 27, Devangudi, merchant, at Sakra-varpet street, Coimbatore—*Petitioner* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given under section 36 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named insolvency petition will be heard by the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 22nd September 1927.

No. 41 of 1927, *District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore*.

or. M. Sathayama Chettiar, son of Palaniswami Chettiar, now residing at Oppanakkam street, Coimbatore—*Petitioner* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given under section 36 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named insolvency petition will be heard by this Court at 11 a.m. on 24th September 1927.

No. 38 of 1927, *District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore*.

K. Nagaji Rao, son of Banga Rao, aged 33, Brahman, residing at Sulliam street, Coimbatore—*Petitioner* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given under section 36 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named insolvency petition will be heard by this Court at 11 a.m. on 12th September 1927.

No. 44 of 1927, *District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore*.

A. T. Madhavan Pillai, son of T. Thekkaswami Pillai, Villavolu, aged 23, Raja street, Coimbatore—*Petitioner* (*Quotable*).

Notice is hereby given under section 36 (2) of Act V of 1920 that the above-named insolvency petition will be heard by this Court at 11 a.m. on 27th September 1927.

T. V. KRISHNAN MAYAR,

Principal District Munsif.

Coimbatore, 8th September 1927.

No. 1 of 1927, *District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore*.

(1) Pothappa Madala, son of Thekkaswami Madala, (2) Thekkaswami Madala, (3) Narayana Madala, son of last petitioner, all residing at Palaniswami, Coimbatore—*Petitioners*.
 Madhavan Madala and others—*Counter-petitioners*.

Notice is hereby given under section 36 of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 2nd September 1927, and that the said petitioners should apply for discharge within four months from the said date. All the creditors should prove their claims as early as possible before the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, to whom the insolvency petition is transferred for further disposal.

N. SUBRAMANAYA AYYAR,

District Munsif.

Coimbatore, 8th September 1927.

No. 2 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
DARSHAPUR.

Matha Rangappa Nayada, son of Banajji Nayada,
residing at Dharwadpur—*Defendant*.
Venu Venkata Chetty and four others—*Prosecutors*.

The above-named petitioner (defendant) has filed a petition under section 16 (1) of Act V of 1929 to be adjudged an insolvent and the same is posted for 19th September 1937 for hearing.

No. 1 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
DARSHAPUR.

Velupinatha Kannan, son of Matha Kannan,
residing at Madhavarampallyam, Dharwadpur
taluk—*Defendant*.

Thiruvanthi Kannan and another—*Prosecutors*.

The above-named petitioner (defendant) has applied to this Court under section 16 (1) of Act V of 1929 to be adjudged an insolvent and the same is posted for 20th September 1937 for hearing.

R. V. KRISHNAMACHARIAR,
District Magistrate.

Dharwadpur, 2nd September 1937.

No. 11 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
GOWRI.

Madhavadigal Banga De Mili—*Defendant*.
Gandoo Narayana Chetty minor by guardian and
another Subbarayana and five others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and the petition stands posted to 23rd September 1937 for objection, if any.

No. 12 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
GOWRI.

Arulampall Venkataswami—*Defendant*.
Mappavarai Thirappa and six others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and the petition stands posted to 23rd September 1937 for objection, if any.

No. 14 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
GOWRI.

Syed Daudin Sahab—*Defendant*.
Venkatesh Devadasappa and four others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and the petition stands posted to 23rd September 1937 for objection, if any.

K. N. RAJAH RAMA RAO,
District Magistrate.

Gowri, 2nd September 1937.

No. 9 of 1936 (C.M.P. No. 206 of 1937),
DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, KANNUR—No. 105 of
1936, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, TIRUVARUR.

Vengappa Reddy, son of Vengappa Reddy,
son of Sivaganesaperum, Kollattal taluk—*Defendant*.

Notice is hereby given under section 27 (2) of Act V of 1929 that the above-named petitioner (defendant) has applied to this Court under section 16 (1) of the said Act for being adjudged an insolvent and the said petition stands posted for hearing on 7th September 1937. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said day.

K. A. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

Kollattal, 6th September 1937.

No. 11 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
KANNUR.

Kannu Manappa of Kannur—*Defendant*.
Society Rangappa and nine others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given under section 27 (2) of the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 30th day of August 1937 and that a period of six months has been fixed for the insolvent to apply for discharge, creditors should prove their debts within that time by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1925, before the Official Receiver, Kannur.

No. 23 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
KANNUR.

Upparathu Rangappa of Kannur in Kannur taluk—*Defendant*.
Bepari Hyder Sahib of Kottar and ten others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court under section 16 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act of 1929 to be declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th October 1937.

V. PURUSHOTTAM,
District Magistrate.

Kannur, 1st September 1937.

No. 54 of 1936, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
KANNUR.

Venkataswami Chettyar—*Defendant*.
Ramaswami Nayada and five others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given that Venkataswami Chettyar, son of Krishna Chettyar, residing in Puthaya Aruvam Kuruvil Street, Cochin Kumbakonam, via, on his petition dated 2nd December 1936, duly adjudged by me as insolvent on 16th August 1937, that his preparation not in the Official Receiver, West Coast, and that he should apply for his final discharge on or before 20th February 1938.

P. MANJUSWAMI AYYANAR,
District Magistrate.

Kumbakonam, 1st September 1937.

No. 34 of 1936, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
MANGALURU.

Vengappa, son of Thinnappa, residing at Kottol, Mangalore town—*Defendant*.

It is hereby notified that the order of the Official Receiver, dated 15th December 1936, adjudging the petitioner above named as insolvent is cancelled by order of this Court, dated 16th August 1937, as L.A. No. 65 of 1937.

C. R. KRISHNA RAO,
District Magistrate.

Mangalore, 6th September 1937.

No. 2 of 1937, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT,
MATANZAR.

M. Rethanah Pilla, son of Matha Pillai, residing at Nethalathu, Mayyannur mandal—*Defendant*.
Ramaswami Chettyar and four others—*Prosecutors*.

Notice is hereby given under section 27 (2) of section 16 of Act V of 1929 that the above-named petitioner (defendant) has applied to this Court under section 16 (1) of the said Act for being adjudged an insolvent and the said petition stands posted for hearing on 7th September 1937. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said day.

No. 8 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Dusseerai Madalayar and Vaidinath Madalayar,
sons of Appay Madalayar, both residing at
Kudikondam chetty, Kottur, Nagapattinam—
Petitioners.

Mamur Thevar and two others—Respondents.
Notice is hereby given under clause (5) of section
25 of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioners
(debtors) have applied to this Court under section
25 (1) of the said Act praying to be adjudged as
insolvent and the said petition stands posted for
hearing on 25th September 1927. Any creditor
wishing to oppose the said petition may appear
before this Court either in person or by pleader on
the said day.

No. 10 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Sakumayya Pillai and Bana Pillai, sons of Swami-
natha Pillai, residing at Kumbhar Matham, Mayava-
nar near—Petitioners.
Assanadai Chettiar and eight others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause (5) of section
25 of Act V of 1920 that the above-named petitioners
(debtors) have applied to this Court under section
25 (1) of the said Act praying to be adjudged as
insolvent and the said petition stands posted for
hearing on 25th September 1927. Any creditor
wishing to oppose the said petition may appear
before this Court either in person or by pleader on
the said day.

K. BALAJI RAO,
District Mamur.

Nagapattinam, 2nd September 1927.

No. 8 of 1926, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Sankaranarayanan Ayyar—Petitioner.
Suganatha Pillai, etc.—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 15th
October 1925 adjudging the petitioner as insolvent
is hereby annulled as the petition for final discharge
has been dismissed.

No. 8 of 1925, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Venkatappa Madalayar—Petitioner.
Mama Pillai and six others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 25th
March 1926 adjudging the petitioner as insolvent, is
hereby annulled as the petitioner was not granted
final discharge.

No. 7 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Parthasa Pillai, son of Kethia Pillai, residing at
Kudikondam, Kottur, Madras—Petitioner.
Minor Sankaranarayanan and three others—Respondents
(Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named
petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order
of this Court dated 25th August 1927. Time for
discharge, two months.

A. PARAMESWARA AYYAR,
District Mamur.

Madras, 1st September 1927.

No. 8 of 1926, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
COCHIN.

Cheral Venkateswarar, son of Venkateswarar, son of
Vyya and trader of Uppala—Debtor.

Vallabhai Raghavanna and others—Creditors.
Notice is hereby given that the insolvent peti-
tioner above named applied to this Court for an

order of discharge under section 41 of the Provin-
cial Insolvency Act, and the creditors who intend
opposing the petition may appear before this Court
on or before 2nd October 1927.

No. 10 of 1928, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
COCHIN.

Vallabhai Venkateswarar, son of Krishnaswami,
Vyya and trader of Kappadipalam—Debtor.
Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the insolvent peti-
tioner above named applied to this Court for an
order of discharge under section 41 of the Provincial
Insolvency Act, and the creditors who intend oppos-
ing the petition may appear before this Court on or
before 2nd October 1927.

M. VENKATARAMAYYA,
Principal District Mamur.

Cochin, 5th September 1927.

No. 5 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Venkatashetti Chetti—Petitioner.
V. K. K. S. Sankaranarayanan Naidu and others—Cred-
itors.

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner
has applied to this Court for being declared an
insolvent and for interim protection. The petition
is posted to be heard 25th October 1927.

M. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
District Mamur.

Peripalam, 2nd September 1927.

No. 12 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

K. Shrinath Pillai, son of Marappa Pillai, at Varada-
rajanpet, kamist of Ambattur, Sengapet taluk
—Petitioner.

Vandana Pillai and two others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that under section 26 of
Act V of 1920 the above-named petitioner was
adjudged an insolvent on 25th August 1927. The
petitioner has been directed to apply for his
discharge within three months from the said date.
All his creditors are required to prove their claims
as soon as possible by delivering by registered post
to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in
Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency
Rules.

K. PABINARASATHI AYYANGAR,
District Mamur.

Coimbatore, 25th September 1927.

No. 10 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUR'S COURT,
MADRAS.

Mattayil Velluppi Boya of Pallikonda, common,
Venkateswarar, son of Ponnaiyil—Petitioner.
T. Ramana Nayar and others—Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named
petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged
an insolvent and the petition stands posted for
hearing on 15th October 1927 for hearing.

S. G. SUNDARASAMI,
District Mamur.

Ponnai, 25th September 1927.

No. 5 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
PANGLOSS.

Bukka, Saramadam Ranganay, son of Kanda Ramm
Kaya, residing at Pangloss, Panchkottah taluk—
Petitioner (Defendant).

Kandanda Chinnu Laxmi Raddi and others—
Respondents (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section
19 of Act V of 1926 that the above-named petitioner
has applied to this Court by a petition dated 11th
August 1927 for adjudicating the petitioner insolvent
and that the petition is posted to 17th October
1927 for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose
the same may appear before this Court, either in
person or by a duly authorized pleader on the said
day.

No. 6 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
PANGLOSS.

Pandakottai Kanchayya and Pandakottai Ranganay,
Prayers, residing at Pandakottai, Ranganay
Taluk—Petitioners (Defendants).

Kandanda Chinnu Raddi and others—Respondents
(Defendants).

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section
19 of Act V of 1926 that the above-named petitioners
have applied to this Court by a petition dated 11th
August 1927 for adjudicating them as insolvents
and that the petition is posted to 17th October 1927
for hearing. Any person wishing to oppose the
same may appear before this Court either in person
or by a duly authorized pleader on the said day.

S. NALAKANTA SASTRIYAR,
District Magistrate.

Pangloss, 2nd September 1927.

No. 12 of 1927, PERSONAL DISTRICT MAMSA'S
COURT, RAJAGOPALAM.

Tinnaraya, Ramadas—Petitioner—Insolvent (De-
fendant).

Vallabhi Sanyasayyannaraswami and others—Defen-
dants (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named
debtor has petitioned to this Court dated 28th July 1927
under section 2 of Act V of 1926 for adjudicating
him insolvent, and that the said petition is posted to
7th day of October 1927 for hearing. Any person
wishing to oppose the same may appear in the
Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on
the said 7th day of October 1927.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Principal District Magistrate.

Rajagopalam, 6th September 1927.

No. 1 of 1928, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
SANTALAM.

Krishnaswami Appay, son of Narayana Appay,
residing at Antikottam taluk, Sargudi taluk and
Mazuli—Petitioner.

Dr. Ashby Chatterjee, son of Rangaswami Chatter-
jee of Antikottam, residing at Ramer street,
Antikottam, Chidambaram taluk, and
six others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (2) of the
Insolvency Act that the above-named petitioner has
applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and
that his application is posted to 23rd September
1927 for hearing.

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No. 4 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
SANTALAM.

Gracemurthugan Pillai, son of Marudatha
Ammai, residing at Pannapattinam, Sargudi taluk
and Mazuli—Insolvent (Petitioner).

Thangamm Madalayar, son of Kandaswami Ma-
dalayar, residing at Mananthavayal, Sargudi taluk
and Mazuli, and eleven others—Respondents
(Defendants).

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (2) of the
Insolvency Act that the above-named petitioner has
applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and
that his application is posted to 23rd September
1927 for hearing.

No. 8 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
SANTALAM.

Chakkabagan Pillai, son of Sivasubramaniam
Pillai, residing at Thiruvithankulam, May-
avaram taluk and Sargudi Mazuli—Petitioner
(Insolvent).

Dr. and Mr. Venkappa Chatterjee, son of Velup-
pattar Chatterjee of Eranthi, residing at Antik-
ottam, Sargudi and eleven others—Respondents (De-
fendants).

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (2) of the
Insolvency Act that the above-named petitioner has
applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and
that his application is posted to 23rd September
1927 for hearing.

P. C. SUNDARAM AYYANGAR,
District Magistrate.

Sargudi, 6th September 1927.

No. 6 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
SANTALAM.

Somasubramaniam Pillai, son of Govindan Pillai,
residing at Pannapattinam, Mayavaram taluk
and Sargudi Mazuli—Petitioner (Insolvent).

Chinnu Ramaswami Naidoo and eleven others—
Respondents (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (2) of the
Insolvency Act that the above-named petitioner has
applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent
and that the said petition is posted to 23rd September
1927 for hearing.

R. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

Sargudi, 6th September 1927.

No. 14 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
THIRUVITHANKULAM.

Syed Mahdheen Lobb, son of Mahdheen Lobb,
at Thiruvithankulam, Mazuli Taluk—Petitioner
(Insolvent).

Mohammed Mustafa Bowther and eight others—
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named peti-
tioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged
an insolvent. Hearing 19th October 1927.

G. O. ANDREWS,
District Magistrate.

Thiruvithankulam, 2nd September 1927.

No. 14 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMSA'S COURT,
THIRUVITHANKULAM.

Sobhana Amal and Krishnaswami Amal, sons of
Pannapattinam Amal, residing at Cuddalore Taluk—
Petitioners.

Alagad Chatterjee and four others—Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named peti-
tioners have applied to this Court (that they may be
adjudged insolvents. Hearing 17th October 1927.

No. 12 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUN'S COURT,
TIRUPUR.

Kandappa Chettiar, son of Gundappa Chettiar,
residing at Guda Tirupur, Paludam taluk—*Petitioner*.

V. S. P. Veluprasa Rayachoo and twenty others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 12th October 1927.

A. B. P. KARPOSA,
Judge District Muzaffar.

Tirupur, 3rd September 1927.

No. 13 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUN'S COURT,
TIRUPUR.

Thiruvengada Easwar—*Petitioner* (Insolvent).
Ponnuswami Pillai and others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 34 of Act V of 1926 that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by order of this Court dated 26th September 1927 and that he has been directed to apply for discharge on or before 30th September 1927. All the creditors may prove their claims before the Official Receiver, Tiruchinopoly, as early as possible.

T. M. KRISHNAMURTHI VAIJAPAYAR,
Principal District Magistrate.

Tiruchinopoly, 26th September 1927.

No. 15 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUN'S COURT,
TIRUPUR.

Ramakrishna Madhavayya, son of Yallappa Madhavayya, Valala, under, residing at Gundappa Chettiar street, Aralur, Taluk D.M.C.—*Petitioner* (Insolvent).

B. V. Subramanyam Chettiar and seven others—*Respondents* (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court for adjudging him as insolvent under section 34 of Act V of the Insolvency Act of 1926, and that the petition is posted to 26th September 1927 for hearing. (Hypothecation, if any, will be heard on that date.)

S. V. PADMANABHA AYYANGAR,
District Magistrate.

Talvora, 26th September 1927.

No. 167 of 1926, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
SALAM.

Subbaraman and Venkatasubrahman, sons of Venkatasubrahman Ayyar at Salem—*Insolvent*.
Vasappa Chetti and others—*Creditors*.

Notice under section 64 of Act V of 1926—Unless the creditors who have not yet proved their claims prove them in this office before 25th day of October 1927, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 43 of 1926, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
SALAM.

Komkavasu Chetti, son of Narayana Chetti at Thattapalayam, Kanchi taluk, Tiruchengode taluk—*Insolvent*.
Kali Karandam and others—*Creditors*.

Notice under section 64 of Act V of 1926—Unless the creditors who have not yet proved their claims prove them in this office before 25th day of October 1927, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

G. V. RAMANUJACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

Salem, 26th September 1927.

No. 24 of 1927, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
SALAM—No. 7 of 1926, SUB-COURT,
OTTAPALAM.

Chandrasekharaswami gounder Krishna Petter's son Krishna Petter—*Petitioner*.

Chandrasekharaswami gounder Krishna Petter's son Chandrasekharaswami Petter and seven others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given that under section 64 of Act V of 1926, the above-named petitioner was adjudged as insolvent by the order of the Subordinate Judge, Ottapalam, on 22nd August 1927, with six months time for applying for discharge. All the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering through registered post to the Official Receiver of Salem taluk, affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1926.

P. K. KALYANASUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Calicut, 1st September 1927.

No. 76 of 1926, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
TANJAVUR—No. 11 of 1926, SUB-COURT,
TANJAVUR.

G. R. Krishna Ayyar and another—*Petitioners*.
G. R. G. J. Venkatasubramanian & Co. and others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1926 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 23rd September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 35 of 1927, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
TANJAVUR—No. 12 of 1926, SUB-COURT,
KANAKKURAI.

Vasappa Subramanian and another—*Petitioners*.

G. R. Subramanian Ayyar and others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1926 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 23rd September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 28 of 1927, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
TANJAVUR—No. 1 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUN'S COURT,
KANAKKURAI.

Sankarath Ayyar—*Petitioner*.

P. T. Subramanian—*Respondent*.

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1926 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 23rd September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 30 of 1927, OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S COURT,
TANJAVUR—No. 1 of 1927, DISTRICT MAMUN'S COURT,
TANJAVUR.

K. V. Krishna Ayyar—*Petitioner*.

T. P. Ramachandran Pillai and others—*Respondents*.

Notice is hereby given under section 64 of Act V of 1926 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 23rd September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 31 of 1927, OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S COURT,
TANJORE—No. 1 of 1927, DISTRICT MURDER
COURT, TANJORE.

Venkatarama Chettiar—*Plaintiff*.
Ramaswami Chettiar and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 84 of Act V of 1920 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 16th October 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 32 of 1927, OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S COURT,
TANJORE—No. 2 of 1927, SUB-COURT,
TANJORE.

K. V. Kalayambalambal—*Plaintiff*.
M. Govindakrishnan Pillai and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 84 of Act V of 1920 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 17th September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 34 of 1927, OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S COURT,
TANJORE—No. 12 of 1927, SUB-COURT,
TANJORE.

S. S. Narada Pillai and another—*Plaintiffs*.
M. Subba Chettiar and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 84 of Act V of 1920 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 17th September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 37 of 1927, OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S COURT,
TANJORE—No. 3 of 1927, DISTRICT MURDER
COURT, TANJORE.

Selvakrishna Ayyar—*Plaintiff*.
Ramaswami Chettiar, trustee of the estate of
Chettiar Chettiar, and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 84 of Act V of 1920 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 27th September 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 40 of 1927, OFFICIAL SECRETARY'S COURT,
TANJORE—No. 11 of 1927, DISTRICT MURDER
COURT, KANNAMANGALAM.

M. Govindaraj Ayyar—*Plaintiff*.
Gopali Japji & Co. and others—*Defendants*.

Notice is hereby given under section 84 of Act V of 1920 that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 4th October 1927, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

V. ALAKSHIWAMI NATUDU,
Official Receiver.

Tanjore, 2nd September 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE SOUTHERN INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

Whereas correspondence addressed to the Southern India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at its registered office either received, transmitted or returned undelivered through the Dead Letter Office:

And Whereas it appears accordingly that the Southern India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that, unless notice is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

V. S. CHENGALVAKAYAT PILLAI,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Madras, 1st September 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913, AND THE RAJGA-NATHASWAMI SANKATA VIAPARA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas the Secretary and the President has stated in his letter dated 26th May 1927 that the Company is neither carrying on any business nor is in operation:

And whereas a notice dated 4th June 1927 was published on page 632 of Part II, Part 2 of *Weekly Gazette*, dated 14th June 1927, pursuant to section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to the effect that unless notice was shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said Company would be struck off the register and the said Company would be dissolved:

And whereas the said Company has not shown such notice within the time allowed which expired on the 6th September 1927:

Therefore, the name of the Company has, under section 247 (3) of the Act, been struck off the register.

V. S. SARAPATHI,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,
Madras, 11th September 1927.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDENDUM

To the notification published at page 608, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th July 1927:—

Insert "and its other properties" between the words "the District Board lands" and the words "in the non-Government villages".

A. A. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary.

Madras (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 29th August 1927.

MINING CERTIFICATE.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining Rules which will be in force up to 31st December 1927:—

Date of order granting the certificate—
29th August 1927.

Area over which the person proposes to prospect for mines—Madras Presidency.

Name and address.

M. H. R. Gopalingaiah Venkataswami Reddi,
Viceroy Alankar taluk, Sangam Fort, Madras district.

N. KOIL PILLAI,
Assistant Secretary,
Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Madras, 30th August 1927.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 10.—In virtue of the powers delegated by clause XIII (3) of the Government Notification No. 463, dated 15th July 1926, as subsequently amended and of the orders of Government in G.O. No. 1104, Remuneration, dated 20th July 1927, the Commissioner of Eastern Districts prescribes under clause (7) of section 19(1) of the Malacca District Act, 1 of 1916, the following rules for the formation of and conduct of committees by the Eastern Advisory Committee for various divisional areas including the smaller municipalities.

Rules.

1. For each revenue divisional area including the municipalities therein for which an Eastern Licensing Board has been constituted and in which these rules shall be extended by the Commissioner of Eastern Districts, the following rules shall be applied.

2. The Committee shall consist of—

(a) the Revenue District Officer for the area,
(b) the Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Police as may be nominated by the District Superintendent of Police,

(c) the Assistant Commissioner of Eastern Districts or the Eastern Inspector for the area or Assistant Inspector as may be appointed by the Commissioner of Eastern Districts,

(d) one member of the municipal council elected by each municipality in the area, who shall deem office as he ceases to be a councillor of the municipality,

(e) one member from each taluk board comprised in the revenue divisions; if more than one taluk board is included; or if then revenue divisions include only a single taluk board, the two members for each taluk board. Members under the clause shall be elected by the taluk boards concerned and shall deem office on ceasing to be taluk board members,

(f) one person elected from among themselves by the class of eastern licensees mentioned in rule 12 below holding licenses in the area, who shall deem office when he ceases to hold any such license,

(g) one member residing in the area, elected by among recognized temperance organizations if any or nominated by the Collector if none such exists; and

(h) one member from among the laboring or depressed classes elected by recognized labor organizations if any or nominated by the Labour Commissioner if none such exists.

3. (a) The Committee shall elect its own chairman.

(b) The Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar at the headquarters of the revenue division shall be secretary of the Committee.

4. (a) For the elected areas mentioned in clause (d), (e), (f) and (h), the Collector shall give at least one month's notice to the body concerned to elect its representatives and communicate the result to him.

(b) In order to elect a representative of the area, because the Collector shall fix a date and time for the election and appoint a meeting place (which may be the Inspector of Eastern Districts or the Collector) and give at least ten days' clear notice of such election to all licensees holding licenses of the class mentioned in rule 12 by publication in the district gazette. Voting shall be by ballot. If the election is successful in view of the members to elect, the Collector may appoint a date to the next.

5. The house of office of the Committee shall be for a period of three years.

6. (a) If the municipal council or taluk board or the bodies or classes referred to in rule 2 (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) fail to elect their representatives within the prescribed date, the District Collector shall appoint representatives from the bodies concerned, and if the representatives are appointed before the date shall fill them in such manner as may, in his opinion, secure adequate representation of non-official opinion.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in the Committee during its term of office, the Collector shall at once arrange to have the vacancy filled (as the case may require) either by himself making a nomination or by calling upon the other members to nominate to fill up the vacancy in the case of nomination vote or the body concerned to elect a substitute in the case of elected vote and in case such body does not elect a representative, the Collector shall nominate a suitable person instead.

7. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be three; and in the event of less than five members being present the meeting shall be adjourned to some future date and reasonable notice of the date fixed for the adjourned meeting shall be given to all the members of the Committee, and for such adjourned meetings a quorum of three shall be sufficient.

8. All questions discussed shall be decided by voting and the opinion of the majority shall prevail. The chairman shall have a second or casting vote in the event of an equal division of votes.

9. Generally ten days' notice shall be given of the questions to be discussed at any meeting.

10. In the minutes of each meeting the reasons for each decision shall be briefly but clearly stated, and the number of votes for or against the proposal before the Committee or any amendment thereto shall be recorded.

11. The chairman shall, within seven days of each meeting, communicate a copy of the minutes of the meeting to the members of the Eastern Advisory Committee and to the Collector of the district.

12. The duties of the Committee will be to advise regarding the number and location of shops under the following kinds of licenses—

(a) shops for the retail sale of country spirits, toddy, spirit and kumpiranga, and

(b) F.L. licenses and beer shops.

13. The Committee shall meet—

(a) for the purpose of rule 12—

(i) not later than the 15th November to prepare the preliminary list of all shops of the kinds mentioned in rule 12 except toddy shops and the limits within which they may be opened for the next year; for this purpose the list of such shops proposed by the Collector for the ensuing year shall be sent before the Committee. It shall immediately publish the preliminary list thus arrived at in such manner as it may determine together with a notification that objections thereto may be submitted in writing to the Committee not more than 21 days from the date of such publication;

(ii) not later than one month from the date of publication of the preliminary list to consider objections, if any, thereto and modify, if it thinks fit, the preliminary list in respect only of the specific objections received, the list so modified being the Committee's final recommendations for the issue to which it relates;

(iii) not later than the 15th in the month of May, to prepare the preliminary list of toddy shops and the limits within which they may be opened for the next year; for this purpose the list of such

REPORTS OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM
THE 1ST AUGUST TO THE 30 SEPTEMBER 1857.

ARRIVED.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage register.	Port of registry.	Master.	Where from.	Goods consigned.
Aug. 1	S.S. "Porthole"	2,219	B	T. G. Riddick	Java	West quay No. 4.
" 19	S.S. "Concordia"	2,183	B	T. E. Morgan	Amoy	Do. No. 5.
" 20	S.S. "Orion"	2,239	B	F. E. Davis	Colombo	Do. 1.
" 20	S.S. "Clasp"	1,983	B	T. Jones	Do.	East quay and East quay.
" 20	S.S. "Van Winkle"	1,983	B	J. McKay	Amoy	East quay No. 2.
" 20	S.S. "Leyden"	2,778	B	F. E. Davis	Amoy	East quay and No. 5.
" 20	S.S. "Raffles"	2,723	B	P. E. Davis	Amoy	East quay No. 1.
" 20	S.S. "Vancouver"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Do.	No. 5.
" 20	S.S. "Kings"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Do.	East quay No. 2.
" 20	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Do.	No. 4.
" 21	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	H. F. H. Morgan	Amoy	East quay.
" 21	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	T. Jones	Amoy	East quay.
Aug. 3	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.

DEPARTED.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage register.	Port of registry.	Master.	Bound to.	Goods consigned.
Aug. 18	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	T. McKay	Colombo	East quay No. 2.
" 18	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	East quay.
" 18	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	A. W. A. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5 and East quay.
" 18	S.S. "Clasp"	1,983	B	T. Jones	Amoy	East quay No. 1.
" 18	S.S. "Leyden"	2,778	B	F. E. Davis	Amoy	No. 5.
" 18	S.S. "Raffles"	2,723	B	P. E. Davis	Amoy	No. 5.
" 18	S.S. "Vancouver"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Do.	East quay No. 4.
" 18	S.S. "Kings"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Do.	No. 5.
" 18	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Do.	East quay No. 2.
" 18	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	H. F. H. Morgan	Amoy	East quay No. 2.
" 18	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	T. Jones	Amoy	No. 1.
" 18	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	East quay No. 2.
Aug. 1	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	T. McKay	Colombo	No. 4.
" 1	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 1	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	A. W. A. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.

B = British.

B = British India.

B = British.

D = Dutch.

D = Dutch.

Harbour Office, Madras,
18th September 1857.

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE PORT OF MADRAS
FROM THE 1ST TO THE 30 SEPTEMBER 1857.

ARRIVED.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage register.	Port of registry.	Master.	Where from.	Goods consigned.
Sept. 2	S.S. "Ward"	2,286	B	B. B. Smith	Colombo	East quay No. 1.
" 2	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	East quay.
" 2	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	F. E. Davis	Amoy	East quay and West quay No. 2.
" 2	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	A. W. A. Morgan	Amoy	No. 1.
" 2	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	J. H. Morgan	Amoy	No. 1.
" 2	S.S. "Clasp"	1,983	B	T. Jones	Amoy	No. 4.
" 2	S.S. "Leyden"	2,778	B	F. E. Davis	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Raffles"	2,723	B	P. E. Davis	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Vancouver"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Kings"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	H. F. H. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	T. Jones	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Clasp"	1,983	B	T. Jones	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Leyden"	2,778	B	F. E. Davis	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Raffles"	2,723	B	P. E. Davis	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Vancouver"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Kings"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "City of Madras"	2,559	B	H. W. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	H. F. H. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Hibernia"	2,559	B	T. Jones	Amoy	No. 5.
" 2	S.S. "Tasman"	2,758	B	G. S. Morgan	Amoy	No. 5.

BRIEF OF DESCRIPTION.

Report of a designer or observer without leave from the said building, The Royal Indian Hotel, dated Poona, the 24th day of September 1927.

Number, rank and name, TOSHTAL, Subaltern John Charles Wolfe; age, 28 years, 8 months; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark; eyes, blue; teeth, sound; date of enlistment, 11th July 1903; place of enlistment, Whitehall, London; pay and money in which born, Shroton, London; date of discharge or release, 4th September 1927 at 4 a.m.; month, was sent 4 miles below left nipple, believed to have gone to Worthing, South India; believed to have been dwelling in this large wall, grey Tilly 2nd, service, under no pay.

(Signable).
Only, And So, The Royal Indian Hotel.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS, ETC., PUBLISHED OUT OF INDIA.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras, Finance Department, up to 12 noon on Monday the 3rd October 1927 for the supply to Government offices in the Presidency of books, periodicals and newspapers, etc., published out of India, from 1st January 1928 to 31st December 1928.

The rates tendered should be on the basis of the wholesale trade price allowed by the publishers plus what addition which the tenderer wishes to make.

The successful tenderer will be required to execute an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

E. C. WOOD,

Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Dept., Madras, 2nd September 1927.

TENDER FOR A SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR BUILDINGS.

Sealed tenders for a schedule of rates for the construction of accommodation buildings will be received by the undersigned up to noon on 10th October 1927.

Tender form, quantity documents and drawings of proposed works may be seen in this office or will be sent on receipt of application which must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 10 which will not be refunded.

H. CARTWRIGHT REID,

Superintendent, Construction Building Construction, Viceroy's Office, 2nd September 1927.

TENDER FOR "LUMP SUM CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTING ONE BLOCK OF 16 CELLS FOR THE LEPER ANNEX" IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALON.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 4 o'clock on 27th September 1927, for constructing additional block of 16 cells for the leper annex in the Central Jail, Salon, on lump sum contract.

1. Tenderers should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Salon, and should be accompanied

by "Tender for lump sum contract for constructing one block of 16 cells for the leper annex" in the Central Jail, Salon."

2. Each tender should be accompanied by an enclosed money of Rs. 100 in cash or money order which will be returned to the tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

3. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 200 which with the earnest money retained, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the form and contract form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. Failure to comply with conditions 3 and 4 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

7. The contract must not be sold.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents may be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's Office, Salon, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained. Any further information which the tenderer may require may be had from the Division Office, Salon.

9. The tenderer should specify a lump sum amount for which he is prepared to complete the whole work.

10. The tenderer shall prepare, as far as is necessary to enable him to estimate the lump sum for which he is prepared to complete the whole work, his own schedule of quantities on the basis of the contract documents referred to above. The schedule of quantities with prices time prepared should accompany the tender.

11. (a) If a tenderer specially requests to examine the schedule of quantities prepared by the Public Works Department he will be allowed to do so, but the Public Works Department do not guarantee the accuracy of their schedule of quantities and will not be responsible for any error.

12. In the event of a tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately and jointly by each partner thereof or in the event of absence of any partner, it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

13. No alterations which are made by the tenderer to the contract documents will be recognised, and if corrections are made his tender will be liable to rejection.

14. Any tender submitted in order and according to instructions given and in due time will not be considered.

15. Materials such as gravel, wood oil, kerosene oil, and cement should be obtained from approved firms, which will be inspected by the Executive Engineer. But if the contractor wishes these materials to be supplied by Government, it will be done so, and the actual cost of materials including other charges, if any, will be recovered from the contractor.

16. All paths and ground set down with black lines, except, and iron, gravel, materials required for the work should be obtained only from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salon, and the cost shall be borne by the contractor.

12. In the execution of the work, the contractor should observe the following rule and also any other instructions that shall be given by the Jail authorities:—

(a) The working hours in the Jail shall be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with an interval of 1 hour for meals.

(b) Female convicts are not permitted on the work.

(c) Jail labour to the extent required can be had at four annas per head per day. The contractor will have to arrange for this direct with the Jail authorities and the Government does not hold itself responsible for the supply.

13. The work should be completed before 31st October 1937.

General description of the work.

One block of 15 cells each measuring 12' x 8' with random rubble masonry walls and Madras treated roof and a Mangalore tiled veranda on front 4' wide on per plot B. D. No. 10/1937.

R. MANADHAVA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Solon Division.

Solon, 2nd September 1937

TENDER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE TUBERCULOSIS JAIL, BELLARY.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 3 p.m. on 21st September 1937 for the construction of buildings for the Tuberculosis Jail, Bellary, on the schedule contract system.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, and should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of buildings for the Tuberculosis Jail, Bellary."

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or Madras currency notes which will be returned to the tenderer whose tender is not accepted by cheque drawn on the treasury in Imperial Bank at Bellary.

4. The Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

5. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 500 which, with the earnest money retained, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful tenderer will also be required to accept all the conditions of the contract agreement K-1 Form, the plans, specifications, etc., in the contract documents and sign an agreement in the above K-1 departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 5 and 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The contract must not be sublet. In the event of the contractor subletting his contract without permission he shall be considered to have thereby incurred a breach of contract and shall be liable to forfeit his earnest deposit and shall have no claim for compensation for any loss that may accrue by the engagement entered into.

9. No reference should be made to the Public Works Department contract schedule of rates or to the estimate rates for this work. The tenderer should specify detailed rates for each item in the contract schedule.* Thus offering a percentage reduction on the estimate amount will be rejected.

The rates should be quoted both in figures and words in annas and the tenderer should also enter the total amount against each item of work.

10. All variations and omissions and doubtful figures, etc., should be initiated by the tenderer and no alterations in the schedule of quantities or description of work should be made by the tenderer.

11. No extra rates will be paid above the accepted tendered rate for any materials on account of their having to be obtained from special places to conform to specifications. The rates must be tendered and accepted will not be reduced on any account.

12. If at any time subsequent to the execution of this contract Government materials other than those specified in the contract agreement are to be supplied to the contractor for use in the works, they will be charged at the then current rates or the prevailing market rates whichever is higher. No surcharge or additional charges will be levied by Government in connection with their supply.

13. The tenderer shall estimate all charges for watering, carting out, clearing site, shed for materials, scaffolding and everything charges were necessary.

14. Payments for work done will be made on cash measurements for finished items of work unless otherwise stated.

15. Part tender for portions of work such as wall work or masonry work, etc., only will not be considered.

16. Estimates will be made on cash measurements for the following materials at the following percentages:—

(1) Barbed rock on cash measurements 10 per cent for waste.

(2) Supply of gravel 14½ per cent for shrinkage on cash measurements.

(3) Broken metal 12½ per cent for waste on cash measurements. No shoring charges will be paid.

17. The work shall be completed within 12 months from the date of handing over of the site to the contractor. If not a penalty of Rs. 100 per month for every month or part thereof beyond the date fixed for completion will be levied.

18. The other conditions of contract, specifications, plans and contract documents can be seen any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working days in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.

19. The details in the plans of doors and windows, ventilators, skylights, etc., are to be followed in general, but the details of fittings, sizes of frames may in certain cases be liable to alteration during execution. The contractor shall be bound to carry out such items of work as may be directed during execution by the Executive Engineer or his representative in charge of the work.

20. All work shall be done as per standard detailed specifications kept in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.

21. Contract to be made only at "cash-price basis" and the contractor shall provide the necessary receipts for the same in support of the quantity purchased from the company stores on this work.

22. The tenderer shall sign the letter form accepting the conditions of contract, specifications, etc., to be signed in the office.

23. Any tender not received in order or according to the instructions given above and in due time will be rejected.

24. The work may be split up amongst two or more contractors.

F. W. IRELAND,
Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.

Bellary, 2nd September 1937

* Schedule not printed.

SALE OF KINROO FOREST PRODUCE IN THE KUPUPAN ESTATE RANGS OF VIZIAPATAM DISTRICT.

The exclusive right of collecting and removing minor forest produce, to wit, Myristicium, Vasuata powder, Symplocos, (Plate) (Adia) leaves, Ipomoea and roots, Riva bark, Tegeuta bark, and tamarind, from the forests used in the auction from the date of agreement, will be sold separately by the Manager, at 1 p.m., at the place and on the date named above the notice in the enclosure.

2. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he has previously deposited a sum of Rs. 50 as earnest money with the officer conducting the sale either in the shape of currency notes, cash or a cheque duly accepted by the Estate Treasury, Kanyapa. Every person who has furnished the above deposit should further produce a certificate as to his authority duly signed by a Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar within whose jurisdiction such person usually resides or owns property, before he can be allowed to bid. For this purpose, those who wish to bid should apply to the Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar, as the case may be, sufficiently early before the date of sale, to obtain the necessary certificate and to produce it before the sale officer at the time of sale. Old certificates are not accepted from the production of the certificate of authority. No bidder shall be allowed to withdraw from the sale when the amount in which he is interested is less than 50 paise and above his bid amount. No person will be allowed to bid for another, or for himself and others, unless he has a power of attorney duly executed in his favour authorizing him to bid on behalf of such other person. The deposits of all unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them soon after the sale is finished, while those of the successful bidders will be retained and credited towards a portion of the first instalment.

3. All sales are subject to the confirmation by the Estate Collector who reserves to themselves the right of rejecting any bid including the highest bid, without assigning any reason for so doing. The officer conducting the sale will have the option of stopping the sale at any and after discontinuance of the sale without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Each bid shall be for the whole area of a coupe. Bidders are specially warned to accept the waite beforehand.

5. The sale bid shall be signed by the highest bidder of each waite immediately after the sale is finished down by his name and a certificate should also be appended therein by him to the effect that he has read and understood the terms of the sale notice, that he agrees to abide by them and that no extension of the period of lease will be granted under any circumstances.

6. The highest bidder should deposit, as security in the Postal Savings Bank account, within seven days of the receipt of orders of confirmation by him, 25 per cent of the sale amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 or guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract and for the execution of an agreement in compliance with the conditions of the sale notice in the event of the bid being accepted. Every successful bidder should execute an agreement within seven days of the receipt of orders of confirmation by him and after the security deposit paid by him to the Post Office. The execution of the agreement will be read and explained to the bidder at the announcement of the sale.

7. Before and until the security deposit is furnished and the agreement is executed as above, no contractor will be allowed to commence collection and removal in the waite relating to his contract. The agreement, if required by the Estate Collector, will be registered by the contractor.

8. In case the successful bidder of any waite fails to pay the amount referred to in paragraph 6 or to furnish the security deposit and to execute the agreement referred to in paragraph 6 above, the lease amount will either be recovered as a deposit or such lease will be resold at the risk of such bidder. In the case of resale, the bidder or contractor will not only forfeit any deposits already furnished by him, but will also be liable for the loss, if any, incurred by the resale and will not however be entitled to the profit, if any, that may result from the resale. Any removal of produce by the contractor before the execution of the agreement will be treated as an offence punishable under the Forest Act.

9. After the sale has been confirmed in the name of the highest bidder of any waite, he should pay the lease amount, as specified below—

In the case of leases of Rs. 100 and below the lease amount should be paid in full at one time within seven days of receipt of the confirmation order by him.

In the case of leases exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500, the lease amount should be paid in two equal instalments, the first instalment being paid within seven days of receipt of the confirmation order by him and the second instalment being paid on 4th January 1928.

In the case of leases exceeding Rs. 500, the lease amount should be paid in four equal instalments—on or before the dates given below—

First instalment—on or before 4th January 1928.

Second instalment—on or before 1st November 1927.

Third instalment—on or before 4th January 1928.

Fourth instalment—on or before 1st March 1928.

These lease amounts should be paid as they fall due into the Kanyapa Treasury, Kanyapa, and the receipted cheques sent so as to reach the Range Officer on or before the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments.

10. If the instalments are not paid on the due dates, work may be suspended until such time as the amounts are paid with interest and if the amounts are not paid within one month of their falling due, the Estate Collector may cancel the contract, forfeit the security deposit and resell the waite at the risk of the contractor. The contractor will not be entitled to any extension of time on account of the suspension of the work due to any reverse which may be effected departmentally during the suspension period.

11. If—

(a)—in case of all events instalments will be returned at 25 per cent.

12. The Estate reserves the right to carry burn any part or all of the area is reserved lands covered by the lease whenever it is found necessary to do so as a preventive against fire and no compensation will be granted for any loss sustained by the lessee through such early burning.

13. If the Estate Collector notices any irregularities in the working of the contractor, he can suspend the contract till the mistakes are rectified or amend it and resell at the risk of the contractor or fix the contractor up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the sum advanced, according to the gravity of the offence committed, but no extension of the lease period will be granted.

14. Portions of a coupe in the lease amount will be retained off in the amount, as per (i.e., from) the lease but that half are designated and half a coupe and over are taken as a coupe).

14. Contractors shall return on the termination of the contract period all goods which they may have purchased during the contract period and not used during that period. The cost of the books so returned will be refunded to them at the rates in vogue on the date of such return.

ANNEXURE

PLAN OF SALE—KURUMAN.

Date of sale—21st September 1927.

1. Gummie mulla.
2. Leno mulla.
3. Gumpie mulla.
4. Yottamulla mulla.
5. Turpe mulla.
6. Anadu mulla.
7. Nattim mulla.
8. Bathu mulla.

M. A. RAJAH,

Magistrate and District Officer, Kuruman Estate,
Kuruman, 22nd August 1927.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF COIR GOODS IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, CASIMANJOR.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned coir goods manufactured in the Central Jail, Casimanoor, from 15th October 1927 to 23rd October 1928, will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Casimanoor, up to 12 noon on 2nd October 1927.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be accompanied by Tenders for the purchase of coir goods.
2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which each description of article will be purchased and the total value of each article should also be entered in appropriate column.
3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50.
4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.
5. Tenders must be for all the articles mentioned in the schedule.
6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.
7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of Rs. 1,000 together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within seven days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit Rs. 50 delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.
8. The contract must not be sublet.
9. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.
10. The contract is subject to modification of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
11. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Casimanoor, on application on any office day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
12. Samples of articles for the sale of which tenders are called for will be kept at the Jail office.
13. The successful tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect:—
I, the tenderer, agree to have the current money refunded to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.

ELs

14. The quantity entered in this tender notice is only approximate, but the contractor will be asked on assignment to purchase such quantities as the Superintendent may require after meeting Government requirements. The Superintendent does not bind himself to supply the exact quantities stated in the schedule which may be more or less.

SCHEDULE		Approximate quantity for sale monthly.
Name of articles		
Cot sheet, white (size of 100 lb. mat)	..	250 sheets.
Do. (do. do.)	..	400 "
Cot yarn, white, thick (size of 112 lb. mat)	..	2,000 "
Do. white, thin	..	800 "
Do. red, 11/2 lb.	..	1,000 "
Do. red, 1 lb.	..	100 "
Cot matting of same	..	250 mats of 100 x 8 ft.
Do. (coloured)	..	100 mats of any size as required.

Note.—Tendertakers supply will be made monthly or when circumstances in the interests of the Superintendent.

M. M. KHAN, Manager, I. N. S.,
Superintendent.

Central Jail, Casimanoor,
2nd September 1927.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS,
186, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.O., AND BY
AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mill Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for printing and postage.]

- CANNIBALS Act II of 1924. Madras, Rs. 1-12-6 (4 m.).
- The Madras Civil Municipal Act IV of 1919 as modified up to 1st April 1927 with Index. English. Rs. 2 (2 m.).
- LIST OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESENTMENT recorded up to 1st June 1927. As. 8 (1 m.).
- MAJORS' BATTALIONS ORDER, No. 248. Pts. 1 & 2 (2 p.). Vol. I, Nos. 248, 247, 249 to 254. Pts. 3 & 4 (2 p.). Vol. II, Nos. 141 to 145. Pts. 5 & 6 (2 p.) each.
- MADRAS PRESENTMENT (ENGLISH No. XIX) ANNUAL TABLES HERETO FOR THE YEAR 1925-26. Pts. 1-3 (3 m.).
- THE MADRAS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTS CODE. Vol. I. 1st EDITION. Rs. 1-8-0 (5 m.).
- THE MADRAS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTS CODE. Vol. II. Rs. 1-4-0 (7 m.).
- REPORT AND OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNT CODE. Pts. 1 & 2 (4 p.).
- TREASURY ORDER LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPECIAL FUND CODE. Pts. 1 & 2 (4 p.).
- GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, TECHNOLOGY, CALCUTTA FOR 1927-28. As. 12 (1 m.).
- COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUDELUP, CALCUTTA FOR 1927-28. As. 12 (7 m.).
- GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA FOR 1927-28. As. 12 (1 m.).
- MADRAS UNIVERSITY (MADRAS-BANGALORE), CALCUTTA FOR 1927-28. As. 12 (1 m.).
- HINDU AND MUSLIM LAW FOR THE TRAINING OF JUDGES AND JUDGES IN HINDU AND MUSLIM LAW IN TAMIL. Rs. 1 (3 m.).
- REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE YEAR IN THE MADRAS PRESENTMENT FOR YEAR 1925 (1925-26). As. 14 (1 m.).

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once. No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates.

Applicants in the applicant's own handwriting, together with copies of educational certificates, testimonials and discharge certificates will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th September 1937.

Any attempt on the part of a candidate to solicit support for his application from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

C. H. FINKLING, Major, I.M.S.,
Off. Engineer-General of Forces, Burma.

Rangoon, 17th August 1937.

Advertisements are invited for the post of a permanent Misses Inspecting Officers in Sa. 30-21-100 plus fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25-8-6. The applicants should state their age and educational qualifications in their applications. Upper subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, will be preferred.

T. G. RUPNERSHED,
Collector.

Assistant Collector's Office,
7th September 1937.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified Taluk-levying candidates for a long-renting vacancy in the post of Misses Inspecting Officers in Madras District. Salary Rs. 30 with travelling allowance under the rules. Applicants must furnish particulars of their age and qualifications.

A. C. WOODHOUSE,
Collector.

Notice Collector's Office,
8th September 1937.

Advertisements are invited for the posts of drivers of motor and motor cycle in the district.

The pay conditions of appointments are as under—
(1) The pay of the post will be on a time scale of Rs. 30-5-100 increments granted annually for approval and satisfactory service.

(2) The scale fixed above will apply only to working months, i.e., from 1st June to 30th November for each year and for the all months from 1st December to 31st May, the pay will be reduced to 75 per cent of the maximum which the incumbent may draw from time to time.

(3) Leave on loss of pay for one month will be granted during the off season. This leave cannot be claimed as a matter of right and may be granted only if the services of the driver can be spared in the interests of service.

(4) No house-rent will, as a rule, be paid while engaged in milking route but drivers on duty will be allowed to occupy one free, sub-tenant's quarters or rooming house, if vacant.

(5) After the appointments are approved, the applicant will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred and fifty only) in the Post Office Savings Bank in one lump sum or in the monthly instalments of Rs. 10 each at the discretion of the Executive Engineer which will be held as security on completion of the period and its component parts placed in his charge.

(6) He will also be required to sign an agreement in the prescribed form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

(7) Three months' notice of termination of appointment must be given on either side except in the case of admitted engine or serious misbehaviour when the services of the driver will be immediately suspended with and pecuniary according to agreement referred.

(8) The travelling allowance as per Chang rules will be allowed to join the first appointment.

(9) Furthermore, if any, should be produced along with the application for reference and return.

F. BARRETT,

Executive Engineer, Chay District.

Madras, 16th August 1937.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a temporary draftsman on Rs. 100, in the Drafting Architect's section of the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General, Buildings and Roads), Madras, stationed for a period of six months. The applicant should possess architectural drawing experience of not less than ten years, and be capable of producing 8" scale detailed drawings from 1" scale drawings. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for one month.

Applications should reach the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General, Buildings and Roads), Chennai, Madras, on or before the 20th September 1937.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General, Buildings & Roads),
Madras, 16th September 1937.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 10th September 1937, I intend moving the High Court to suit me as a Vakil thereof.

R. KRISHNA SASTRY.

12th August 1937.

On or after 10th September 1937, I intend moving the High Court to suit me as a Vakil thereof.

M. R. RAGHAVACHARI.

Mylapore, 15th August 1937.

I, N. K. Narayana Pillai, s.s., shall henceforth be known as N. K. Narayana Veer, s.s.

N. K. NAIR,

Top Bldg, 1st September 1937.

I, S.S.I.C. holder No. 14034 and category No. 00180 M. P. Gaudin, shall henceforth be known as K. George Allen.

Shenoi, 1st September 1937. K. G. ALLAN.

I, Chinnayya Gopal Rao, shall henceforth be known as Gopal Subramanya Chinnayya.

G. GOPAL RAO.

Mylapore, 26th September 1937.

I, Vyasaiah Venkata Subba Row shall henceforth be known as Ajayapathi Venkata Subba Row.

I. V. SUBBA ROW.

Tamilkudi, 2nd September 1937.

ESTATE OF P. KRISHNA KAMMAL (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 17th day of September 1937 the estate of P. Krishna Kamal alias Arjuna Krishna Kamal, late a Hindu in the Chief Administrator's Office, Tanjavar District, Dacca-Sultan, but now deceased under the provisions of section 33 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1943, as amended by the Administrator-General's Amendment Act 23 of 1928 without any

grant of Administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General, on or before the 30th October 1927, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

PAUL APPASWALI,

Acting Administrator-General.

Madras, 26th September 1927.

**ESTATE OF L. R. DEBBRATGULEY
(DECEASED)**

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 26th day of September 1927, the estate of Late Yessat Debbbratguley, deceased District Engineer of Coimbatore, late of Bangalore, late now deceased, under Letters of Administration with will annexed granted to him on the 16th day of August 1927 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 30th day of October 1927, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

PAUL APPASWALI,

Acting Administrator-General.

Madras, 26th September 1927.

SUBMISSION NOTICES.

G.P. S.C.P. No. 8 of 1927, Durrani Messrs's
Office, Secwade.

Gumpal Appa Rao, Gumpal Nishan Prasad Rao and Gumpal Murali Narayanaiah, all sons by mother and co-owners Gumpal Narayanaiah of Government, Secwade—*Plaintiffs.*
Gumpal Sagayam Rao and Gumpal Hanumanth Rao of Government, Secwade—*Defendants.*

Notice is hereby given that the plaintiffs have applied for a succession certificate under the Succession Certificate Act to collect the amount of Rs. 1,500 due from the United Assurance Company, Limited, Calcutta, and the application is posted for objections to 26th September 1927.

G.P. S.C.P. No. 8 of 1927, Durrani Messrs's
Office, Secwade.

Shajale Venkata Subbammaiah of Government, Secwade—*Plaintiff.*

Notice is hereby given that the above plaintiff has applied for a succession certificate under the Succession Certificate Act to collect a sum of Rs. 1,500 due from the United Assurance Company, Limited, Calcutta, and the application is posted for objections to 26th September 1927.

F. SESHAGIRI RAU,

Plaintiff.

Secwade, 24th August 1927.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING.

At 11 AM on 24th AUGUST 1927, THURSDAY.
SIR ARTHUR HILL.

PRESENT:

Mr. A. A. Ziegler, M.P.S.C., Chairman.
Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S.

Mr. P. Bethers, S.S.S.

M.R.Sy. Thiruv. Sahadur Chinnadur Chinnadur Chinnadur Chinnadur.

M.R.Sy. V. Venkateswara Swamikal Rao.

Mr. M. Mahammed Ismail Sahib.

M.R.Sy. Has Sahib R. Nagayya Chetti Rao.

Mr. H. P. E. Horrocks.

Mr. James Simpson, Esq.

Mr. G. W. Chambers.

Mr. T. M. Smith.

249. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 25th August 1927.

250. All present endorsing, the following resolution which was moved by the Chairman, was unanimously adopted and the Chairman was requested to send a copy of this Resolution to Lady Rose—

"The Trustees of the Port of Madras have learnt with great regret of the death of Sir Mahammed Ismail Sahib, and desire to place on record their appreciation of his services during the various periods he was a Trustee of the Port. His sound judgment and experience which were at all times willingly placed at the service of his colleagues were of great help to them in their deliberations, and his loss is deeply deplored. The Trustees desire to convey to Lady Rose their condolences and sincere sympathy in the great loss she has suffered."

251. Read a note by the Chairman recommending for payment given that sanction of Government be obtained for the instance in the State of Rates with effect from 1st June 1927 of a rate of harbour dues of Rs. 1 per ton, exclusive of port dues, for steep lines.

Resolved that the recommendation be approved.

252. Read again Resolution No. 109, dated the 27th June 1926, and Government Order thereon No. M.S. 258, Finance (Marine), dated the 24th July 1926, authorizing an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,76,000 for extending the accommodation at the Rydingham Dock and the effecting various improvements in the cranes of the dock, as well as the debt of the expenditure to Capital.

Read notes by the Acting Chief Engineer and the Chairman submitting for approval a revised estimate for the works, amounting to the total figure as that of the original estimate, viz., Rs. 1,76,000, and explaining the accuracy for the revision.

Resolved that the revised estimate submitted be approved and submitted to Government for sanction.

253. Read and recorded note by the Acting Chief Engineer submitting the reports received from England on the tests, carried out there, at samples of "Chinnadur" cement and Madras cement.

254. Read a note by the Acting Chief Engineer submitting the quotations received for the supply of about 160,000 steel sets required by the Trust for the new wharves at South Arcot and for the extension of the Rydingham Dock and recommending for payment given that sanction for Rs. 60,000 sets with be placed with Messrs. Henry & Co. (Madras), Limited, and Mr. A. Rymans, Contractor, at the rates quoted by them in their letters, dated respectively the 8th and the 16th August 1927.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

255. Read a note by the Acting Chief Engineer recommending for acceptance the tender and agreement, dated the 24th August 1927, given by Mr. Abdul Kham, contractor, for the new deep water quay and for erecting there as required.

Resolved that the tender and agreement be accepted.

276. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of the payment to Mr. Guy Freeman, Harbour Master, of the expenses that may be incurred by him for the extra treatment, at the General Hospital, Madras, of the injuries sustained by him while boarding the S.S. "Olen Bakken" on the 14th January 1937 for the purpose of joining the vessel.

Resolved that the consideration of the subject be postponed to the next meeting.

277. Read a memorandum by the Traffic Manager recommending the payment to the two deceased sailors of the late Mr. A. S. Hudson, Wharf Superintendent, of the gratuity amounting to Rs. 3,422 for which the demand would have been eligible had he retired at the time of his death.

Resolved that the recommendation be approved.

278. Read and considered a note by the Town's Acting Chief Engineer, dated the 10th August 1937,

submitting for the information of the Board a statement showing amounts made by the Board's Purchasing Agents in England of which information had been received since the 24th June 1937.

279. Read and recorded with reference to Resolution No. 354 dated the 4th November 1931, a statement dated the 10th August 1937, submitted by the Town's Chief Engineer showing the amount of leave granted during July 1937 to certain members of the monthly paid work-charged establishment in excess of the leave ordinarily granted to that establishment.

280. The following statement comparing dues collected in and up to the end of July 1937 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1915-16 was ordered to be presented:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of July 1937.

	1915.			1916.			1917.			1937.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—												
(a) Dues on imports ..	15,548	14	0	1,69,491	4	0	1,42,079	0	0	1,43,477	3	0
(b) Dues on exports ..	15,501	0	0	14,571	0	0	85,072	11	0	82,471	14	0
(c) Transit dues, imports ..	9,510	0	0	19,760	5	0	16,987	12	0	16,734	14	0
(d) Storage exports ..	1,512	0	0	300	0	0	307	2	0	1,562	0	0
(e) Rent for storage space ..	2,294	7	0	3,117	13	0	3,596	0	0	2,641	0	0
(f) Harbour terminal charges ..	9,014	8	4	37,150	17	0	35,280	11	0	29,838	14	0
(g) Cargoes ..	14,925	11	0	3,891	19	0	11,338	13	0	14,970	4	0
(h) Postage, special ..	886	12	0	841	0	0	4,119	3	7	10,308	4	0
(i) Demurrage ..	364	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	78	10	0
(j) Hire of harbour wagons ..	—	—	—	1,455	0	0	3,221	0	0	390	0	0
(k) Quay dues ..	—	—	—	59,521	0	0	40,827	13	0	40,322	0	0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—												
(a) Rents of properties ..	2,297	1	4	14,651	2	0	16,404	6	0	15,912	11	2
(b) Overstays fees ..	2,795	0	0	5,870	0	0	9,470	0	0	9,578	0	0
(c) Passengers' tolls ..	5,406	0	1	8,182	2	0	5,574	15	7	2,949	0	0
(d) Fines and penalties ..	—	—	—	177	14	0	232	0	0	358	3	0
(e) Harbour Tolls ..	1,190	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Sales—												
(a) Water sold to boats ..	1,355	12	0	6,534	3	0	11,799	15	0	12,897	14	0
(b) Water sold to works ..	743	8	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Sale of unsalvaged goods ..	—	—	—	—	0	10	0	0	0	138	14	0
(d) Other sales ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	0	0
IV. Contributions to Revenue—												
(a) From Port Funds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From Government ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Interest—												
(a) Interest on investments ..	810	0	0	825	19	0	—	—	—	5,435	11	0
VI. Miscellaneous—												
(a) Profit on Investments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Commission on Corporate Income Tax ..	210	12	0	277	14	0	354	0	0	258	4	0
VII. Dues awaiting adjustment ..	3,827	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,33,679	12	0	2,90,182	0	0	6,81,818	19	7	6,82,326	7	10
Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditure—												
Month.	Receipts of 1915-16			Receipts of 1916-17			Receipts of 1917-18			Receipts of 1937-38		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April ..	1,20,195	5	0	2,49,413	18	0	2,05,248	0	0	2,42,273	2	0
May ..	1,14,858	4	12	2,50,304	0	0	4,16,717	0	0	3,59,734	0	0
June ..	1,20,793	0	1	2,83,157	0	0	2,45,163	4	0	2,73,180	0	1
July ..	1,23,079	12	0	2,89,182	0	0	4,61,358	13	7	4,62,326	7	10
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4,81,196	0	0	10,47,867	4	0	12,30,364	7	12(0)	13,42,804	9	7(0)

(a) Includes Rs. 15,184-0-0 on account of the interest on investments.

(b) Rs. 18,941-0-0

Rs.

281. The following statement showing the number of vessels piloted, etc., was ordered to be recorded:—

Particulars.	From 1st to 31st August 1927.	For week ending 28th August 1927.	Total from 1st April to 31st July 1927.	Total from 1st April to 31st August 1927.
Steamers (Colt) into the harbour	24	19	872	881
Do. piloted out of the harbour	32	19	272	295
Do. transported from one berth to another ..	16	16	119	147
Do. anchored	1	1	7	8
Boiling vessels piloted into the harbour ..	19	8	16	48
Do. piloted out of the harbour	9	1	28	40
Do. transported from one berth to another ..	7	1	18	26

282. The following statement showing the number of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded:—

Particulars.	From 1st to 31st August 1927.	For week ending 28th August 1927.	Total from 1st April to 31st July 1927.	Total from 1st April to 31st August 1927.
I.—Steamers.				
Ward-quay, S.E. berth	5	8	38	43
Do. 11 do.	7	7	34	41
Do. 22 do.	4	2	30	32
Do. 19 do.	4	2	30	32
Brick quay	20	6	65	104
Coal-quay	1	2	11	14
Water-quay	1	1	1	1
Total	41	26	214	288
II.—Other vessels.				
Work quay	7	1	11	12

283. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded:—

Particulars.	Steamers.				Boiling vessels.		Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo loaded.	Remarks.
	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo loaded.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo loaded.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo loaded.			
1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.	1927.
For the period 1st to 31st August.	2,205	24,810	1,515	18,208	2,000	..	202	2,205	22,708
For the week ending 28th August.	2,205	14,890	1,760	15,000	..	..	428	2,205	15,428

284. Received a statement of arrears submitted since the 5th August 1927.

285. Received the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for the month of June 1927.

286. Received G.O. No. 422, Finance (Marine), dated the 14th July 1927, regarding the preliminary accounts for 1925-27 of the Port and Marine Funds.

287. Received G.O. No. 423, Finance (Marine), dated the 16th July 1927, continuing the amendments to the Trust's accounts of 1925 submitted with Resolution No. 10, dated the 6th May 1927, and directing the publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of the amendments.

288. Received G.O. Resolution No. 72, Finance (Marine), dated the 5th August 1927, approving the submission of those amending to No. 49-4-0 proposed in Resolution No. 248, dated the 28th July 1927.

289. Received G.O. No. 425, Finance (Marine), dated the 6th August 1927, directing the

publication in the Fort St. George Gazette of a notification of the Government of India No. 1, 1474, dated the 15th July 1927, extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to any person employed by way of manual labour or as a monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees for the purpose of loading, unloading or hoisting any ship in any harbour, roadstead or navigable water, where such a person is employed at any pier, jetty, loading place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed.

290. Received G.O. Resolution No. 77, Finance (Marine), dated the 11th August 1927, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 1,37,000 for expenditure under the Trust's Capital Account during the year 1927-28—vide Resolution No. 270, dated the 28th July 1927.

291. Received Part I of the Madras Port Trust Budget Estimates for the year 1927-28.

292. Received the Administration Report of the Chairman of the Colombo Port Commission for 1926.

200. Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st August 1927 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account ..	12,05,000	4,19,686 7 5
Public Works Fund Account ..	9,80,000	5,65 12 3
Deposit Account ..	25,480	2,336 4 0
Belton & Sons' House		
Charity Account ..	17,400	1,322 9 4
Deceased & Successor's Fund Account ..	45,300	494 12 1

	Government securities.	Cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Philatelic Fund Account ..	4,25,000	10,246 10 7
Madras Port Trust		
Revenue Account ..		1,42,568 15 1
Railway Freight Allowance Account ..		80,382 1 3
Capital Account ..	8,50,000	1,34,800 2 10
Graving Fund Account ..	4,08,500	12 3 4

A. A. SUNDAR, Chairman.
Port Trust Office, Madras,
26th September 1927.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY BUILDING.

Date	Barometer reduced to 32° F. sea level and gravity.	Thermometer				Maximum solar and in shade.	Humidity.	Wind.		Depth of rain.	Cloudy days.	Depth of snow.	General remarks.	
		General Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.				Direction.	Daily velocity.					
		Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.									
1927	Indian	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aug. 26, Monday ..	29.110	28.3	71.9	82.2	70.6	..	82	S by E	120	0.04	35	44	Shower (thunder-storm).	
" 27, Tuesday ..	..	28.5	81.5	78.8	78.2	77.4	..	78	S by E	108	..	34	40	Fair.
" 28, Wednesday ..	..	28.8	84.4	72.2	75.9	75.4	..	78	S by E	120	0.25	35	40	Cloudy.
" 29, Thursday ..	..	28.5	80.4	76.2	78.8	79.4	..	77	S	120	..	35	40	Fair with passing clouds.
" 30, Friday ..	..	28.1	80.6	77.8	82.4	79.4	..	88	S by E	242	..	42	104	Do.
" 31, Saturday ..	..	28.8	83.1	77.0	81.4	79.8	..	88	S by E	141	..	45	94	Direct observations.
" 1st, Sunday ..	..	28.8	82.4	78.2	80.3	79.7	..	78	S	117	..	40	104	Fair with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the recorder of the Rain Gauge is two feet from

the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January is 97.1 inches, the average due for the same period being 16.65 inches.

ABSTRACT OF THE MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF MADRAS IN AUGUST 1927 compared with the average of past years.

	Mean values of 1927.	Differences from	Average.
Atmospheric pressure (reduced to 32° F. sea level and gravity) ..	29.705	0.021 above	29.705
Temperature of air ..	85.0	3.7 "	81.3
Do. of evaporation ..	18.3	0.4 "	79.0
Percentage of humidity ..	85	2 below	79
Maximum in shade ..	82.5	1.5 above	80.7
Minimum in shade ..	75.4	1.5 "	73.4
Do. on grass ..	77.1	0.85 below	76.6
Rainfall in inches on 15 days ..	9.82	9.42 "	14.64
Do. since January 1st on 43 days ..	5.5.00.	1.26 to 2.5	8.76, by %.
General direction of wind ..	154	12 below	174
Daily velocity in miles ..	72	6 above	67
Percentage of cloudy sky ..	43.9	0.1 "	27.4
Do. of bright sunshine ..	..	..	..

DURATION AND QUANTITY OF THE WINDS FROM DIFFERENT POINTS.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North.	5	14	East.	8	69	South.	25	110	West.	55	183
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	8	18	S. by W.	30	178	W. by S.	18	125
N.N.E.	1	10	E. S. E.	16	155	S.S.W.	79	335	W.N.W.	4	34
N.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	27	434	S.W. by S.	35	152	N.W. by W.	3	12
N.E.	1	7	S. E.	27	593	S.W.	41	542	W. W.	1	2
N.E. by E.	1	7	S.E. by S.	41	562	S.W. by W.	52	437	N.W. by N.	3	50
E. N. E.	3	13	S.S.E.	58	188	W.S.W.	134	1,111	S.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	4	28	S. by E.	55	89	W. by S.	49	177	N. by W.	3	8

There were two calm hours during the month. The maximum corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.W. by S wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 90.1 miles.

Thunderstorms were recorded on ten days, distant thunderstorms on three other days and distant lightning on three other days.

Madras Observatory,
15th September 1877.

A. A. NARAYANA' AYYAR,
Assistant Meteorologist.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 37]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1927.

[PART, 6 p.m.]

SEASON REPORT FOR JULY 1927.

Section I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of July 1927, and also the total fall of rain from 1st April 1927 up to the month compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages for a series of years ending 1926.

District.	Average for 12 years.			1926-27			1927-28.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.
	Rainy days.	Inches.		Rainy days.	Inches.		Rainy days.	Inches.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Divisions.									
1. Mysore	12.8	5.22	18.82	23.1	8.28	12.87	11.9	7.79	29.56
2. Yonnagutta	12.1	15.96	27.81	12.9	15.32	27.86	17.8	55.73	81.84
3. Yonnagutta	6.3	8.42	14.82	9.7	4.42	12.78	10.7	8.87	18.88
4. West Coimbatore	10.8	7.41	28.17	18.8	25.53	22.75	12.8	8.19	17.83
5. East Coimbatore	15.4	8.89	14.71	18.1	12.75	18.15	14.2	8.87	18.83
6. Palani	10.8	6.72	25.63	10.3	7.78	12.18	14.8	8.79	12.78
7. Ootacamund	7.8	9.68	9.87	8.8	4.16	2.55	10.8	4.25	5.88
Divisions.									
7. Kurnool	8.8	4.78	2.31	8.8	2.55	8.88	12.4	4.82	10.88
8. Bellary	8.8	3.74	7.88	4.8	2.25	8.88	8.4	8.88	8.88
9. Anantapur	4.8	3.42	7.11	8.8	1.87	8.15	6.8	3.88	7.87
10. Chittoor	5.7	3.55	7.44	7.6	8.81	8.22	7.7	6.22	6.78
Divisions.									
11. Bellary	5.1	3.48	5.75	8.7	8.88	8.82	7.4	8.14	8.22
12. Bellary	7.1	8.84	8.19	7.8	3.14	2.88	8.5	2.57	8.58
13. Chittoor	8.5	8.44	7.42	7.1	3.88	4.71	8.1	7.28	8.28
14. North Arcot	8.5	3.18	7.87	8.8	2.88	4.87	8.9	3.58	8.47
Divisions.									
15. Chittoor	8.8	8.06	8.75	7.5	3.88	10.81	8.2	3.48	8.81
16. North Arcot	11.8	2.58	8.19	8.8	2.65	8.84	8.8	3.87	8.88
17. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
18. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
19. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
20. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
21. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
22. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
23. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
24. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
25. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
26. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
27. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
28. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
29. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
30. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
31. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
32. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
33. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
34. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
35. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
36. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
37. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
38. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
39. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
40. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
41. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
42. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
43. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
44. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
45. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
46. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
47. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
48. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
49. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
50. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
51. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
52. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
53. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
54. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
55. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
56. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
57. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
58. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
59. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
60. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
61. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
62. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
63. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
64. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
65. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
66. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
67. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
68. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
69. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
70. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
71. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
72. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
73. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
74. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
75. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
76. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
77. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
78. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
79. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
80. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
81. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
82. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
83. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
84. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
85. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
86. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
87. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
88. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
89. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
90. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
91. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
92. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
93. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
94. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
95. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
96. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
97. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
98. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
99. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53
100. Bellary	11.8	3.48	8.88	8.8	3.48	8.82	8.8	3.81	11.53

* Excluding Tirumal.

† Excluding Bellary and the Ponnai Hills.

‡ Excluding Bellary.

TABLE II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and mining lands only) from April to July 1937,^a
(Area in 100 acres of area, 1.0, 40 acre units.)

[Area in thousands of acres, 1.0 = 100,000 acres]																					
District and Group	Percentage of the area of Government and mining lands in the total area.	Area cultivated in July 1937.				Area cultivated from April to July 1937.				Area cultivated from April to July 1938.				Average area cultivated from April to July 1937.				Percentage of the area of Government and mining lands in the total area.		District and Group	
		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.					
		Days (1)	Wet (2)	Days (3)	Wet (4)	Days (5)	Wet (6)	Days (7)	Wet (8)	Days (9)	Wet (10)	Days (11)	Wet (12)	Days (13)	Wet (14)	Days (15)	Wet (16)	Days (17)	Wet (18)		
(19)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
Arizona	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Yavapai	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Maricopa	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Pinal	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Graham	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Cochise	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Catalina	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Coconino	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Navajo	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Apache	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Chiricahua	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Yuma	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Imperial	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
San Diego	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Los Angeles	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
San Bernardino	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Riverside	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Orange	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Santa Ana	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Clark	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Nevada	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Utah	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Idaho	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Montana	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Wyoming	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Nebraska	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Kansas	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Oklahoma	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Missouri	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Illinois	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Indiana	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Ohio	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Michigan	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Wisconsin	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Minnesota	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Iowa	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Mississippi	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Alabama	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Georgia	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Florida	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
South Carolina	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
North Carolina	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Virginia	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
West Virginia	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Kentucky	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Tennessee	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Arkansas	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Missouri	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Illinois	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Indiana	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Ohio	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Michigan	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0							

TABLE III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and soft for the month of July 1927.

Group.	Station.	Statement of Average Prices for 30 Days and Extra.					
		Rice, second sort.			Rags.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	In the month preceding month of the previous year.	In the previous month.	In the month.	In the month preceding month of the previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Oryza ..	1. Oryza ..	84	83	84	12.5	11.3	10.9
	2. Yangonpore ..	10.8	10.2	10.8	10.0	11.1	10.8
	3. Goulbourn, West ..	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	4. Goulbourn, East ..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	5. Baiton ..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
2. Sesame ..	6. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	7. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	8. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	9. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	10. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
3. Corn ..	11. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	12. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	13. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	14. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	15. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
4. Wheat ..	16. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	17. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	18. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	19. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	20. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
5. Barley ..	21. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	22. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	23. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	24. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	25. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
6. Beans ..	26. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	27. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	28. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	29. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	30. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
7. Peas ..	31. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	32. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	33. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	34. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	35. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
8. Lentils ..	36. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	37. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	38. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	39. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	40. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8

TABLE IV.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and soft for the month of July 1927.

Group.	Station.	Statement of Average Prices for 30 Days and Extra.					
		Rice, second sort.			Rags.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	In the month preceding month of the previous year.	In the previous month.	In the month.	In the month preceding month of the previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Oryza ..	1. Oryza ..	84	83	84	12.5	11.3	10.9
	2. Yangonpore ..	10.8	10.2	10.8	10.0	11.1	10.8
	3. Goulbourn, West ..	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	4. Goulbourn, East ..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	5. Baiton ..	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
2. Sesame ..	6. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	7. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	8. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	9. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
	10. Sesame ..	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
3. Corn ..	11. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	12. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	13. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	14. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	15. Corn ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
4. Wheat ..	16. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	17. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	18. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	19. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	20. Wheat ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
5. Barley ..	21. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	22. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	23. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	24. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	25. Barley ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
6. Beans ..	26. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	27. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	28. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	29. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
	30. Beans ..	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
7. Peas ..	31. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	32. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	33. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	34. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	35. Peas ..	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
8. Lentils ..	36. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	37. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	38. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	39. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
	40. Lentils ..	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8

1) Yellow station; 2) White station; 3) Average of white and yellow station; 4) Average of white and black station; 5) Average of white, red and black station; 6) Average of white, yellow and black station.

7) Extraed Rags.

8) For review of this statement see last page.

Cumulative Rainfall—July 1927—Seymour.

(On an average of the five years ending 1923-24 the area sown from April to July represents 15 per cent of the cultivation on dry lands and 25 per cent on wet lands.)

General.—Heavy rain fell on the West Coast and the Nilgiris throughout the month and good showers were received in the Coimbatore during the greater part of it. The monsoon was fairly active in the Deccan during the second and third weeks and good local showers fell in Chittoor and Madras early in the month. Elsewhere, the monsoon was not strong. On the whole, the rainfall during the month was up to or above the average in the Coimbatore, the Deccan, Malabar, the West Coast and the Nilgiris. Water-scarcity was suffered in the Coimbatore, Kannad, Tanjore, the Ponnaiy area of Madras, the West Coast and the Nilgiris.

Transplantation or sowing of paddy was proceeding in the Coimbatore and the West Coast and in parts of most of the other districts. Ragi was sown or transplanted in Gajipur, Yingsapet, Chingapatt, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchinopoly, Kistna and Ramanad. Other crops sown were cholum in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan, Bellary, Bellary, Coimbatore and Ramanad; sorghum in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan, Bellary, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madras and Ramanad; kharra in Guntur, Kannad, Bellary and Chingapatt; ranga in Kannad and Chingapatt; groundnut in Yingsapet, Kistna, Guntur, the Deccan, Chingapatt and South Arcot and glazelly in Yingsapet and Ramanad. Sugarcane was planted in Coimbatore.

2. April to July 1927—Seymour—(c) Dry.—The area sown from April to July exceeded the average

and last year's figures by 45 per cent. The increase was mainly in Madras, Kannad, Bellary, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore.

(d) Wet.—The total area exceeded the average and last year's figures by 20 and 15 per cent, respectively. The increase was noticeable in West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and South Arcot.

Grain Prices—July 1927—Seymour.

During the month the average retail prices of food-grains were fairly steady. The only material variations were a rise of 1 per cent in the price of ragi in Tanjore and a fall of 9 per cent in the price of ramba in Coimbatore.

Prices in the month were generally higher than in July 1926. The price of rice was however lower by 11 per cent in Tiruchinopoly and by 16 per cent in South Kanara.

Prices were higher by 10 to 20 per cent for rice in Bellary, Chingapatt, the Deccan (except Madras), Chittoor, North Arcot and Ramanad, for ragi in the Coimbatore (except Gajipur), for cholum in East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Madras and Tanjore, for sorghum in East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Madras, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kannad, Bellary and Chingapatt, for ramba in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for kharra in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for glazelly in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for sugarcane in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for cholum in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for ramba in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for kharra in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for glazelly in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt, for sugarcane in East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary and Chingapatt.

Prices were higher by more than 20 per cent for cholum in Kannad, Bellary and Chingapatt and for ramba in Kistna.

A. G. HOLDENWORTH,

Seymour.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement).
Madras, 29th August 1927.



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Part III—Proceedings of the Indian Legislature

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Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

The following Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to establish a gold standard for British India, and constitute a Reserve Bank of India was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 15th August, 1922.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill to establish a gold standard currency for British India and constitute a Reserve Bank of India was referred, have considered the Bill and the accompanying papers, and have now the honor to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us amended Orders.

1. The Committee met in Bombay on the 28th May, 1922, and sat continuously until the 4th June; and met again in Calcutta on the 15th July and sat till the 22th. Only one member of the Committee, who is unfortunately detained in England, has failed to attend one or other of the meetings, and on each occasion 25 out of 28 members were present.

3. We have made a number of changes in the Bill, several of non-substantial importance. We think, however, it would be more convenient to deal with the Bill slowly by stages, referring to the amendments which we have made as they occur, rather than to discuss matters of greater importance separately.

In this connection we desire to make it clear that, although we have received extensively on a large number of matters of importance, articles of the decisions at which we have arrived are decisions which a minority are not prepared to accept. We are, however, of opinion that the decision of the majority being the decision of the Committee as a whole, it is undesirable to refer, as has been not infrequently the practice in the past, to particular decisions as being the decisions of a majority only.

4. *The title and preamble.*—We prefer the phrase "A Gold Standard" to the phrase "A Gold Standard Currency" as the Bill does not in fact purport to set up a gold currency, and a phrase which indicated that word might be liable to misinterpretation.

Clause 2.—The latest date fixed for the commencement of the Act in sub-clause (5) of this clause as originally framed was the 1st day of January, 1920. We propose to alter this date to the 1st day of July, 1920, in view of the fact that it may prove inconvenient to inaugurate the Reserve Bank in the middle of the busy season, and, therefore, if the original date is retained, the Bank might have to be brought into being with undue haste during 1920.

Clause 3.—We have altered the definition of "bank note" in view of the fact that the bank note which it is proposed to issue will not be in the form of a promissory note payable to bearer on demand.

We have inserted a definition of "partial co-operative bank" which is recommended by the provisions which we have made in clause 14 (now clause 11) for linking up the co-operative system with the Reserve Bank.

Clause 4.—This clause embodies what is perhaps the most important alteration which we have made. We have decided to substitute a Bank with capital supplied by Government in place of a Bank with private share capital as was provided for by the Bill as introduced. The reasons which have led us to form a change of this nature are as follows:—

In the first place, it was thought that a banking institution, the primary object of which was the control of the coin and currency of the country would, if directed by a body responsible only to a number of private shareholders, tend to be controlled by vested interests, and would therefore fail to secure the confidence of the Indian public; and that it might be the public might area be endangered by a conflict of interest within the management of the Bank between Indian and external capital.

Secondly, we consider that joint-stock principles are not suitable in the case of a Central Bank the management of which should be carried on with an eye more to the public interest than to the accumulation of profits for shareholders.

We note in connection with this clause that we have substituted throughout the Bill the words "notes" and "liab." for the reference as "millions" which the Bill originally contained.

The abolition of share capital involves a number of consequential changes in the Bill, of the more important of which attention will be

called in the course of our report. It is useless, however, in the first instance, the inclusion of clause 6 and the subsequent reconsidering of other clauses.

Clause 5 (originally clause 5).—We think that provision should be made requiring the opening of a branch of the Bank at Benguela. We also think that the portions approved of the Governor-General in Council should be retained to the opening of any new branch of the Bank outside India.

Clause 7 (originally clause 7).—We have effected important alterations in this clause, the first of which is the omission of the provision prohibiting members of the Indian or Local Legislatures from being nominated or elected as Directors of the Bank. The Committee consider that a principle of this kind would deprive the public of the services of a considerable number of those who are noted in public affairs and finance and are unable to subscribe to the view that a member of the Legislature would, by reason only of occupying that position, be unable to fulfil his duties as a Director of the Bank.

Secondly, we agree as to the desirability of the provision originally contained in the Bill confining Directors of other Banks, on the ground that the Board of the Reserve Bank will have to exercise a discretion as to the financial position of all Banks likely to require financial assistance by way of rediscount or advances, and also as the ground that the presence on the Board of the Reserve Bank of representatives of other Banks would enable those other Banks to obtain information regarding the business of their competitors; but we do not think the same arguments apply in the case of Co-operative Banks, and we have accordingly provided that these should be no bar to the inclusion in the Board of Directors of Co-operative Banks.

Finally, we have added a clause (4) on the lines of clauses contained in certain other enactments establishing Central Banks, providing that no person shall be eligible either for nomination or election to the Board, unless he is or has at some time been actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry. We are of opinion that a clause of this kind, though possibly somewhat vague, is essential, and we have recommended by an Explanation to make it clear that a person who is or has been a director of any company or corporation shall be deemed eligible under the clause.

Clause 8 (originally clause 8).—The principal difficulty in connection with this clause has been to devise a scheme for the constitution of a Board in place of the original scheme under which a large majority of the Directors were elected by the shareholders. The Committee have considered at great length various alternative schemes placed before them and have ultimately decided on a scheme which reserves a majority upon the Board of Indian elected members. The scheme provides for a Governor and Deputy Governor, two Directors nominated by the Governor-General in Council, two Directors elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, two Directors elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, one Director elected by the provincial Co-operative Banks, two Directors elected by the Indian Legislatures, three Directors elected by the Local Legislatures, and one officer of Government appointed by the Government. Considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of an element consisting of the Indian Legislatures or the Local Legislatures. The Committee eventually favoured the view that, out of the proposed three Governors, three should be elected by the elected members of the Central Legislature and three by those of the Provincial Legislatures, between the said elected

members represent together all the various interests of the people as a whole, and that it is reasonable and just that on the Reserve Bank of the country there should be some Government elected by such general elections, in addition to those who will be elected by the Chambers of Commerce and the Provincial Co-operative Banks, which bodies represent special interests.

In addition to these provisions of the clause to which we have already drawn attention, we have provided that either the Governor or the Deputy Governor must be an Indian, and that the two Directors who are to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council under clause (3) shall also be Indians.

The supplementary provisions which we have made in sub-clauses (4) to (7) of this clause include a provision that the Board shall be elected in regard to the appointment of the members to the first Governor and Deputy Governor, and that all elections shall be held under the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. Sub-clause (7) gives power to the Governor-General in Council to make such regulations as may be necessary for determining the manner in which the elections shall be held.

Clause 10 (originally clause 17).—We have inserted words to make it clear that meetings of the Board may be held more frequently than once in each month and have provided that meetings at Calcutta shall be held at least three times in each year rather than once in every four months.

Clause 11 of the Bill as introduced has been omitted owing to the introduction of amendments. Clause 15, which contained temporary provisions, was only necessitated by the fact that the constitution of a Board was necessary for the purpose of issuing the share capital.

Clause 12 (originally clause 18).—We have made a small amendment in sub-clause (2) to make clear what was always the intention, namely, that the Bank should be allowed to receive deposits, not bearing interest, from all persons without restriction.

Sub-clause (3).—This sub-clause as well as clause 13 (originally clause 15) is intended to refer to inland bills of the kind defined in section 11 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and in accordance with similar provisions in other statutes constituting central banks. The restriction to inland bills of the facilities provided in this section and elsewhere is intended to give to the scheduled banks some corresponding advantage for the obligations which the Bill imposes upon them to maintain compulsory deposits free of interest in the Reserve Bank. We have also thought it advisable to make it clear that the days of grace for which provision is made in section 32 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, may be added to the periods of maturity referred to in this clause and elsewhere.

As India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, it seems to us desirable to restrict the scope of clause (4) of this sub-clause by limiting the kind of bills and notes purchased or rediscounted from one-half of the total value of all bills and notes purchased or rediscounted by the Bank to one-quarter, and a similar and consequential amendment has been made in clause (5) of sub-clause (4).

Sub-clause (7).—This sub-clause as originally framed gave the Bank full authority to purchase and sell the currencies of any foreign country having a gold standard. We think that such a wide discretion is undesirable and that questions of this nature should be confined

to such securities having a gold standard as the Governor-General in Council may designate for the purpose.

*Sub-clause (6).—*A small amendment has been made to make it clear that the loans and advances referred to include loans and advances *re-payable on demand*.

*Sub-clause (8).—*We have drafted this sub-clause to take the place of original sub-clause (8), (9) and (10) which provided that the Bank might purchase and sell certain securities for the purpose of the investment of its capital or Reserve Fund. Capital and the Reserve Fund, however, although shown separately in the statement of the Banking Department, would necessarily both form part of the general funds of that Department, and it might be difficult to say in respect of any particular transaction whether it was a transaction on behalf of capital or of the Reserve Fund, or partly on behalf of the one and partly of the other. The only object of the clause is in fact to limit the total amount of securities which may be held and not to lay down the purpose for which such securities may in each case be purchased. Further, the date of the purchase of securities upon which emphasis was laid in sub-clause (10) as arguably drafted is irrelevant, the only considerations which is of any importance being the remaining time which the securities have to run. Finally, our drafts' readers it possible for securities held by the Bank to pass automatically from the long-dated to the shorter dated class which would have been indicated by the use of the words "from the date of their purchase" assuming it is the interest in sub-clause (10) of the original draft.

*Sub-clause (12) [previously sub-clause (11)].—*We think that the power of the Reserve Bank to open accounts and act as agent of other banks should be restricted to central banks which are the principal currency authorities in their respective countries and among which we include the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States of America.

*Sub-clause (14).—*It is essential that the Bank should have power to borrow in London in view of the obligation imposed upon it to keep the Secretary of State in Paris, and it is almost as essential that the Bank should be able to borrow in India so as to facilitate the control of credit. The limitation which this clause as now drafted by us provides will prevent the Bank from using its power of borrowing in order to compete with other banks for local deposits.

*Sub-clause (15) [previously sub-clause (17)].—*We considered the desirability of making specific mention in this sub-clause as possibly elsewhere of the power of the Reserve Bank to purchase Government house business. We, however, consider this to be so clearly a banking function that it may suitably be undertaken by the Reserve Bank that it is hardly necessary to make special mention of it.

*Clause 16 [previously clause 15].—*It is admitted that the power which this clause proposes to give to the Reserve Bank to operate in the bill market is necessary to enable the Bank to fulfil its responsibility for conducting the money market and for enforcing its discount policy. But we consider it necessary to lay down distinctly that the Bank is not entitled to enter into indiscriminate competition with commercial banks, and for this reason we have provided that action under this clause must be approved of by a majority of the Board of Directors and have indicated the purposes for which alone they should approve the undertaking of such operations.

*Clause 14 and 16 (originally clause 17 and 18).—*We think it desirable that the Reserve Bank should have control of all Government liabilities, not excluding those of such of the Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues, and we have provided accordingly in this clause. We note that an amendment of section 21 of the Government of India Act will be necessary to enable the Secretary of State in Council to define the services of the Reserve Bank and to keep his liabilities with the Reserve Bank instead of with the Bank of England, and we understand that the necessary amendment will be undertaken as soon as this Bill is passed.

*Clause 20 (originally clause 22).—*We regard it as a matter of the first importance that the transition to a gold standard should be conspicuously marked by the introduction of a standard gold coin which we propose to call a rupee. We think that it is only by the introduction under a statutory sanction of a legal tender gold coin that the reality of the gold standard can be brought home to the public in India. We have accordingly provided in clause 20 for an amendment of the Indian Coinage Act which will give the Governor-General in Council the statutory power of coining a rupee, which will contain 160.0724 grains of fine gold, being the equivalent of the gold value of twenty rupees, to be the standard of value under the new system. We realize, however, that it is not possible to give the public the right of having gold Indian rupees coined into notes at the mint. Whilst, therefore, we have recognised, by the amendment which we have made in this clause (clause 19) that the new rupee is to be the standard of value and a definite proof that Indian money has been linked to gold, we have provided that the amount of notes to be issued shall be in the absolute discretion of the Governor-General in Council.

*Clause 23 (originally clause 25).—*We think it desirable that the bank notes to be issued by the Reserve Bank should bear the signature of an officer of Government and also, if possible, an engraving of the portrait of His Majesty, in order that the public may not have confidence in banking transactions in every way as legal tender. In view of the fact that the bank notes are to be guaranteed by the Government of India, we understand that it will be possible to meet our desire in this matter.

*Clause 24 (originally clause 26).—*We observe that the present provision by which a note may be cut into two halves and the halves, when joined together, accepted as legal tender remains unaffected.

*Clause 25 (originally clause 27).—*We have altered the provision from the form in which it was for many years in order to make it clear that shopkeepers upon overdraw accounts are not prohibited by this clause.

*Clause 26 (originally clause 28).—*In sub-clause (c) of this clause we have decided to add to the proviso a condition that, of the proportion of gold coins and gold bullion and gold equivalent which the clause requires to be held as part of the Reserve after two years, at least one-half shall consist of gold coins or gold bullion. Our object in making this amendment is to ensure that the free flow of gold into India shall not be checked by any restriction on the part of the Reserve Bank to substitute gold equivalent for coins or bullion.

In sub-clause (f) of this clause we have increased by 25 crores each of the limits of the amount of rupee coin which may be held in reserve periods in the Reserve. We indicated that the amount of silver coin and bullion now held in the Paper Currency Reserve is 198 crores—on average of no less than 25 crores as compared with the amount held at the time at which the Royal Commission made their recommendations. It would clearly be impossible, without a radical disturbance of the silver market of the world, to get rid of this surplus silver within a period of ten years, and we feel sure that the change is one which would have commended itself to the Royal Commission had they envisaged the position as it has now presented itself to us. Further, the obligation imposed on the Bank by clause 14 to supply rupees freely to the public on demand might in times of emergency require a larger reserve of rupee coin than the maximum which the Bank was required to keep by the original provisions of this clause. Finally, we desire to express our view that the Government should be vigorously entitled at like time at which, and the amounts in which, surplus silver should be offered for sale.

In sub-clause (g) of this clause we have made an amendment consequential upon the decision, to which we shall presently refer, to retain the average and the half-average weighted tender coins; we have also provided for the retention of the new value for the purposes of the Reserve.

In sub-clause (3) of this clause we have moved from one-half to 85 per cent the proportion of the gold coin and gold bullion held in the Reserve which must be kept in British India. We agree that under certain circumstances it may be advisable to allow gold belonging to India to be located outside India, and we think a maximum of 15 per cent should be sufficient for this purpose. The possibility of raising this proportion in this manner is largely due to an amendment which we have made in clause 12 whereby the premium for the sale of gold for delivery outside India has been eliminated.

Sub-clause (5) of this clause defines the gold securities which may be held as part of the Reserve. Following upon our decision to which we have already referred in our remarks on sub-clause (2) of clause 11, we have decided to limit these securities to securities which are not only payable in the currency of a gold-standard country whose parity with gold has been firmly established but which are also liabilities of such a gold standard country. We have also omitted clause (3), which allowed the holding in the reserve of bills of exchange drawn on foreign gold standard countries. We agree with the opinion which has been freely expressed that any such provision would be an unnecessary and undesirable feature of a gold reserve.

Finally, we have provided that the sterling securities of the Government of India shall be included among the gold securities which may be held as part of the Reserve.

Clause II (originally clause 14).—Though we agree that there is good reason for retaining the statutory convertibility of note into silver coin, we have been assured that the stock of rupees for many years to come will be sufficient to enable the Bank to maintain the existing practice of issuing rupee coin freely available for purposes of circulation.

*Clause 21 and 22 (originally clause 23 and 24).—*We have replaced the obligation to sell gold at foreign moneys by a permanent obligation to sell gold, exchange in any gold standard country notified in this behalf by the Government of India. We consider the obligation imposed on the Reserve Bank to keep the value of the internal currency stable will be made capable of fulfilment by this provision, while at the same time it will make it possible for a greater proportion of gold to be held in India—a point to which we have already referred in connection with clause 25.

The original figure for a minimum purchase or sale of 1,000 lakhs is based entirely on the fact that the weight of commercial bars in London is 400 ounces. We have accordingly reduced this figure in both cases to 250 lakhs as being a figure more suited to Indian conditions.

We have made slight amendments of a purely drafting nature in the proviso to sub-clause (f) of clause 32 and in sub-clause (g) of clause 33.

*Clause 36 (originally clause 47).—*In the Bill as introduced the obligation to maintain balances with the Reserve Bank was imposed only on a limited number of the more important banks in the country. We consider, however, that, if the Reserve Bank is to exercise its proper control over the credit system of the country, this obligation must be extended as widely as possible and should fall upon every bank of any standing or importance doing business in British India. This is in effect a provision to the actual proposals of the Royal Commission. To facilitate the completion of the requisite proportion of the demand and time liabilities of the banks affected, we have inserted a new sub-clause (c) on the lines of similar provisions in the Federal Reserve system of the United States of America, whereby the circulation will be made on a daily average which will be accepted in respect of half-monthly periods.

Our decision necessitates a provision which will be found in sub-clause (7) of this clause to enable the Governor General in Council to include among the scheduled banks any bank which attains the necessary qualifications and, similarly, to exclude any bank which falls short of that standard. We have omitted the provision which was contained in sub-clause (4) of the original clause as requiring a summary of the monthly returns of each bank to be published, as we agreed with a widely expressed opinion that the particulars required for the purposes of this clause are only a partial statement of the bank's affairs and that their publication might mislead the public as regards the financial position of a bank.

*Clause 47 (originally clause 48).—*The amendments made in this clause are consequential on the abolition of the provision for share capital. We have been furnished with a rough statement of the estimated cost to the public exchequer of the loss represented by the loss of interest on the present Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserve which is at present credited to public revenues; this statement shows that the cost is not likely to be so great as to require the imposition of additional taxation or the reduction of the fixed salaries of particular officials in the central revenues.

*Clause 48 (originally clause 49).—*The alterations in this clause are purely consequential upon the abolition of share capital.

*Clause 51 (originally clause 52).—*We have explained the proposed alterations in the meeting of a new order in our remarks upon clause

18, and we have similarly alluded in our remarks on sub-clause (4) of clause 23, to our decision to re-establish the sovereign and half-sovereign as legal tender.

Some members of our Committee, whilst agreeing not to rule during the discussions of the Committee the question of the value of the rupee in gold, desired it to be made clear that they are not thereby precluded from raising this matter at the stage when the Bill will be taken into consideration. Provision, therefore, for fixing the rupee value of the sovereign at Rs 10½ has been adopted by the Committee subject to this reservation.

Other amendments which we have proposed in the Indian Coinage Act are consequent upon the decision in respect of the maker and of sovereign and half-sovereign.

The First Schedule.—We have added considerably to the number of banks included in the First Schedule. We desire, however, to offer certain suggestions. In the first place the list of banks based upon the report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for 1935-36 and will require to be brought up to date. We think it possible that some banks may have been included which are undergoing or about to undergo reconstruction and are not at the moment receiving fresh deposits from the public. We think that the question should be considered of granting power to the Government of India to grant some temporary relaxation of the provisions of clause 28 in such cases, which would necessarily be accompanied by a corresponding withdrawal of refundable facilities under clause 11.

The Second Schedule.—We have made two amendments to clause 29, in the conditions contained in this Schedule. We have, in the first place, reduced from 25 years to 15 the period during which the Imperial Bank should be entitled to claim balances free of interest or at a nominal rate of interest, although we maintain the period of 25 years as the period during which the contract shall be in force. Secondly, we have amplified clause (2) of the conditions, which provided for additional payments in respect of the opening of additional branches on application, has been expressed that provision of this kind might prove detrimental to the interests of indigenous banking.

3. We have made a number of other amendments in the Bill which are either of a purely consequential or of a drafting nature and to which we do not think it necessary to refer in detail.

We desire to add that the question was raised as to the application by the Imperial Bank of India of the facilities which have hitherto been accorded to Co-operative Banks, and the Committee are of opinion that such facilities should be continued. We have received an assurance from the Government that the possibility of providing for the matter either in this Bill or in the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Bill will be considered in due course.

4. We annex to this report copies of the following documents:—

(i) a memorandum on gold currency supplied to the Committee by the Honourable the Finance Member,

(ii) a memorandum concerning the rough draft of the resolution which was contemplated in clause 24 of the Bill in respect of the agreement between the Government and the Reserve Bank also supplied by the Honourable the Finance Member,

(iii) a note by the Federal Secretary on the relations between Co-operative Banking and the Reserve Bank, and

(iv) the rough statement referred to in our remarks on clause 40.

2. The Bill was published as follows:—

		In English.		Date.	
		Gazette.			
		Gazette of India Extraordinary	..	17th January 1927.	
		Port of St. George Gazette	..	1st February 1927.	
		Romney Government Gazette	..	16th February 1927.	
		Canton Gazette	..	16th February 1927.	
		United Provinces Gazette	..	24th January 1927.	
		Punjab Government Gazette	..	25th January 1927.	
		Burma Gazette	..	15th February 1927.	
		Assam Gazette	..	16th March 1927.	
		War and Peace Gazette	..	16th February 1927.	
		Queens Gazette Extraordinary	..	25th February 1927.	
		Stat. Official Gazette	..	17th February 1927.	
		In the Provinces.			
		Language.			
		Province.			
		Tamil	..	22nd March 1927.	
		Telugu	..	22nd March 1927.	
		Hindustani	..	16th April 1927.	
		Kannara	..	24th April 1927.	
		Malayalam	..	24th March 1927.	
		Marathi	..	24th May 1927.	
		Gujarathi	..	18th May 1927.	
		Kashmiri	..	18th May 1927.	
		Urdu	..	25th February 1927.	
		Kannara	..	2nd May 1927.	
		Smtha	..	7th April 1927.	

3. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require reconsideration, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

BASIL P. BLACKETT.*
 CHAKRANATH SINGH.*
 A. C. McWATERS.*
 UMAR HAYAT.*
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 GHASANFAR ALI.*

The 16th August 1927.

* Subject to certificate of dissent.

APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF A
GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

The standard of value which the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill establishes for India is a gold rupee of 24.7512 grains. Under the plan proposed, there will be no gold coin in India representing that standard nor any gold note of any kind in circulation. The silver rupee will remain, as at present, unaltered legal tender and Reserve Bank notes will also be unaltered legal tender. The standard will be a national gold rupee just as, e.g., in Germany the standard is a national gold mark. The legal tender notes of circulation will be kept stable in relation to gold by the operation of the law requiring the Currency Authority to buy gold and to give gold bullion in exchange for legal tender (gold exchange up to 1st January 1931 and gold bullion thereafter) subject to specified conditions.

1. It is objected that the national gold rupee is an abstract idea which the average mortal finds extremely difficult in assimilating or in distinguishing from the silver rupee which constitutes a silver standard and does not, by its recent history give him any kind of confidence in its future stability in terms of gold. It is claimed that India ought to have a visible symbol of the gold standard and of her admission among gold standard countries, and that this might be done fairly simply by giving India a new standard of value and a new unit of account, e.g., a 10-rupee gold note containing 24.7512 grains of gold. It is urged that this change, though striking in form, would involve no modification of substance in the Government's proposals so long as the substance as to the amount of gold money to be coined and put into circulation is vested entirely in the Government.

2. Such a change would give India a gold coin as her standard of value. But it would not necessarily mean in any gold coins being coined and put into circulation either immediately or at any future date, seeing that the Government would have complete discretion whether or not to coin gold money. Some of the advocates of a gold currency, therefore, go further and demand that either at once or after a certain date, the Indian rupee should be placed in the category of gold brought to them by the public, and that an obligation should be put upon the Currency Authority to redeem rupees and notes in gold coins on demand.

3. The question in which an answer is demanded is the question why India should not have a gold currency in circulation either—

- (a) in the form of gold money coined by the Government and put into circulation at its discretion, or
- (b) in the form of sovereigns and half-sovereigns which would be legal tender though not coined in India, or
- (c) in the form of gold money coined by the Indian mints from gold brought to them by the public.

4. As is well known, there are strong arguments for the view that a gold currency in circulation in any form is a useless extravagance and that the gold bullion stocked with as gold money in circulation in any form is preferable to a gold currency standard. It is not open to question that the trend of currency development in modern countries since the War has, for the time being at least, been away from the use of a gold coin in circulation. It is not proposed, however, in this note to develop the arguments for and against the adoption of a gold currency standard. The question whether a gold coin

in circulation is practicable in India will be estimated entirely apart from the question whether it is desirable.

6. There is one major difficulty in the way of any proposal to give India a full value gold coin in circulation. So long as modifications in India are not substantially changed from those which at present exist, a full value gold coin will not in practice remain in circulation for the ordinary purposes of monetary transactions but will inevitably be withdrawn from circulation for the purpose of being melted down or hoarded, that is, locked up for indefinite periods as a store of value. So long as the social customs and habits of the people are not radically modified, there must always be in India a very large demand for the precious metals for non-monetary purposes. If, therefore, now actually data on the immediately foreseeable future the Currency Authority were to issue a full value gold coin, say, a 25-rupee gold mohar containing 300,000 grains of gold, there will always be a demand for this coin for non-monetary purposes which will prevent its circulation as money, because in almost all circumstances the gold mohar would be the cheapest as well as generally speaking, the most convenient form in which gold would be obtainable. The gold required by the goldsmiths for making into gold bangles and ornaments would be obtained by them by melting down gold mohars. Some of the best full gold mohars were freely available in exchange for legal tender and would be freely changed back into legal tender, but to circumstances having made out of savings of gold mohars instead of out of melted mohars, the gold mohar would soon take the form of a fiction as currency. For the purposes of hoarding, gold coins might tend to be preferred to gold bangles, but even so, they would not function as currency in circulation. If, therefore, gold coins are to function at all as currency, some solution must be found for this major difficulty.

7. The average annual demand for gold for non-monetary purposes in India is not less than 70 to 80 crores of rupees worth, and in some years rises to twice the latter figure or even higher. If gold coins are to function as currency at all, they (or their equivalent in gold bangles) must be available in quantities sufficient to meet the maximum demand for gold for non-monetary purposes in all circumstances with a surplus over to supply the gold coins which are to remain in circulation. It can hardly be doubted that an attempt to supply gold mohars in such enormous quantities is not a satisfactory solution of the difficulty above-mentioned. In the first place, the accumulation of a reserve sufficient to stand up against the maximum demand will obviously be an operation which would have to be spread over a very long period and would be very costly owing to the loss of interest obtained. The reserve would have to be big enough not merely to supply the maximum demand but also to ensure that the minimum amount of gold left in the reserve at any time should be sufficient to maintain undisturbed confidence in the stability of the currency. In addition, the heavy cost due to loss of interest there would be a huge annual charge to the Currency Authority, that is, to the taxpayer for importing gold. The Currency Authority would get Rs. 10 per mohar for each mohar issued, but the cost of repatriating the gold would amount to something appreciably more than 20 rupees (approximately Rs. 26-4-3). If, for example, the average amount of mohars issued yearly were 30 crores of rupees worth of gold mohars and the average rate of exchange were Rs. 64 per rupee, the loss on importing gold would amount to about 48 lakhs of rupees per annum.

A small seigniorage charge to cover the cost of minting would no doubt be fully justified. But if the gold mohar is to be the standard coin and standard of value for India, it would clearly be impossible to charge a seigniorage to cover the cost of importing gold. The alternative of issuing an unbacked gold mohar is discussed below.

4. The only method by which the Currency Authority could reduce this heavy charge upon the taxpayer would be by attempting to keep exchange always up to the gold import point, say, at 8½d. It could not do this automatically, if at all, without keeping bank rate always high and rigidly controlling the supply of legal tender money out of credit in a way that would result in enormous stringency in the money market. The cost to the country of such action will be at least as serious as the cost to the taxpayer of the alternative.

5. It is not possible to get over this difficulty by referring the Currency Authority of the liability to redeem rupees and notes in gold mohars. It is sometimes suggested that this liability could be avoided by simply opening the mints to the mintage of gold mohars out of gold brought to them by the public, while not putting any obligation upon the Currency Authority to give gold in exchange for legal tender except at the price as proposed in the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill corresponding to the gold export point. Any such attempt would obviously result at once in gold mohars being permanently at a premium as compared with legal tender with the result that they could not possibly function as currency. On the contrary, it would obviously be necessary to impose on the Currency Authority an obligation to sell gold in exchange for legal tender at par not only in the form of gold mohars but also in the form of bullion, in order to avoid the absurdity and the cost of continuously melting gold into coins to be melted down as soon as they were issued.

10. There is a theoretical alternative method for surmounting the major difficulty referred to above, namely, the issue of an unbacked gold mohar. For example, if instead of ordering a gold mohar of Rs. 50 containing 70 x 847512 = 158,6636 grains of gold, the Government were to issue a gold mohar containing only 158½ grains, such a coin could be issued to the public as the equivalent of 50 rupees, if the public would accept it as such, without any loss to the taxpayer, since the difference of 4 grains of gold between the monetary value and the gold value of the coin would be sufficient to meet the cost of importing the gold and melting it into coin, even if exchange were at the export gold point at the moment of import of the gold. The charge of about 4 grains of gold per mohar would be regarded as a seigniorage charge, and its theoretical justification would be exactly the same as the justification given in Schedule I to the Currency Commissioner's Report for the selling rate of Rs. 25-11-9 per tola for gold for delivery in Bombay under the plan for a gold bullion standard proposed by Chua and adopted in the Government's Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill.

11. A gold mohar of 158½ grains might well remain in circulation as legal tender for 50 rupees. It would, not except the goldsmiths who would in normal circumstances be able to get a slightly larger amount of gold for melting by buying gold bullion in the market for 50 rupees. Such a coin might well be used for hoarding as being more convenient and more easy to convert back into money than gold bullion, but the holder would generally prefer to keep his hoard in

bullion or in sovereigns as these would represent full value in gold, and moreover although was above the gold export point, he could purchase rather more than 16½ grains of gold for 25 rupees.

11. If therefore the demand for a gold coin in circulation is simply a demand for the convenience of having such a coin in circulation, the method offers a means of meeting it, and when the State reserves and India's gold reserves are strong enough to be able to spare gold for circulation as currency the plan of a gold marker of 16½ grains will be worthy of careful consideration provided that those who desire a gold currency still desire it and are satisfied that the public want and will accept such a coin. It must however be made clear that a 20-rupee gold marker of 16½ grains does not become the standard of value for India. That standard of value would still have to be the national gold rupee of 8.47582 grains. The 20-rupee gold marker would simply be an additional and possibly a very convenient form of national legal tender. Further, in case of contraction of currency, gold markers of 16½ grains coming back from circulation into the Currency Reserve would not be entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of the Currency Authority, since they would not be convertible into 20 rupees worth of gold bullion for purposes of export. If held in the Currency Reserve, as they doubtless would be at times, they would always have, if valued at 20 rupees, a small margin of the liability for outstanding notes and rupees answered by gold. A fiduciary element corresponding to the fiduciary element in the silver rupee, though trifling in amount by comparison, would still remain in the gold marker of 16½ grains. In other words, the standard would still be a gold bullion standard and the gold marker of 16½ grains would still be, to a small extent, a token coin, not a full value gold coin, and this solution of the difficulty though worthy of full consideration does not meet the demand in so far as it is a demand for a full value gold coin.

12. It is so far therefore as the demand for a gold currency standard is a demand for a full value gold coin in effective circulation, it appears that the only possible answer to the demand is that it is frankly impracticable in the immediate future. How long this condition of affairs will remain cannot be forecasted. The chief hope of reducing the demand for gold in India for non-monetary purposes lies in the development of the habits of banking and investment. It is no doubt the view of many competent judges that now India has a full value gold coin freely available to her, she will be far more ready than at present to make use of gold productively, and will bring large quantities of gold out of hoards for use as money. But once if this claim is granted, the process of bringing gold out of hoards must steadily be a slow one and it is certain, that, quite apart from the demand for gold for hoards, the demand for gold for melting down into coinage will remain very large. So long as this is the case any attempt to put a full value gold coin into circulation involves the import by the Currency Authority at the expense of the taxpayer of large quantities of gold which will inevitably be taken out of circulation and melted down. The double cost of bringing up the gold reserves to the figure necessary for meeting this non-monetary demand and of continually importing gold for use at a loss remains a formidable obstacle.

13. It is not clear how far those who look to a gold currency as a means to bring gold out of hoards would regard the plan of issuing a 20 rupee gold marker of 16½ grains as satisfying their condition. As

has been shown, such a gold coin might become an effective part of the circulation and once the necessary gold reserves have been built up, a gold currency would be a practicable proposition. If, however, it is upon the ready availability of full value gold coins as currency that the rapid development of the banking and investment habits depends, a larger reserve and a longer delay will be necessary though it will no doubt still be desirable to introduce a full value gold coin as soon as may be. But it is in any case evident that the gold reserves required either for the purpose of an overvalued gold coin or for that of a full value gold coin are not at present in the possession of the Currency Authority, and the first step to take in therefore is any event to set to work to build them up quickly. This is what is proposed by the Government in the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill, and a strong argument is thus offered for the gold Indian standard. It is unnecessary for the present to arrive at a final decision on the question whether, if the introduction of a gold currency is ultimately held to be desirable for India, the gold coin to be issued should be a full value one or a slightly overvalued one. This decision may well be deferred till the gold Indian standard has been in operation for some time and the gold reserves have accumulated and further experience has been gained of the extent to which the banking and investment habits have been developed. Nothing is gained and something is lost by attempting to arrive at a decision at this point now.

15. If the reasoning of this memorandum is correct, the answer to the third part of the question in paragraph 4 may now be given. It is impossible to secure for India a gold currency as circulation for some long time to come by opening the mints to the coinage of a full value gold coin in exchange for gold brought to them by the public. It might be possible at an early date to put into and keep in effective circulation a slightly overvalued gold coin by opening the mints to the coinage of such gold coins from gold brought to them by the public. But the first step in any event is to adopt the gold Indian standard and build up the gold reserves, stop all the available gold in required for the present inside the reserve, and postponement of the choice between the full value and the overvalued gold coin will enable the decision to be taken, if and when desired, in the light of fuller experience.

16. The answer to the first part of the question in paragraph 4 is contained in the answer to the third part. It would never be possible to legislate at once for the minting of a gold coin when the Government would be under no obligation to mint for the present or any but the smallest quantities—a few specimens only. This would not however give India a gold currency in circulation and, besides requiring an immediate decision on the constitutional question whether a gold coin is ultimately desirable, involves a premature choice between the alternatives of a full value and a slightly overvalued coin in favour of the former since actually postponing the date at which it may eventually be possible to have a gold coin in effective circulation in India.

17. The second part of the question in paragraph 4 relates to the use of sovereigns and half-sovereigns as legal tender in India. The objections to this course are partly but not entirely the same as those to the other two courses. Even though *demarcated*, sovereigns can of course be freely imported into India and will continue to be so imported, but they will not function as currency. *Non-demarcated*,

however, will not make them function as currency under the Gold Bullion Standard for exactly the same reasons which would prevent a full value gold market from functioning as currency, viz, the fact that they would, in normal circumstances be worth more as bullion than as money and would consequently attract a premium over other forms of legal tender. There is, however, a further objection to constitution of the sovereigns under the Gold Bullion Standard. Just as the present is hush of a large quantity of silver rupees which are restricted legal tender and may at any time come back into circulation comprising the bulk of the Currency Authority in controlling the supply of currency and weaken its effectiveness, so would the presence of large quantities of sovereigns which are legal tender but are not, save in exceptional circumstances, functioning as part of the medium of circulation impair the power of the Currency Authority and the efficiency of its action. It is desirable to avoid a drain on the gold assets in the reserves and still more a demand for gold from the Currency Authority even at the height of the two points fixed by the Gold Standard and Reserves, Bank Bill act in the circumstances envisaged by the Bill when it is really required to support the exchange value of the rupee, but simply for the purpose of facilitating the export of sovereigns into India. Gold can be freely mined into sovereigns in South Africa on the demand of the public (this being possible there because South Africa is a regular exporter of gold) and in certain circumstances it is conceivable that large quantities of sovereigns would be imported into India with serious reactions on the efforts of the Currency Authority to maintain ample reserves to secure the stability of the exchange. In fact, the introduction of the sovereign, while not giving India a gold currency in effective circulation, is fraught with many dangers for the working of the Gold Bullion Standard, and must, inevitably retard the building up of the Gold Reserves and the arrival of the day when India will be in a position, if she so desires, to decide for a gold currency in effective circulation.

18. It may be useful before this recommendation is closed to consider in rather greater detail two points which have been mentioned more or less casually hitherto, the ones involved in the introduction of a gold currency, and the necessity for allowing a fair interval of time for the building up of the gold reserves. The first point may be taken first. The objection that an attempt by India to convert her sterling reserves into gold too quickly would damage the monetary interests of Great Britain or of the Western World is groundless as misunderstood. India has not at present the resources required to make a serious start to make her gold reserves supply money against all emergencies if she embarked on the policy of introducing a gold currency straight without delay and would therefore have to make use of being able to borrow in Europe and from the United States of America in case of necessity. It is therefore essential to the success of this attempt that she should raise sufficient gold-will in London and New York to make them willing to lend. The experts of the Currency Commission have made it clear that neither London nor New York are ready to promise unqualified assistance in this matter. But it does not follow that these monetary powers are sacrificing India to their own selfish interests. Their attitude is based on the belief that the more depend upon the gold stocks of the world which India's action would entail would be such as to cause a tremendous dislocation and that, even if some consequences did not arise as they believe,

threatening the stability of the gold value of every currency in the world, and result would inevitably be a very heavy fall in gold prices everywhere. India would not escape this fall, and the disturbance would be very acute, particularly for India's industrial enterprises. Whatever differences may have arisen over the question of the 1s. 6d. note, it is common ground that India does not want a renewed heavy fall in wholesale prices. India is therefore at least as much interested as London and New York in preventing a catastrophic fall in gold prices. And it is well to remember that if London and New York are convinced that a particular course of action by India will have these results, even though their reasoning may conceivably be mistaken or exaggerated, the consequences they fear will probably follow simply because they fear them. It is not therefore a sufficient or complete answer for India to say that the view taken by London and New York is, in India's opinion, an erroneous or exaggerated one.

19. The extent to which India's adoption of a gold currency standard would cause an imposed demand upon the world's gold stocks must be a matter of opinion. Certain figures were put before the Currency Commission which give reasons for holding that even these large estimates were below the mark, or at any rate, below the potential maximum. Those who lack first a large return of representative gold from hoards in India are entitled to argue that the figures placed before the Currency Commission are at overstatements. It is, however, inevitable that the first effect of a decision by India to introduce a gold currency would be to cause a considerable extra demand for gold. Even the introduction of a gold hollow standard system—and has indeed already meant—the gradual conversion of a considerable portion of India's sterling hoards into gold. It is pointless to observe that the recent purchases of gold in London for the Gold Standard Reserve have had the effect of retarding the fall of interest rates in London and keeping Bank rate at 5 per cent for a little longer than it would otherwise have been there, and that this has caused an money contractions in India and made it necessary to keep rates up here also. The minimum gold reserves required before a gold currency standard could safely be introduced upon would clearly be very much larger than those required for a gold hollow standard. It has been remarked already that the process of drawing gold out of hoards in India must necessarily be a gradual one, so that the gold obtained from this source for supplying the existing stock of gold in the world available for monetary purposes would do little in the first few years to diminish the stock. Further, if the newly available gold enters market hoards to replace silver bullion, silver specie, or notes, there, together with any gold coins which went into effective circulation, would all represent a new demand for gold, and at the same time an additional demand on the gold resources of the Currency Authority in India. Finally, there must obviously be allowed to the Currency Authority in India to find a solution for the problems which are raised by the recent large flow of silver specie into the Currency Reserves established here would be by the issue of a gold coin. For all these reasons, it is clearly impossible for India to build up her gold reserves otherwise than gradually and by gradual stages.

20. The question of the cost of a gold currency to India can best be approached if we begin from the viewpoint of the theoretically possible alternatives, viz., a sterling exchange standard. Under a sterling exchange standard it would be possible to dispense altogether

with gold in the reserves, but there are some valid objections to this course, and it will be enough to assume that under such a standard India would have been content to hold and so continue to hold not more than the amount of gold, approximately 50 crores, which she held when the Currency Commission reported. At 4 per cent the cost of holding 50 crores of gold may be taken to be 1.50 crores per annum. It may further be assumed that the pace at which silver rupees are being displaced from hoards would not be less than it is, had a sterling exchange standard been favoured and that the amount of currency notes in circulation would also be unaffected. It is true that the new five million surplus rupees in order to obtain gold assets would have been less strong under the sterling exchange standard, but the loss involved in melting down silver rupees to a certain extent a paper loss, and the expense of carrying large stocks of silver rupees is comparable to the expense of holding gold bullion. In any case the difference in cost of the sterling exchange standard and the gold bullion standard, in so far as holdings of silver rupees are concerned is not in point in the present connection. With a total circulation of 125 crores of notes and after allowing for 25 crores for the proposed rupee redemption facility, the minimum amount of gold required by the provision of the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill (Section 18 (7)) is 30 crores at the start, one-fifth of 125 crores or 46 crores after 5 years and one-fourth of 125 crores or 67½ crores at the end of 10 years. It is reasonable to allow for a growth of the circulation amounting to 20 crores in the first five years and 30 crores in the next five. The amount of gold required may then be taken as 47½-50 crores after five years and 72½-75 crores after 10 years. The growth of the gold reserves may further be assumed to be taking place at a fairly regular pace throughout the period, say, 4 crores a year. The extra cost of holding these amounts in gold instead of in securities at 4 per cent is then:—

30 lakhs in the first year.
32 lakhs in the second year.
45 lakhs in the third year.
61 lakhs in the fourth year.
83 lakhs in the fifth year.
96 lakhs in the sixth year.
112 lakhs in the seventh year.
128 lakhs in the eighth year.
144 lakhs in the ninth year.
160 lakhs in the tenth year.

The additional cost therefore would be 160 lakhs a year plus something extra represented the cost of buying a minimum of 25 per cent in gold against further expenses of circulation. The complications caused by the proposed transfer of the note issue to the Reserve Bank may be ignored. They do not affect the argument.

21. It is a matter of great weight to estimate the minimum gold reserves that would be required to be conserved before it would be safe to incorporate a gold currency standard with a full value gold coin in circulation. The figure may perhaps be put at a minimum of 125 crores. In order to attain this, the Currency Authority would have to borrow outside India and spend rupees would be necessary to displace of silver rupees. The cost in interest would therefore be the average probably be more than 4 per cent, but taking the mean figure of 4 per cent as before, the gross interest charges would cost at 500 lakhs, the extra charge for interest as compared with the sterling

exchange standard being 396 lakhs and as compared with the gold bullion standard 220 lakhs. The charge for interest is however not the only extra cost incurred by the gold currency standard. Account must be taken of the cost of melting gold at a loss. It may be assumed that the melting charge will cover the cost of melting, but some further expenditure will be involved in withdrawing light weight coins from circulation. If 40 crores worth of gold a year be taken as the average amount of gold that would be imported by the Currency Authority for issue to the public, the loss incurred in, as already stated, approximately 45 lakhs per annum. The annual charge for withdrawing worn-out coin which might amount to a lakh, may be ignored. Experience in England shows that sovereigns lose as the average 6000 guineas a year in weight and half sovereigns 0-040 guineas. In India the loss would be greater. The entire cost of the gold currency standard, with a full value gold coin, may therefore be estimated at 4-25 crores a year as compared with the sterling exchange standard and 2-60 crores a year as compared with the gold bullion standard.

22 The cost of adopting the alternative of an overvalued gold value of 1600 crores would of course be less than that of a gold currency standard, but more than that of the gold bullion standard. The tax payer would have to bear the loss of interest on the amount required to provide the gold for each gold coin as retained in circulation. These gold coins would represent an equivalent amount of notes or rupees, but it may be assumed that the deflation in the total liabilities of the Currency Board due to the reduction of the total circulation would be at the expense not of the gold holding of the reserve but of the holding of securities. The amount of such gold coins as would remain in circulation may be put at a guess at 25 crores. The extra net cost to the tax payer then of this alternative as compared with the gold bullion standard may be put at 1 crore for interest plus something under a lakh for the cost of withdrawing worn coins. This is 2-60 crores per annum more than the sterling exchange standard, and 1-60 crores per annum less than the gold currency standard.

B. P. BLACKBURN.

May 1927.

APPENDIX II.

MEMORANDUM ON RESERVATIONS

1. The Reserve Bank shall effect such transfers as may be required between the account of the Government of India in India, with the Bankers in London of the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner.

2. Transfers to London shall be made on the demand of the Secretary of State in Council or the High Commissioner, who shall on Friday in each week notify the Bank of the amounts required to be placed to the credit of their respective accounts on each day of the succeeding week, and shall at the same time advise the Government of India by telegram of the amounts so demanded.

3. The Secretary of State in Council and the High Commissioner will regulate their cash requirements with a view to retaining their balances supplied to or received from the Bank in terms of current requirements in capital and revenue account.

4. The reserve amounts corresponding to the transfers referred to in 2 above shall be debited to the account of the Government of India in

India on the day on which the same are notified to the accounts of the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner and shall be submitted at the sitting rate of the day for Telegraphic Transfer in Bombay. In the event of any fluctuation during the day, the rate shall be fixed by agreement between the Governor of the Bank and such officer of Government as the Government of India may appoint.

4. The following information shall be supplied to the Bank:—

(a) Before the end of December in each year the Government of India shall furnish a preliminary estimate of the probable sterling requirements for the next financial year, showing the probable amount of the drawings in each month.

(b) Before the end of March the Government of India shall furnish a revised estimate as above.

(c) Seven days before the end of each month the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner shall send to the London Office of the Bank statements showing their probable drawings during each of the next three months, stating the days on which such disbursements are likely to be heavy and the probable amount of such disbursements.

The Bank shall be given the earliest possible intimation of any substantial change in the estimates furnished as above.

5. In regard to all matters connected with the realisation programme, the Government and the Bank shall maintain close and continuous contact, and due regard shall be paid by Government to any representations made by the Bank regarding the reaction of the programme on the exchange and money market.

APPENDIX III.

MEMORANDUM OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING AND THE PROPOSED RESERVE BANK.

Summary of Organisation.—As the object is brief statement of the organisation of the Co-operative movement in India, taken from the *State of India "Indian Year Book" 1927*, may be given.

The basis of the movement is the primary credit society either of the agricultural or non-agricultural type which consists of a maximum number of persons and is registered and controlled under the regulations of the Co-operative Societies Act. The main business of the Credit Society is to raise funds by deposits from members and loans from non-members, Government and other co-operative societies, and to distribute the money thus obtained in loans to members or, with the special permission of the Registrar, to other co-operative credit societies.

Agricultural Societies.—In regard to agricultural societies the common type is that prevailing in the Punjab, Burma, and the United Provinces, i.e. a society of unlimited liability with a small fee for membership and a share capital, the share preference to be made in annual realisations. In some places compulsory deposits are required before full membership can be obtained. The system in Bombay and parts of the United Provinces is different, there being no share capital and only an admission fee.

Part of the working capital of agricultural societies is raised by deposits from members and local friends of the movement, but the bulk of the capital is obtained by loans from central and other co-operative societies. According to the latest available figures out of

the total working capital 24 crores were shares, 32 crores reserves, 15 crores deposits of members, 14 crores deposits from non-members and 15 crores were loans from central societies.

3. *Non-agricultural Societies*.—The non-agricultural societies have grown up in cities and towns for the improvement of the economic position of artisans, small traders, members of particular castes, employees of large firms and Government departments. These societies are usually of limited liability with substantial share capital, payments being made in monthly instalments, while the rest of the working capital is obtained from local deposits from members and others. Loans from co-operative banks and societies form only a small portion of the capital. On 31st March 1935 one stated that out of a total working capital of over 7 crores only 72 lakhs were held from central banks. To this class belong a few societies organised as People's Banks mostly in Bombay and Poona. The larger banks open current accounts, grant cash credits and overdrafts and discount local bills of exchange. Some of the larger non-agricultural societies after meeting the needs of their members have large balances which they advance to the smaller societies, but this practice is being discouraged and the surplus of primary societies are generally concentrated in the central banks.

4. *Financing of Societies*.—At an early stage the necessity for central organisation to control and co-ordinate the financing of societies was realised and central co-operative banks have been created controlling the societies generally in areas corresponding to revenue divisions but also spreading in smaller areas where the movement is intensive in character. The constitution of the central banks is not uniform but they are generally of two main types (i) banks of which the membership is confined to societies and (ii) banks which include societies and individuals as their members and accord to societies separate representation on the Board of Directors. Further, in all Provinces, except the United Provinces, and also in the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, but there are Apex or Provincial Banks generally with the Central Banks as shareholders or affiliated to the Provincial Banks, but there is no uniformity in the constitution of the shareholders and directors of the various banks. The Provincial Banks are the repository of co-operative finance and the main advisory and supervising authorities in financial administration. Their business is mainly the attraction of deposits other than those available to central banks, the redemption of co-operative paper and the regulation of funds between central banks. They thus co-ordinate the financing of the central banks which in turn finances the primary societies. According to the returns for 1931-32 the following was the position of the movement in that year:—

	Rs.
Central Societies (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	.. 525
Representing and Represented Unions	.. 1,810
Agricultural Societies	.. 89,581
Non-agricultural Societies	.. 5,438

Of the central and provincial banks, 16 had a capital and reserves of 5 lakhs and more, while 294 had capital and reserves between one lakh and 5 lakhs.

4. The National Capital Committee drew attention to the very important part played by co-operative societies in the provision of credit facilities throughout India, a part which is certain to become

most efficient in the future. In this connection a passage may be quoted from the evidence given to the Committee by the Indian and Chinese Provincial Co-operative Bank :—

"If the progress of co-operative credit is to be more rapid, and if the financial requirements are to be adequately met, stronger central financing institutions will be required than those that exist at present in some of the Provinces as Apex Banks. In the matter of financial resources, all Provinces are not equally fortunate and while in a large number of the Provinces it is found that there is no outlet for the accumulated funds, in others it is equally evident that the progress of the credit movement will be retarded for lack of funds as the Apex, unless direct Government aid is granted. The latter method is admittedly not desirable, and the Joint Stock banks or the Imperial Bank cannot provide the necessary long-term capital required. Such banks, however, have always willingly lent their support to co-operative banks on their own terms especially regarding the period. This difficulty was foreseen by the Committee on Co-operation in India in the year 1914 and now, due to the substantial progress made by the movement, it is necessary to review the financial structure of co-operative credit and to arrange the security of either an Imperial Board of co-operation or to subordinate the working of the movement and to facilitate the supply of funds from the Provincial Banks to some Provincial Banks or the organization of a strong central institution for the finance of the whole movement in India by the amalgamation of the existing Provincial Banks."

Mr. M. L. Dooling, I.C.S., in his work on Co-operation in Germany, Italy and Ireland, has also suggested as a solution of the difficulties of continuing finance for the movement in India, the establishment of a Co-operative Apex Bank for the whole of India, linked under Government control to the Imperial Bank.

It may be relevant at this stage to indicate briefly how co-operative banking is related to the Central Banks (corresponding to the Reserve Bank) in other countries. Broadly speaking, the national co-operative unit is most frequently an Apex Bank which is part of the movement and is frequently aided by the State in given some form of guarantee, e.g., of its debentures. In Italy the National Institute of credit performs this function while the great Bank of Naples and Bank of Rome do co-operative banking in some of the special provinces from the State. In France, according to Wolff on "Co-operative Banking" it was noticed that the Bank of France could not provide credit directly for agriculture, because agriculturists could not take up their money paper but required advances for their cash before they filed as with the business usage of a central bank like the Bank of France. Therefore, under its charter of 1899, it had to hand over every year a portion of its net profits to the Minister of Agriculture to be employed at his discretion in support of agricultural credit generally by making advances on easy terms to the local central societies. The system is said not to work well. Probably the best outcome for present purposes is the case of the National Bank of Egypt which was founded in 1898 to take over the coin issue and the Government business and was intended to make advances to agricultural institutions. Subsequently it was realized that the joint operations were not part of the functions of a great Central Bank of the State and a separate Agricultural Bank was organized to undertake the business. General experience therefore

appears to show that the Apex Bank of a co-operative system ought to be a separate bank which is part of the co-operative movement and exists solely for co-operative reasons.

6. *Activities of the Imperial Bank in Co-operative Banking.*—The Imperial Bank now gives facilities on a considerable scale to co-operative banks on the security of promissory notes of primary societies and is always ready to consider any definite proposals for extension of these facilities whenever they are advanced by the Registrars. In granting these facilities, the Bank has to keep before it the advisability of discouraging the use of its credit to replace deposits the accumulation of which is one of the main objects of co-operative credit banking. The general lines on which the Bank works are—

(1) All promissory notes of co-operative credit societies as central co-operative banks require to be scrutinized and approved by the Registrars before being handed to the Bank as securities.

(2) The banks in which advances are made are required to give an undertaking that all promissory notes held by the Imperial Bank as security are secured by actual advances made to societies or central banks.

(3) A margin of 20 per cent calculated on the actual advances given on the promissory notes by the provincial banks to the co-operative societies or central banks has to be maintained.

(4) Before granting advances, the balance sheets of the central banks concerned have to be submitted for scrutiny.

(5) Advances are purely essential in their nature for day to day purposes only and for a period not exceeding six months.

7. In addition societies have the concession of *Recurrent Advances* at one without accumulation up to certain limits.

The following statement shows the credits from the Bank outstanding on June 1927 in lakhs of rupees:—

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Advances to Co-operative Banks.
June 1927.

Province	Limit of Credit		Total.
	Approved Government and other guaranteed securities, etc.	Against the balances of P. Notes and C. P. Notes of Rural Credit Societies.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	37,25,000	8,16,000	45,41,000
Bombay	37,000	8,00,000	8,37,000
Bihar and Central	—	8,00,000	8,00,000
Burma	36,75,000	2,75,000	39,50,000
Central Provinces	8,25,000	8,00,000	16,25,000
Coastal	2,00,000	—	2,00,000
Madras	—	—	—
Northern	11,00,000	36,10,000	47,10,000
Punjab	18,00,000	22,10,000	40,10,000
United Provinces	—	—	—
Total	1,31,35,000	1,71,02,000	3,02,37,000

7. *Co-operative Banking and the Reserve Bank Bill*.—The opinion received on the Bill from Co-operative institutions indicates a strong desire that the more important co-operative banks should be included in the Schedule as members of the Reserve system, but this desire is generally accompanied by a suggestion that such banks should be freed from the necessity of keeping balances with the Reserve Bank under section 41 of the Bill, i.e., they desire to have the privileges of scheduled banks without the responsibilities. The question of including co-operative banks in the Schedule was considered when the Bill was first drafted, but it was felt that co-operative banks from the nature of their business and their comparatively small resources would not be able to keep funds locked up with the Reserve Bank.

8. The Finance Department have since consulted certain expert officers with wide experience of the co-operative movement.

The suggestion which arises is that of representation of the co-operative movement on the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank. This is desirable for two reasons, firstly, because of the importance of the co-operative movement in stimulating habits of thrift and because it is by the development of co-operative banking that banking needs will be satisfied in places remote from the main centres of trade and industry and, secondly, because the co-operative movement is allied to the development of India's most important industry, agriculture.

It has been suggested that the provincial co-operative banks should be organised to provide the necessary representation of co-operation and agriculture on the Board of the Reserve Bank, but this proposal is strongly opposed to expert opinion which holds that these banks tend to represent the urban side of the movement and their Directors are not always closely connected with the interests of the agricultural classes. Urban interests will already be represented fully on the Board by other means and it is undesirable to add to this representation through the medium of co-operative banks. In the alternative it has been suggested that the representation of co-operation might be secured through an organisation of the provincial co-operative unions or federations which are central organising bodies more representative of the movement than the Banks. There is, however, no uniformity in these institutions and activities in the various provinces and there is no influential central organisation in the largest agricultural province in India, *viz.*, the United Provinces. The constitution and purposes of these central organisations vary from Province to Province. In Bombay, there is a central co-operative institution with a representative constitution. In the Punjab, there is a provincial union with 125 central institutions affiliated to it. In Madras, there is also a union for propaganda whose chief activity is the publication of a bulletin. In Bengal, there is an organisation solely for propaganda. In Poona, there is a Council designed to be of representative character, but, owing to lack of funds, it could not be functioning properly. In Bihar and Orissa, there is a Co-operative Federation to which societies are affiliated. It employs facilities to assist the members of the societies and does propaganda work. In the Central Provinces, there are separate organisations in different areas and the Central Co-operative Federation is said to be unworkable. In Assam, there is an organisation for the Garo Valley area and an Advisory Board for the Department. In the United Provinces, there is only a Standing Committee of Co-operation.

In view of the diversity of their constitutions and purposes it is manifest that these bodies could not be suitably organized to provide satisfactory representation for the movement, and the only satisfactory solution left for representation of co-operative and agricultural agencies is in the constitution by the Governor-General in Council with the advice of Provincial Governments of individuals who have played an outstanding part in the development of co-operative and agriculture in India. It is considered that at least two persons should be so constituted to represent these activities.

8. As regards the proposed business of the Reserve Bank, Co-operative Banks are interested in—

(a) Clauses 14-2 (3), 14, purchase, sale and redemption of Bills of Exchange and promissory notes drawn and issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations in the marketing of crops;

(b) Clauses 14-4 (a), the making of loans and advances against the security of stocks, bonds and securities;

(c) Clauses 14-6 (d), advances against promissory notes of banks supported by documents giving title to goods.

It has already been shown that the Imperial Bank guarantees facilities to Co-operative Banking institutions and is prepared to take any reasonable steps to extend these facilities. There is no reason to believe that the Bank will not continue to work on the same lines under the new conditions when the Reserve Bank comes into force, as during the course of the last few years the business has developed considerably and is now a source of profit to the Imperial Bank. If so, there will be no necessity for the Reserve Bank to deal directly with Co-operative Banks. There is, however, some evidence of apprehensions that when the Imperial Bank attains a larger measure of independence, its terms may become less reasonable than at present or it may desire to discontinue this form of business. It is stated that other banks are seldom sweet with loans which are profitable to co-operative institutions. It would be possible to provide by the terms to be given to the Imperial Bank that it would continue to finance Co-operative Banks as at present, but there is much force in the suggestion that the Reserve Bank should be given power to deal with Co-operative Central Banks if the Imperial Bank does not continue to offer reasonable terms. The Reserve Bank should be able to advance direct to the provincial co-operative banks against Government securities and should redeem bills bearing their signatures. A provision of this kind would put the Co-operative Banks in a stronger position than at present as it might enable them to get better terms from the Imperial Bank.

10. If this view is accepted, it would be necessary to provide—

(a) for a definition of "Co-operative Central Banks" and "provincial co-operative banks" and

(b) for inclusion in 14-2 (2) of promissory co-operative banks as a class of banks whose signatures on a bill will be accepted, for redemption, etc.

Expert opinion holds that, if provision is thus made, the facilities offered by the RBI will be sufficient. No useful purpose would be served by extending clause 14 (2) (c) to Co-operative Banks

and thus allowing advances to be made against promissory notes. In the first place, advances would be limited to 30 days while the vast bulk of loans required by Agricultural Co-operative Societies are wanted at once and cannot be repaid till after the harvest, i.e. a period of 6-7 months. Further, such loans are usually advanced on personal credit with interest or mortgage and it is rare for societies to be in a position to supplement their proceeds with documents giving title to goods hypothecated to them. The basis of the co-operative movement is the honesty, character and credit of the individual cultivator and any provision which substitutes hypothecation of goods for this security is opposed to the fundamental principles of the movement.

11. Further suggestions have been made that the period of six months (14-2) (4) should be extended to nine months so far as co-operative bills are concerned in order to meet the longer period required for agricultural credit.

As regards the proposal to add debentures issued by land mortgage and co-operative banks to the category of securities which the Reserve Bank may negotiate, it is held to be undesirable that any such debentures should be accepted unless they are also trust certificates in the case of the debentures of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank.

A. F. L. BRAYNE

20th July 1927.

APPENDIX IV.

MEMORANDUM ON THE EFFECT OF THE REDUCTION OF CLAUSE 43 OF THE BILL.

The following statement showing the effect of clause 43 of the Bill on the Budget of the Government of India has been prepared on the lines of a similar statement which was prepared at the instance of the Members of the Royal Commission.

A. The net profits of the Paper Currency Department and the Gold Standard Reserve on the basis of the 1927-28 Budget are:-

	(In Lakhs of Rs.)
Paper Currency Reserve	2.20
Gold Standard Reserve	3.17
	<hr/>
Less charges of Currency Department	1.12
	<hr/>
	4.25

B. For purposes of the estimate of the effect of the building up of the Reserve Fund at the rate which has been provided for in clause 43 of the Bill, we may take the net annual profits of the Bank as follows:-

	(In Lakhs of Rs.)
Net profits of passage	4.24
Less (dividend of reserve income, etc.	1.10
Deficit payments to Imperial Bank	1.10
Less contribution of Reserve Bank	1.10
	<hr/>
Net profit	4.24

4. The following statement gives the distribution of the above profit between Government and the Bank :—

Rs.	1 year	Government.		(In Lakhs of Rs.)	
		Rs.	P.	Bank.	
II	..	277	..	3,15	1.18
III	..	3,75	..	0,87	21
IV	1,66	80
V	1,56	80
VI	1,56	80
VII	4,10	10
				4,06	

5. The loss to the Revenue Budget works out as follows:—

1. The loss to a taxpayer (whether or not a partner) is:					
		(In Lakhs of Rs.)			(In Lakhs of Rs.)
1 year	..	1.35	1 year	..	8
II	..	27	VI	..	6
III	..	6	VII	..	-18
IV	..	6			

6. The amount earmarked out of the surplus of 1926-27 for meeting the temporary deficit due to the utilisation of the profits for strengthening the Reserve Fund as recommended by the Commission is about one crore. The anticipated deficit in the next few years is not likely to involve additional taxation or encroach the estimated ad Provincial contributions.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Recognising that the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill as introduced by the Joint Committee reflects a substantial measure of agreement on a large number of important points, more than one of which is at any rate potentially controversial, we, the undersigned members of the Committee, are anxious to say nothing to stir up controversy. Our hope is that eventually a sufficient degree of unanimity may be secured after further discussion of the Bill in the Assembly and the Council of State to enable the Bill as finally passed and the new gold standard and the new Reserve Bank when they come into operation generally acceptable to India. We refrain therefore in this minute from pursuing our objections to some provisions in the Bill in its present form with which we are not in entire agreement and confine our observations to those matters which we attach special importance.

Clause 4.—Our reasons for preferring the original plan of privately subscribed share capital are based up with the question of the constitution of the directors of the Bank and are given below in our observations on clause 8. We only observe at this point that, if the whole of the capital of the Bank is subscribed by the Government, it becomes very difficult to ensure that complete independence for the Bank which is essential to its proper working.

Clause 7.—The Royal Commission on Currency recommended that members of the Central and Local Legislatures should be ineligible for the office of Director of the Bank, and provision to that effect was made in clause 8 of the original Bill. We recognise the force of the objection that in present circumstances the number of suitable persons likely to be available in India for service on the directors is not too great and that the exclusion of members of Legislatures tends to

narrow an already limited field of selection. But we attach fundamental importance to the principle which is not disputed by the majority of the Joint Committee that the directorate of the Bank should be entirely free to carry out its important functions of control of Currency and Credit policy solely on lines of prudent finance. For this purpose it must not merely be expressly released from control by the Government and the Legislature, but must be freed both from the risk of political pressure and from the appearance of being subject to such risk. The presence on the Board of members of the Legislature appears to us incompatible with this fundamental principle. Moreover, in our opinion, it will be difficult for the most intelligent and able persons to be chosen as Directors of the Bank if for as at the same time actively engaged in his duties as member of a Legislature. We believe that, even at the present time and still more as the ranks of men who are versed in public affairs and finance in India withers, there will be no great difficulty in finding the right men to serve as directors outside the ranks of members of the Legislature.

Objection 2.—Our objection to members of the Legislature being eligible for the office of Director applies with even greater strength in the proposal that the Indian Legislature and the Provincial Legislatures should be forced into co-operation for the election of members of the directorate. Such a proposal seems to us to be fatal to the scheme of a Reserve Bank altogether. Under this proposal, eight out of fifteen voting members of the Board will be chosen by the Central Executive in the Central Legislature, while three more will be chosen by the Provincial Legislatures, making eleven out of fifteen voting members (in addition to the non-voting Government officer) who will owe their presence on the Board to State intervention. We regard it as fundamental that the majority of the members of the Board must be chosen by authorities independent of the State. Only so can the full independence of the Board be secured. The proposal further offends against the principle that the constitutional functions of the Legislature do not and ought not to extend to the exercise of executive functions, such as the appointment of persons to specific posts. In so far as such a function has to be exercised at all it is the duty of the Reserve Bank by or on behalf of the State, it is a function of the Executive and not of the Legislature. We object also to the proposed servile distinction between elected and other members of the Legislature.

Our colleagues who voted against the proposal to subordinate the Bank with private share capital agreed with us that the directorate must not in any case be subject to the direct control of the Government or of the Legislature. In the absence of a body of shareholders to whom the directorate can be accountable and for whose property and invested capital it is responsible, the assembly agrees that the Board once constituted is theoretically responsible to no one either for the capital subscribed by the Government or for the large funds which come under its control from the Government and the public. We were willing to consider the possibility of selecting the majority if we could be assured that a suitable electorate would be found for the election of a majority of the directors (it being essential that the majority should not owe their place to Government nomination) without recourse to the device of private shareholders, and that a suitable directorate could be constituted independent of Government and the Legislature and free to work well in practice. All efforts to secure these points have failed, and our experience has convinced us that the device of private share capital which is well

understood and has worked well in other countries which have had to solve the problem of establishing an independent Central Bank, is the method here calculated to serve India in this connection. We recommend therefore that the Bill be altered back to something nearer its original form so as to provide for private share capital and for the election of at least a considerable proportion of the 'directors' by the shareholders. It would be possible to adapt to a 'shareholding' bank some of the ideas included in the Bill in its present form, e.g., the election of one director each by the Provincial Co-operative Banks, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, respectively. To meet the point urged against the original proposal, namely, that the whole of the original Board would be nominated by the Government, we should be prepared to submit to further discussion the idea of closing in the first instance those of the directors who will themselves be subject to election by shareholders. We believe that by such means and by providing that at the time of the original subscription of share capital preference in allotment shall be given to (a) small shareholders, and (b) to persons of Indian domicile, all the objections felt by our colleagues in the proposal to found the Bank with share capital are by themselves in so far as they are valid and that a more satisfactory directors can be secured by this procedure than by any other.

The provision that either the Governor or the Deputy Governor must always be an Indian appears to us to be objectionable, both as intruding racial and communal questions in a sphere where they ought not to be and as undervaluing the essential requests of maximum efficiency to other considerations. Similarly, in the case of the directors nominated by the Government, we object to the inclusion in the Bill of a provision that they must be Indians, though we should be ready to agree that the directors nominated by the Government should always be selected with a view to making the Board as widely representative as possible of the various localities, communities and interests of India as a whole.

Clause 35 (2).—We are of opinion that the provision requiring that after the end of ten years the amount of gold securities in the Reserve must never exceed one-half of the total gold assets may prove unduly hampering to the Executive of the Bank in the management of the Reserve. The provision that the Gold Bullion must never be less than one-quarter of the Reserve seems to us to impose a sufficient obligation in this respect, and we think that subject to this obligation the Board should be trusted to use its discretion in the interests of India in regard to further accumulation of gold and investments in gold securities.

Clause 34.—For the reasons given in paragraph 30 of the Report of the Currency Commission, we are opposed to the proposal to make the sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which were demonetized by the Currency Act of 1927 once again legal tender. The objections to this proposal are further explained in the memorandum by the Hon'ble the Finance Member which is annexed to the Joint Committee's Report. The same memorandum explains our objections to the proposal to issue a gold note and to express the notes of the Reserve Bank in terms of notes as well as of rupees (Clause 28 of the Bill as now drafted). We are aware that the majority of the Joint Committee resolve that it will not be practicable for gold notes to be put into effective circulation for at any rate many years to come. We feel, however, that in these circumstances the inclusion of any

reluctant to a gold note in the Bill as a bond-secure and necessary and may become more expeditious among the general public and lead to continued pressure upon the Government to note further and endeavour to get them into circulation in a way that would only result, were the Government to yield to such pressure, in making it impossible to maintain stability of exchange in relation to gold altogether.

HASSI P. BLACKETT,
A. C. HOWATERS,
HUGH G. COCKE,
T. R. ABAYAMUDHA AYANGAR,
V. K. I. RAYNE,
CHANDAN SINGH,
UMAR HAYAT.

I agree with and have signed the minute of dissent of the Hon'ble the Finance Member except that I would prefer that more definite representation on the Board for Madras and Bombay, in proportion to their stake in the country, should be provided in the Bill.

UMAR HAYAT,
Madras.

22nd August 1927.

I have signed the Report of the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Act, 1925, subject to the following Minute:—

While the establishment of a Reserve Bank in India may be regarded as an ideal to be achieved in the future, I am not convinced that the present is an appropriate time.

In the first place, the Government of India have just emerged through an important change in the currency system of the country, by establishing the rupee at 100. sterling. I consider that, for some time to come, Government, and no other authority, should be responsible for maintaining the note which has been adopted.

In the second place, the system of financing the trade of the country by means of operations on cash credits rather than by bank bills has become firmly established, and it would be difficult to bring about a change, even if this were desirable, which I do not think it would be. This would considerably curtail the scope for remunerative employment of the funds of a Reserve Bank. In this connection it is to be noted that the results secured by the Reserve Bank in South Africa and Australia have been disappointing.

It is true that the introduction of a Reserve Bank has been recommended by the Currency Commission, and, if this recommendation be accepted, I think that it would be better to give effect to it by transferring the Currency Department of Government to the Imperial Bank, and allowing this institution, at least for a period of years, to carry out the functions of a Reserve Bank.

In the Minority Report of the Currency Commission this method is not supported, but the chapter in which expression is given to the opinion of the Commission on the subject is, in my mind, one of the most interesting chapters of the Report.

The Imperial Bank have ready at hand the whole machinery for performing the business of a Reserve Bank, if there were transferred to an Indian Department to the Bank the Currency Department of the Government of India.

Another advantage of permitting the Imperial Bank to carry out the functions of the Reserve Bank is that it would relieve the necessity for compensating the Imperial Bank at the expense of the other banks in the country. I do not suggest that it is not right that the Imperial Bank should be compensated, notwithstanding the fact that, after 1911, no legal obligation in this direction will exist, but the method by which Government proposes to meet this obligation, while it may not result, as has been suggested, in indigenous banks being extinguished altogether, will certainly mean that they will be exposed to competition by a State-aided Bank, which will adversely affect their prosperity and standing to an extent to which some of them at least are likely to succumb.

If, however, Government have decided to establish a separate Reserve Bank, the choice would seem to lie between a shareholders bank and a purely State Bank without share capital. Of these two, I am strongly in favour of a shareholders bank, as I fear that the policy of a State Bank would tend to become a political one. In the case of a shareholders bank the Directors would be elected by the shareholders, not on account of their political views, but chiefly on account of their business experience. This is of the greatest importance in the case of a bank with which the other banks throughout the country will be compelled by law to make deposits of their funds amounting to many crores of rupees. Anything in the nature of political control of, or interference with, a Reserve Bank would be disastrous.

As the majority of the Committee have decided in favour of the establishment of a State Bank without capital, I will, now, although I disapprove of the whole scheme, mention certain points in the proposed Bill which appear to me to be open to objection.

It seems to me to be provided that the Head Office of the Bank shall be established in Bombay, and that it shall have branches in Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and London. I consider that, in view of its geographical position, and its commercial importance, having regard both to the present and the future, it would be desirable to establish the Headquarters of the Bank in Calcutta. Putting this I am of opinion that the Headquarters of the Bank should be in Bombay from March to August, and in Calcutta from September to February, those periods being the seasons during which money is in strong demand for financing the trade of the country on the Bombay side and Calcutta side, respectively.

In clause 3 it is provided that of the Governor and Deputy Governor, one must be an Indian. I do not object to either of these officers being an Indian, but I think it is most undesirable that any racial distinction should be introduced in this Bill. The test should be, not whether a candidate for the position referred to is an Indian or a European, but whether he is the person, whatever his nationality may be, best qualified to carry out efficiently the duties of the appointment.

I am opposed to the scheme adopted by a majority of the Committee and embodied in clause 3, for the appointment of Directors of the Bank, other than the Governor and Deputy Governor. In particular I am not in agreement with the suggestion that three Directors should be elected by the Indian Legislatures and three by the Local Legislatures. While I think that it would be a mistake to lay down that a person who is a member of the Indian, or of a Local, Legislature should, for that reason only, be precluded from appointment to the Directorate, as was provided in the original draft of the

III, I disapprove entirely of the abolition of Directors either by the Central Legislature or by the Local Legislatures. Whatever may be said to the contrary, there can be little doubt that Directors as elected would be chosen primarily for political considerations, and, if the Board were constituted, or partly constituted, in this manner, it would not command the confidence of the public, and the standing of the Bank, both in India and in other countries, would be adversely affected.

In clause 11 the Reserve Bank is empowered to deal in Bills of Exchange drawn in or on any place in Gold Standard countries provided as the bill is by the Governor-General in Council, having a currency of sixty days exclusive of days of grace. I should have no objection to offer to the Reserve Bank being authorized to deal in Telegraphic Transfer or Bills of Exchange payable on demand, but the problem of Bills of Exchange having a maturity of sixty days involves a commercial risk which I do not consider that the Reserve Bank ought to be authorized to undertake.

In clause 16 it is provided that the value of bank notes shall be expressed in mchams and fractions of mchams. In clause 45 it is provided that a gold coin to be called a mcham shall be coined at the Mint in such quantity as the Governor-General in Council may direct. I understood that certain members of the Committee, who suggested the inclusion of this clause, only intended that, for sentimental reasons, a few gold coins should be coined. I think that it is inadvisable at the present stage for Government to undertake the minting of a gold coin at all, as, if political pressure were successfully exercised in favour of the free minting and circulation of gold coins, the cost of the present reform of the Currency would be greatly increased, if indeed it were not rendered impossible.

Clause 18 provides that every scheduled bank shall maintain a minimum balance with the Reserve Bank, the amount of which shall at no time be less than 7½ per cent of the daily average of the demand, and 2½ per cent of the daily average of the time liabilities of such Banks. I do not know whether it has been noticed that this provision will mean, as I have already stated, that scheduled banks will have to deposit with the Reserve Bank funds amounting to many crores of rupees on which they will receive no interest, and which deposits will be in addition to the ordinary balances which the banks will always have to maintain at their different branches. One indigenous Bank will require under this provision to deposit Rs. 50 lakhs, and another Rs. 20 lakhs, with the Reserve Bank. On these large amounts these banks will require to pay interest to their depositors, but will receive no return. I consider that the percentages are too high, and that, in any case, it should be permissible for unscheduled banks to lodge a proportion of the balance, which they are required to maintain with the Reserve Bank, in the form of Government securities, which they would receive interest. The question of what this proportion should be is one for discussion, but I do not think that 10 per cent would be an unreasonable amount.

What is written above represents my personal views only. These views have not been expressed by me as representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who have submitted their opinions with regard to the Bill in a special memorandum to Government.

J. W. A. HILL.

As shaped in the Joint Committee this Bill is on the whole a progressive measure based on sound principles. It can be improved and made more perfect still by altering it in two or three important details, and I shall now proceed to state them briefly one by one.

First, the adoption in clause 25 (2) of the system of proportional reserves is the note issue in preference to the fixed fiduciary system is a serious and deliberate departure from the practice of the Bank of England which experience has proved to be sound. It is claimed for the proportional reserve system that it makes for greater elasticity of the paper currency. I am not sure that this so-called elasticity—which in fact another name for violent fluctuations in the volume of the currency in circulation—is an unmitigated blessing. It will give an unnecessary and even mischievous power in the hands of the Bank to create drastic deflation and inflation—a state of things which, I trust the Assembly has no intention of being too sanguine. The chief merit of a reserve should be the safety and stability of the note issue and the experts who have repeatedly examined the system prevailing in England have after each fresh examination pronounced themselves in favour of the fixed fiduciary system as the safest. Moreover, in this Bill, even the proportional reserve system is not followed in its entirety. In the United States and South Africa where the proportional reserve system prevails, the Bank has, in addition to the 40 per cent gold backing against the note issue, a further gold reserve of 10 per cent and 40 per cent respectively against its banking liabilities. If we want have the proportional reserve system, let us have it in its proper form at least.

Secondly, the power given to the Bank under clause 22 (3) of the Bill to invest the assets of the Issue Department in the balances and securities of what are called "gold standard countries" is full of risk. Countries which may be on gold standard today might never be so tomorrow in case of War, political crisis or similar other emergency. The assets of the Issue Department of the Bank, if invested in those countries, will thus always remain exposed to the danger of serious depreciation and even total disappearance. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Assembly not to invest the reserves behind our note issue in this hazardous manner. The only exceptions that may be made are England and the United States of America on the probabilities of their maintaining a firm gold market are always certain.

Thirdly, the agreement with the Imperial Bank, referred to second to the Bill, is wholly generous in favour of that body. The Indian tax-payer is being loaded over yugged and headed head and foot for twenty years to the benefit of a private shareholders' concern and, in my humble opinion, it is our sacred duty to prevent such unnecessary sacrifice to the Indian Exchequer.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

The 5th August 1927.

I differ from the majority view about the provisions in this Bill as introduced by the Joint Committee at the following points—

(1) I think the words "A Gold Standard Currency" should be used in the title and in the preamble of the Bill as in the original draft. Even those words do not go as far as I would like, for I hold that free Gold Currency should be progressively introduced in India, and a beginning be made with it immediately. But I shall be

connected with the words "Gold Standard Currency," because they in any case express the idea that Gold Currency is a thing to be created with and introduced some or later.

(2) I cannot support sub-class '(d)' of clause 3, because, in my opinion, the words are so wide that they may, besides being ineffective for the purpose contemplated, also prove mischievous by way of giving scope for litigation, as the ground that a certain person does or does not conform to the description in the clause as a candidate for sterling or acceptance as a Director of the Bank. The explanation under '(d)' does not sufficiently cover this ground of objection.

(3) With regard to clause 31 and clause 32 of the revised draft taken together, I would impose upon the Bank an obligation to issue Gold Notes, at any quantity required, in exchange for gold bullion tendered to the Bank, at the rate of 109 1/200 grains of fine gold per Maser. And I would impose a corresponding obligation on the Governor General in Council, by a suitable provision of the Indian Currency Act, to extend supply to the Bank for issue Gold Notes in such quantities as may be required by the Bank. I remain unconvinced by the arguments on this point advanced by the Finance Member in his Memorandum on this subject.

(4) With regard to clause 33, I am not satisfied that, in respect of sale of gold bullion in India, the price fixed is reasonable, namely, twice the normal cost per unit of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to Gold Standard countries in addition to Rs. 31-3-10.

(5) With regard to clause 34, I am against the sub-clause clause, in respect of the balance which the scheduled banks have got to maintain with the Reserve Bank. This provision imposes an unnecessarily large liability upon the indigenous banks.

(6) With regard to clause 35, I am against the provision of the Bank entering into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India for a fixed period of 25 years. I think it is possible to get the agency work of the Bank to be performed by some of the indigenous banks at least to a certain extent, with benefit both to them and the Reserve Bank.

N. C. KELKAR.

Panna :

Dated 2nd August 1927.

The undersigned refers from his colleagues in regard to the constitution of the proposed Reserve Bank of India, and the composition of its Directorate. To begin with, narrow consideration of the desirability of the proposal of a State Bank has shown, as the advantages of the original proposal of having the Reserve Bank in India established on the basis of a shareholders' bank. The memorandum passed on 31st July last by members of the Committee forwarding Information, without regard to the efficient working of the Bank, tend to make the Reserve Bank a tool in the hands of politicians. An important amendment, for instance, laying it down that either the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank [clause 8, sub-clause (c)] should be an Indian, was carried by the narrow majority vote in favour of giving efficiency its due.

In other amendments also where the question of control of the Bank was involved, the undersigned regrets to find that the same element was introduced again, regardless of the principle of efficiency which, in an institution like the proposed Reserve Bank, should be

the only factor guiding decisions relating to the appointment of the Managing Governor, the Deputy Governor and the other Directors. The undersigned maintains that, in the interest of the country, it is essential that no question of race, colour or creed should be allowed to have sway in the appointment of the Managing Governor, the Deputy Governor or any of the other Directors. The undersigned also differs from his colleagues on the question of electing Members of the Indian Legislature to Directors of the Bank, as the amendment which was passed by the Committee suggests. In the opinion of the undersigned, this is a dangerous intrusion of politics into an institution the sole guiding principle in whose administration should be efficiency first and last.

In the circumstances, the undersigned holds the view that no political considerations should be allowed to interfere with the working of the Bank, also that the interests of efficiency can best be served by securing the best men available as Managing Governor or Deputy Governor, and that as at the present stage of banking in India very few Indians unfortunately have the necessary qualifications, there is, therefore, no alternative but to employ Europeans.

M. SUBBIAWARDY.

The 14th August 1927.

There are some minor points on which we do not agree with the findings of the majority of our colleagues; but we do not think it necessary to append a dissenting minute on all these points. We have signed the report subject to our right of making amendments in the House on the points on which we have disagreed.

V. RAMADAS PANTULU.
A. RAMBASWAMI AYYANGAR.
R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTI.

I do not agree with the majority view of the Committee on the following points:—

(1) With regard to clause 35 (5). It is a serious and deliberate departure from the practice of the Bank of England to adopt the system of proportional reserve to the note issue in preference to the fixed fiduciary system, when the experience has proved the soundness of the latter. It is claimed that the proportional reserve system will secure greater elasticity of the paper currency. The so-called elasticity, in its large form, means the violent fluctuations in the volume of the currency in circulation and I must add that, if it is anything, it is a mixed blessing. This elasticity will be not only an unnecessary but even a machine-like power in the hands of the Bank to create, at its sweet will, double inflation and deflation, a thing, I trust, the Indian Legislature least means to advocate or to bring into existence. The chief merit of reserve should be the safety and stability of the note issue. On repeated examinations of the system prevailing in England, the experts have, after every fresh examination, pronounced fixed fiduciary system as the safest. Even the proportional reserve system in the Bill is not in its entire form. In the United States and South Africa where the proportional reserve system prevails, the Bank has in addition to the 40% gold backing against the note issue, a further gold reserve of 35% and 40% respectively, against the banking liabilities. If preference must be given to proportional reserve system, let us at least adopt it in its entirety, i.e., in its most

(2) I do not agree with clause 28 (5). In place of "₹4751" the figure "7033" is substituted.

(3) With regard to clause 29 (4), I not only do not agree with this, but strongly oppose the keeping of 10% of gold reserves outside of India on the ground that the balance of trade has always been in favour of India. In event of any exception to this ruling plan, it can easily be filled and met with. History shows this exception to have only occurred once in the past many many years and this cannot give a sufficient cause to justify the keeping any reserve gold outside of this country.

(4) With regard to clause 32 (3). This gives the Bank the power to invest the assets of its issue department in the balance and securities of the "gold standard countries". These investments are full of risk because in a matter of human knowledge that war, political unrest and similar other emergencies would overthrow the gold standard existing the day previous. The investments, therefore, in countries in such condition, are surely exposed to a constant danger of serious depreciation and even total disappearance. I sincerely appeal, therefore, to the Indian Legislature not to imperil the reserve behind our rupee in this hazardous manner. Of course England and United States of America are exceptions, having the advantage of greater probabilities of maintaining a free gold market.

(5) With regard to clause 31 and clause 41. Taking both these of the revised draft together I am strongly of opinion that in all address the Bank should issue Gold Mohurs in exchange for gold bullion tendered, at the rate of 167-168 grains of fine gold per piece, in any demanded quantities. And I would impose an obligation on the Governor General in Council to revise the Indian Coinage Act and to mint and supply Gold Mohurs to the Bank to enable it to adequately meet its demand-supply. I want say that the arguments advanced by the Director the Finance Member as his Memorandum on the subject are far from being convincing.

(6) I do not agree with clause 32 (2) and clause 34. In my opinion, in place of "250 toles of fine gold" "100 toles of fine gold" should be substituted.

(7) The Schedule Formed to the Bill dealing with the agreement with the Imperial Bank is not only neutral in favour of that body but absolutely one-sided. It also comes in the way of the development of the indigenous Bank. There can be no justification in handing over the Indian tax payer for twenty years gagged and bound hand and foot, at the tender mercies of private shareholders' concern and, in my opinion, it is our sacred duty to prevent such unnecessary sacrifice to the Indian Exchequer.

Dated the 4th August 1927.

GUYARD DAS

I regret I am unable to agree with the majority of the members of the Committee in their decision for a Bank without share capital, and the measure in which it is suggested that the Director be elected, I am, therefore, signing this report subject to the following minute of dissent.

In considering the establishment of a banking institution, the primary function of which is to control and stabilize credit and note issue, however, great care must be exercised to ensure that its operations are directed by men of unshakable qualifications. Effective

measures should be adopted not only to obviate the danger of either political or foreign influence, but to create a management whose operations will be free from political or subversive interests.

I cannot agree with the majority of the Committee on the question of a Reserve Bank without share capital. A most efficient operation of such a Bank can best be obtained by means of a shareholders' bank, for directors, who have much at stake through their ownership in industry and allied commercial interest will be more concerned with the success of the bank and its subsequent ability to the public than mere political office-holders. Also there is no adequate guarantee that if the Reserve Bank is established without shareholders' capital, politicians will not surreptitiously force various public bodies having a right of nominating members to the Board of Directors.

I do not believe in the opinion that a directorate responsible to private shareholders would tend to be controlled by vested interests or that conflicting motives would arise within the management of the bank between Indian and foreign capital. As for the fear that foreign vested interests might gain control, since the majority of the Board will be Indian as suggested in the report, there is nothing to prevent its refusing to allow foreigners to have any interest in the Bank. This fear may also be allayed by fixing the value of the shares to a small denomination of Rs. 100 each instead of Rs. 500 each as suggested by the Currency Commission and by reducing the maximum rate of interest to 6 per cent in order that the shares may be easily held by small genuine investors without such temptation to dispose of them at fancy prices.

In establishing so important an institution as the Reserve Bank it would certainly seem in order to consider the methods followed by other countries of the world in effecting statutory reserve bank systems. The United States, Great Britain and France have sound and just stock principles suitable to the character of central banking systems which have proved efficient and there is no reason why they should not be applicable to India.

Granting, without prejudice to my opinion, that it may be desirable to start a Bank without share capital, it is contrary to the interest of any Bank to have its Directors controlled by any legislature. By this procedure the Bank will be assigned to the mercy of the political party in power and with so many parties in various legislatures it can be readily seen that it would prove very difficult for them to select qualified and practical men to conduct the business of the Bank. This would result in having men of very narrow and possibly very little knowledge of finance at the helm. Political control and political agitation are factors which should not be permitted to affect the operation of any Bank, more particularly a note issue Bank.

There is every reason to keep the authority which controls currency out of politics and it would seem to me that the one great objective in establishing a Reserve Bank is to exclude currency and exchange from the hands of Legislature and Government. If, by voting control under Legislature, the Bank is brought under Government and legislative control, its worthy object will be utterly defeated. With particular reference to the intermingling of politics and finance of the currency I believe that the temptation of valuing the currency is too great a one to ever be placed in the hands of political members.

I, therefore, maintain that a shareholder's bank is the only possible solution for keeping public and banking apart, particularly on a bank of this type.

The argument for the retention of sovereign and half sovereigns as legal tender notes, I believe to be untenable, for sovereign has at no time in the past been employed as a legal tender coin. Furthermore, the rate of Rs. 15-5-6 is extremely inconvenient for provincial business operations.

KINKARU PRASAD.

Bombay, 28 August, 1927.

1. I wish to make it clear that I do not give up my criticism as expressed in paragraphs 31-44 of my Minute of Dissent on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. My view expressed there not having met with the approval of the Joint Committee, I told on the Committee in words the RBI in a manner least likely to injure the normality of the Indian Money Market and modifiers.

2. In proviso to clause 23 of the RBI, I suggest the insertion of the word 'handle' after the word 'absorb'.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

28th August, 1927.

1. I have signed a joint note with Messrs. A. Rangaswami Srinagar and B. K. Sharmachand Chetty.

2. In addition to the matters referred to therein, I wish to express my dissent on the following points also.

3. I cannot agree to clause 5, sub-clause (d). As it stands, it will keep out from the Board men of eminence in public affairs who were engaged in the professions of Law, Medicine, Teaching, and the like. The clause is other enactments establishing Central Banks which require directors to be men who are or have been actively engaged in Agriculture, Commerce, Finance or Industry appear as qualification disqualifies in the case of a portion of the Directors and not in the case of a general disqualification clause.

Clause 2 (2) (c) — My recollection is that the amendment proposed to the Joint Committee was to the effect that of the Governors and Deputy Governors one at least shall be an Indian. The words of that do not appear in the clause as finally printed. In any case I press for the words of that being inserted to make the intention clear that both may be Indians, if possible.

V. RAMADAS PANTULU.

As regards the constitution I have an open mind.

KARAL L. RAJINIOOLA.

1. I am opposed to the principle of making Central or Provincial Legislatures or committees to elect directors of the Bank.

2. Any scheme of Directors which is finally adopted should contain—

(a) a general provision to the effect that the interests of agriculture and minority communities are fairly and adequately represented;

(b) the Executive Director shall nominate 4 directors.

GHANAPPA ALL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 2 OF 1937.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE RESERVE BANK ACT.

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the committee.)

2.

A Bill to establish a gold standard for British India, and constitute a Reserve Bank of India.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a gold standard for British India; to constitute a Reserve Bank of India to control the working of that standard and regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing stability in the monetary system of British India; and generally to make provisions for matters incidental thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PREAMBLE.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Act, 1937.
(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Straits Settlements.

4.

(3) This section shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates, not later than the 1st day of July 1938, as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.
(4) Chapter III shall be in force for a period of twenty-five years, and its operation may thereafter be extended for each further period or periods as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) "the Bank" means the Reserve Bank of India constituted by this Act;

(b) "the Banking Department" means and includes all departments of the Bank other than the Issue Department;

(c) "bank note" means the note published by the Bank under section 41;

(d) "the Board" means the Board of Directors constituted in accordance with section 8;

(e) "bank note" means paper money issued by a bank;

(f) "gold standard country" means any country, other than British India, from which any person is at liberty to export gold and in which any person may obtain gold on demand from the principal currency authority on payment of the equivalent thereof, as permitted by law, in legal tender as currency;

(g) "Issue Department" means that department of the Bank which is charged by section 17 with the conduct and management of the issue notes;

1.

(h) "co-operative society" means any society or company registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or regulated under the Indian Companies Act, 1929, whose sole business and object is the promotion of those societies in a province which are registered societies as defined in the Co-operative Societies Act, 1925;

113.

(i) "the Reserve" means the assets of the Issue Department as specified in section 26;

(7) "the Reserve Fund" means the Reserve Fund referred to in section 45;

(8) "royal coin" means silver rupees which are legal tender under the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906; and

(9) "scheduled bank" means a bank included in the First Schedule.

CHAPTER II.

INCORPORATION, CAPITAL, MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS.

Establishment and incorporation of the Reserve Bank of India.

Establishment and incorporation of Reserve Bank. 3. (1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purpose of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Capital.

Capital of the Bank. 4. (1) The original capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees which shall be subscribed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The capital of the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, be increased or decreased in such manner and to such extent as the Board think necessary; and any such increase of capital shall be subscribed by the Governor General in Council.

Head Office, Branches and Agencies.

Branches and agencies. 5. The Head Office of the Bank shall be established in Bombay, and the Bank shall have branches in Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

Management of the Bank.

Management. 6. The general superintendence of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be authorised or done by the Bank under this Act.

Certain persons disqualified for directorships. 7. Save as expressly provided in this Act, no person may be a Director who—

- (i) is an officer of Government, or
- (ii) is a Director of any other bank not being a registered society or
- (iii) is a Director of any company incorporated in India, or
- (iv) is an officer or employee of any bank, or
- (v) is not or has not at some time been actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry.

Explanation.—For the purpose of clause (i), a person who is or has been a Director of any company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, or of a corporation or company incorporated in India or under any law for the time being in force in any place outside British India shall be deemed to be or to have been actively engaged in commerce, finance or industry.

Composition of Board. 8. (1) The Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely:—

- (i) a Governor and a Deputy Governor, of whom one shall be an Indian and who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council

for a period of five years and shall serve their whole term in the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances respectively as may be determined by the Board:

Provided that the salaries and allowances of the first Governor and Deputy Governor shall be such as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council;

(1) two Directors, who shall be Indians, nominated by the Governor General in Council;

(2) four Directors, of whom two shall be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and two shall be elected by the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce;

(3) one Director to be elected by the provincial co-operative bodies;

(4) three Directors to be elected by the elected members of the Indian Legislature, of whom one shall be elected to represent the interests of commerce and industry;

(5) three Directors to be elected by the elected members of the Legislatures of the Governor's provinces, of whom two shall be elected to represent the interests of agriculture and one to represent the interests of commerce and industry;

(6) an officer of the Government appointed by the Governor General in Council;

(7) Before appointing any Governor or Deputy Governor other than the first, the Governor General in Council shall consider any recommendation made by the Board in that behalf.

(8) The Directors elected under clauses (1) and (2) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for a period of five years, and the Directors nominated or elected under clauses (3), (4) and (5) shall hold office for a period of three years, but any Director shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election.

(9) The Director appointed under clause (6) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Board and take part in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to vote on any question arising at any such meeting.

(10) Any Director nominated or elected to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor, but shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-election.

(11) All elections under this section shall be according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and shall be held in accordance with regulations made by the Governor General in Council and published in the Gazette of India.

(12) Regulations made under sub-section (11) may provide for all matters for which provision is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, necessary or expedient for the proper conduct of elections or for the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of any candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections.

8. The Governor or Deputy Governor or any Director other than the Director appointed under clause (6) of sub-section (1) of section 5, may be removed from office by the Governor General in Council before the expiration of his period of office, if a resolution is passed in this behalf by the Board by a majority consisting of not less than ten Directors.

9. Meetings of the Board shall be convened at least once in each month by the Governor. Meetings shall ordinarily be held in Bombay, but at least three meetings of the Board shall be held in Calcutta in each year.

Business of the Bank.

Business
which the
Bank may
transact.

11. The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(2) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, any person;

(3) (a) the purchase, sale and redemption of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and coming out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within sixty days from the date of such purchase or redemption, *exclusive of days of grace*;

(b) the purchase, sale and redemption of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank or a *prohibited co-operative bank*, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing essential agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within six months from the date of such purchase or redemption, *exclusive of days of grace*; provided that the total face value of bills or notes so purchased or redeemed shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total face value of all bills and notes purchased or redeemed by the Bank up to that time;

(c) the purchase, sale and redemption of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a *Local Government*, and maturing within sixty days from the date of such purchase or redemption, *exclusive of days of grace*;

(4) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks and persons approved by the Board, in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees, of the reserves of such gold standard countries as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, and of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn or issued on any place in any such country, and maturing within sixty days from the date of such purchase *exclusive of days of grace*; and the keeping of balances with banks in such countries;

(5) the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding sixty days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, bonds and securities (other than unmovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust moneys by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India;

(b) gold coin or bullion, or documents of title to the same;

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or redemption by the Bank; provided that the total of the loans and advances against such securities are not more than in such cases (b) of clause (5) shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total loans and advances made by the Bank up to that time;

(d) such bills of exchange as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under clause (3);

(e) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a *prohibited co-operative bank*, supported by documents evidencing title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, hypothecated or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing

—rational agricultural expenditure or the marketing of crops: provided that no loan or advance shall be made on the security of any promissory note such as is referred to in the sub-clause after the expiry of five years from the date on which the notes came into force;

(5) the making of advances to the Governor-General in Council separately in each case not later than three months after the close of the financial year in respect of which the advance has been made;

(6) the issue of demand drafts and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills made payable on its own branches;

(7) the purchase and sale of securities, maturing within five years from the date of such purchase, of the Government of any gold standard country specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India;

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India of any maturity, or of a Local Government or of a local authority in British India maturing within ten years from the date of purchase: provided that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be as regulated thus—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after six months shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(c) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and one-tenth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(d) the value of such securities maturing after two years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund;

(9) the custody of notes, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities;

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims;

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely—

(a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver;

(b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company;

(c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(d) the realisation of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere;

(e) the management of public debt;

(f) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;

(12) the opening of an account with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of, any other bank which is the principal currency authority of a gold standard country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any of the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States of America;

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed;

Provided that the total amount of such borrowings shall not at any time exceed five per cent of notes or half the aggregate amount of the capital of the Bank and of the Reserve Fund for the time being withdrawn in specie;

Provided, further, that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in British India other than a scheduled bank;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provisions of this Act; and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transaction of the various kinds of business hereinafter specified.

Power of
direct
disposal.

12. While, in the opinion of not less than two-thirds of the Directors present at a meeting of the Board, it is necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section in the interests of Indian trade or commerce or for the purpose of enabling the Bank to perform any of its functions under this Act, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (c) and (d) of clause (4) of section 11, purchase or sell or discount any bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn and payable in India and among out of India for commercial or trade transactions, bearing two or more good signatures and maturing within sixty days from the date of such purchase or discount, exclusive of days of grace.

Business
which the
Bank may not
transact.

13. Save as otherwise provided in sections 12 and 12A, the Bank may not—

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial, or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the execution of any of its claims; provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment;

(2) purchase the shares of any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares;

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of immovable property or businesses of individuals, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business purposes and transactions for its officers and servants;

(4) issue secured loans or advances;

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts.

CHAPTER III

CENTRAL BANKING FUNCTIONS

*Relation of the Bank with the Secretary of State in Council,
the Governor General in Council and Local Governments.*

Obligations of
Bank to
Governor
General and
Local
Governments.

14. The Bank shall undertake to accept deposits for amounts of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council and such Local Governments or may have the custody and management of their own reserved monies, and it shall pay up to the amount standing in the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt, on such conditions as may be agreed upon.

be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender here at an office or agency of the Bank.

Re-issue of notes. 21. Any bank note returned from any office of the Bank shall be mutilated and destroyed before re-issue, and the Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Re-issue of notes, notes, mutilated or imperfect. 22. Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall be entitled to recover from the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the circumstances in, and the conditions and limitation subject to, which the value of such bank notes may be refunded as of grace.

Prohibition of issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

Issue of bank bills and notes. 23. No person in British India other than the Bank or, as hereinafter authorized by this Act, the Governor General in Council, shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, draft, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or to order, or to take up any sum or sums of money as the bills, drafts or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person.

Provided that cheques or drafts payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, cheff or agent.

Fines. 24. (1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 23 shall, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, draft, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Reserve Department

The Reserve. 25. (1) The Reserve shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, gold securities, paper coin and paper securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Reserve Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the Reserve, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or gold securities.

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than thirty per cent of rupees in value and shall not be less than one-fifth of the total amount of the Reserve after the end of the fifth year, or than one-quarter of the total amount of the Reserve after the end of the tenth year, from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, and that, after the end of the tenth year aforesaid, not more than one-half of the total amount of gold coin, gold bullion and gold securities shall at any time consist of gold securities.

(3) The remainder of the Reserve shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-section (a) or sub-section (b) of clause (f) of section 11 or under section 18:

Provided that the amount held in rupee coin shall not exceed—

(a) during the three years after the date on which this Chapter comes into force, *twenty-five crores of rupees*,

(b) during the next three years, *twenty crores of rupees*,

(c) during the next four years, *twenty crores of rupees*, and

(d) *fifty crores of rupees thereafter*;

or one-tenth of the total amount of the Reserves, whichever amount is greater.

Provided, further, that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the Reserves or five hundred million rupees, whichever amount is less.

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin (other than sovereign, half-sovereign and mohurs) and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.47312 grains of fine gold per rupee, *sovereign, half-sovereign and mohurs and rupee coin* shall be valued at their face value, and gold and rupee securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held in the Reserves not less than seven-tenths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion forming part of the Reserves shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its officers.

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank, which is in any other bank or in any mint or in transit may be reckoned as part of the Reserves.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the gold securities which may be held as part of the Reserves shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of any of such gold standard countries as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, namely:—

(a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with a bank which is the principal currency authority under the law for the time being in force in such country, or with any of the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States of America;

(b) securities, maturing within five years, of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions which is a gold standard country or of any other gold standard country specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India.

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force,—

(c) any of such last-mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 11, and

(d) *any securities of the Government of India may be held as part of the Reserves.*

Liabilities of the Issue Department.

27. (1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation and of an amount equivalent of *fifty crores of rupees* for the purpose of providing for rupee redemption, which last-mentioned amount shall be released by one rupee for every five rupees delivered to the Governor General in Council under the provisions of section 25, and shall be increased by one rupee for every five rupees returned from this under section 25.

(5) For the purposes of this section, any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the birthday of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of section 27, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be; but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.

Legal Tender and Liabilities.

27. On the date on which this Chapter comes into force, the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation, and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, gold securities, paper coin and paper securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred and of a sum of fifty crores of rupees. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 25.

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and gold securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred.

Supply of coin, and of different forms of legal tender currency.

28. The Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council all rupees coin held by it in excess of the amount which the Issue Department is permitted to hold as part of the Reserve under section 25, against payment of face value in bank notes, gold or gold securities for every five rupees so delivered.

29. When the amount of rupees coin for the time being held in the Reserve does not exceed two hundred and fifty millions, or one-tenth of the total amount of the Reserve, whichever is greater, the Bank may demand delivery of rupees coin from the Governor General in Council, on payment of face value in bank notes, gold or gold securities for every five rupees so delivered.

30. The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to issue any rupees coin delivered under section 28 or to put into circulation any new rupees, except through the Bank and as the Bank's demand; and the Bank shall undertake not to deposit of rupees coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

31. The Bank shall issue rupees coin on demand in exchange for currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency coin or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin, which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1895, and which, in exchange for Rs. 1 of 100 currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, singly or in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall, subject to the provisions of section 25, and of subsection (3) of section 24 of the Indian

Transfer of
coin and
liabilities to
the Bank

Delivery to
Governor-General
of rupees
coin

Particulars of
rupees coin

Obligations of
Governor-General
and Bank in
respect of
rupees coin

Obligations to
issue rupees
coin when so
required

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Chicago Act, 1905, strictly such notes, rupees or other notes to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to discharge this duty, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply such notes to the public.

Application to sell gold and gold standards.

24. (2) The provisions of this section shall have effect from such date, not later than the 1st day of July, 1928, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

(3) The Bank shall sell gold bullion for delivery in Bombay to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at the office at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Rangoon and pays in legal tender currency the purchase price as determined under the provisions of this section.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand an amount of gold bullion containing less than 500 tola of fine gold.

(4) The price of gold bullion for delivery in Bombay shall be twenty-one rupees, three annas and ten pice per tola of fine gold with an addition representing value the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to such place as a gold standard country or any is specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, including interest on its value during transit.

Provided that no such addition shall be made when the rate at which the currency of the country in which the place as specified in clause (4) can be purchased in Bombay for immediate delivery at that place is such that the equivalent of the price at which the principal monetary authority of that country is bound by law to give gold in exchange for currency is less than twenty-one rupees, three annas and ten pice per tola of fine gold by an amount equal to or greater than the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from the specified place in Bombay, including interest on its value during transit.

(5) The Governor General in Council shall from time to time determine, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4), the price at which the Bank shall sell gold bullion for delivery in Bombay, and shall notify the price so determined in the Gazette of India. Such notification shall be conclusive as between the Bank and any other person as to the price which the Bank shall be entitled to charge in respect of any sale of gold bullion.

25. (1) The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, at a rate equivalent to twenty-one rupees, three annas and ten pice per tola of fine gold, the currency of such gold standard country as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, for immediate delivery in that country.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand an amount of currency of less value than that of 500 tola of fine gold.

(2) For the purpose of determining the equivalent rate applicable to the sale of currency under this section, twenty-one rupees, three annas and ten pice shall be deemed to be equivalent to such sum in that currency as is required to purchase one tola of fine gold in that country at the rate at which the principal monetary authority of that country is bound by law to give currency in exchange for gold, after deduction (hereinafter) of an amount representing the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to that country, including interest on its value during transit.

III-7

(2) The Governor General in Council shall from time to time determine the equivalent rate in accordance with provisions of sub-section (1), and shall notify the rate so determined in the Gazette of India.

Outspoke to buy gold.

24. The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Bhopal, gold bullion for delivery in Bombay at the rate of twenty-one rupees, three annas and ten paise per tola of fine gold, if such gold is tendered in the form of bars containing not less than 250 tolas of fine gold:

Provided that the Bank shall be entitled to require such gold bullion to be melted, assayed and refined, by persons approved by the Bank, at the expense of the person tendering the bullion.

Suspension of Reserve requirements and tax on note issue.

25. (1) The Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for a period not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold in the Reserve gold coin, gold bullion or gold securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 25 and, whilst the holding is so ordered, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and gold securities is reduced under subsection (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 25; such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent of the total amount of the Reserve and of a further one and a half per cent per annum in respect of every further decrease of two and a half per cent or part of such decrease:

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent per annum.

26. Save as provided by section 25, the Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty or other duty or tax in respect of bank notes issued by it.

Duration of the privilege of note issue.

27. If at any time the Bank fails to comply with any provision of this Chapter or with any other provision of the Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the Bank has forfeited the right of note issue, and shall thereupon take over the liabilities of the Reserve department, together with such portion of the assets of the Bank as is required to meet such liabilities, and thereafter the business of the Reserve department shall be carried on in the manner prescribed by the Act by such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine.

Cash reserve to be maintained by banks.

28. (1) Every scheduled bank shall maintain a balance with the Reserve Bank the amount of which shall at no time be less than seven and one-half per cent of the daily average of the demand, and two and one-half per cent of the daily average of the time liabilities of such bank in India.

Outspoke to
buy gold

Suspension of
Reserve
requirements.

Bank exempt
from Indian
note tax.

Forfeiture of
privilege of
note issue and
transfer of the
Bank's
liabilities to
Government.

Cash reserve
of banks
to be kept
with the
Bank.

(f) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the daily average of the amounts of the demand and time liabilities of each scheduled bank shall be computed in respect of each period ending on the 15th and on the last day of each month.

(g) Every such bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a monthly return signed by two responsible officers of such bank, showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities respectively

in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India respectively, and

(e) the balance held at the Bank,

at the close of the month to which the return relates.

(h) Every such return shall be sent not later than fourteen days after the close of the month in which it relates, and shall state whether the bank has during that month maintained with the Reserve Bank the minimum balance required by sub-section (1).

(i) Any bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (g) or sub-section (h) shall, by default, be deemed to be on behalf of the Governor General in Council to the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in a place where an office of the bank is situated, to a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(j) When it appears from any such monthly return or from a report of the Board that any scheduled bank has failed to maintain the minimum balance required by sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council may call for such further return, or make such inspection of the books and accounts of that bank, as may be necessary to ascertain the amount of the deficiency, if any, and the period during which it has continued; and a bank so in default shall be liable, on application made by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council to the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in a place where an office of the bank is situated, to a penalty of a rate per annum which shall be three per cent above the bank rate on the amount of the deficiency for each day during which the default has continued, and shall be raised to five per cent above the bank rate after the first seven days of the deficiency.

(k) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the First Schedule of any company, not already so included, which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

313. (a) is a company as defined in clause (f) of section 8 of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India, and

(b) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees;

and shall, by a like notification, direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserves at any time becomes less than three lakhs of rupees.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank of India.

35 The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor

Agreement
with the
Imperial
Bank

General in Council and shall be expended to meet liabilities on the date on which the Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for twenty-five years, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Second Schedule.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Reserve Fund and allocation of surplus

Allocation of surplus. 40. After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by banks, one-half of the net annual profit of the Bank shall be allocated to a Reserve Fund until such Reserve Fund is equal to five per cent. half years of revenue, and the remaining one-half shall be paid to the Governor General in Council. Thereafter, until the Reserve Fund is equal to five years of revenue, one-fourth of the net annual profit shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund, and the balance shall be paid to the Governor General in Council. When the Reserve Fund is equal to five years of revenue, the whole of the net annual profit shall be paid to the Governor General in Council.

Provided that, until the Reserve Fund is equal to five years of revenue, the whole of the net annual profit, or the whole of such profit if they are less than that amount, shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

Provided, further, that the Board may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, if the Reserve Fund is equal to five years of revenue, allocate a sum not exceeding one-fourth of the net annual profit in any year to the expenditure, in whole or in part, of any of the capital advanced by the Governor General in Council, in which case an amount equal to the amount of the capital so repaid shall be added to the Reserve Fund.

Bank rate.

Purchasing of bank notes. 41. The Bank shall make public loans, then to than the minimum rate at which it is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

Audit.

Auditors. 42. (1) The auditors of the Bank shall not be less than two in number, shall be appointed annually by the Board, and shall receive such remuneration as the Board may determine.

(2) Any annual account during a year in the office of any auditor shall be filed by the Board.

Appointment of special auditors by Government. 43. Without prejudice to anything contained in section 42, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Power and duties of auditors. 44. (1) Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ assistants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(5) The auditors shall make a report to the Board and to the Governor General in Council as to the state of auditors appointed under section 43, to the Director General in Council, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and on every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory.

Accounts.

45. (2) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Income Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the First Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual statement drawn by the Governor, Deputy Governor and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and verified by the auditors, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts to be published in the Gazette of India.

Liquidation.

11812. 46. (1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in voluntary or compulsory liquidation save with the sanction of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) Directions under sub-section (1) may provide for the disposal of liquidation, the assets of the Bank.

Regulations.

47. (1) The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the manner in which the business of the Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof;
- (b) the establishment of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions;
- (c) the organisation and management of staff and expenditure therefor for the officers and servants of the Bank;
- (d) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed;
- (e) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use;
- (f) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up, and in which the accounts shall be maintained.

(g) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which, the issue of any law, notice, notification or imperious serving note of the Government of India or bank note may be withdrawn; and

(h) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

Amendments and Repeals.

Amendment. 48. In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, the following amendments III of 1906—

(1) After section 3 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

The Mohor. "24. (1) A gold coin, to be called a mohor, shall be coined at the Mint in such quantity as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) The standard weight of the mohor shall be 155 grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be three-fourths of fine gold and one-fourth of silver."

"Provided that, in the making of the coin, a remedy shall be allowed not exceeding two thousandths of an inch and two thousandths of an ounce."

(3) In clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 32, after the words "referred to as" the words "sub-section (2) of section 24 and" shall be inserted.

Barrenness and half-coinage of legal tender. (4) For section 21 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Majesty established in possession of a prerogative of His Majesty, as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall be a legal tender in British India in payment or on account at the rate of fifteen and one-half pence for one rupee."

"Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation 22 of 1906 made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not been weight so as to be 1/100th of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said Statute as the law current weight."

Mohor a legal tender. "11A. A mohor shall be a legal tender in payment or on account:—

(a) for not less in weight as or in its of less weight than 157-153 grains, and

(b) has not been defaced."

(5) In sub-section (2) of section 32, after the words "as altered" the words "at the rate of twenty pence for one mohor" shall be inserted.

(6) In section 16, for the words "where any silver coin" the words "where any gold or silver coin" shall be substituted.

(7) In section 22, for the word "silver", wherever it occurs, the words "gold or" shall be substituted.

(8) In sub-section (2) of section 24—

(a) in clause (c) after the words "allowed by" the words "sub-section (2) of section 24 and" shall be inserted; and

(b) the word "and" shall be added at the end of clause (d), and after that clause the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(e) provide for the acceptance at prescribed rates by officers authorized in this behalf of the gold coins described in section 21 where such coins have less weight as or to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the Coinage Act, 1870, as the law current weight."

49. The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1914, and the Currency Act, 1870, are hereby repealed.

X of 1914
IV of 1870
Repeals

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[Section 1 (A).]

Schedule of Banks.

Ajitha Bank, Pymont.	Bank of Egypt.
Alahabad Bank.	Bank of Mysore.
Bangalore Bank.	Madani Bank, Quetta.
Bank of Baroda.	Mysore Industrial Bank.
Baroda Bank.	Mysore Industrial Bank, Coimbatore.
Bar Bank, Lahore.	National Bank of India.
Bombay Banking Corporation, Calcutta.	National Bank of India.
Bombay Mercantile Bank.	North Commercial Bank.
Bombay Bank, Meerut.	Punjab National Bank.
Bank of Baroda.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Amritsar.
Calcutta Town Bank.	Punjab Co-operative Bank.
Central Bank of India.	Punjab and Kashmir Bank.
Chota Nagpur Banking Association.	Royal Bank.
Chowdhury Bank of India, Australia and China.	P. and O. Banking Corporation.
Coimbatore Bank, Pymont.	Shikhar Bank, Bombay.
Eastern Bank.	Shikhar Banking and Industrial Company.
Grindley and Company.	South India Bank, Tinnevely.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Thomas Cook and Sons.
Bank of India, Bombay.	United Bank of India.
Imperial Bank of India.	U. Rai Gyan Kaur and Co., Akal.
Imperial Bank of Persia.	Vidya Commercial Bank.
Indian Bank.	American Express Company.
Indian Industrial Bank.	Banco Nacional Ultramarino.
Industrial Bank of Western India.	Comptoir National d'Escomptes de Paris.
Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation.	International Banking Corporation.
Karnam Industrial Bank.	Nederlandsche Indische Handels Bank.
Karnam Bank, Karnam.	Nederlandsche Handels-Maatschappij.
Lloyd's Bank.	Sumatra Bank.
Mercantile Bank of India.	Bank of Taiwan.
	Yokohama Specie Bank.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 1 (B).]

Particulars to be contained in the agreement between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India.

1. The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, such as branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

2. In consideration of the performance by the Imperial Bank of India on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India of the functions which

the Imperial Bank of India was performing on behalf of the Governor-General in Council at the place referred to in clause 1 before the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India a commission calculated on the total of the receipts and disbursements made with assets on account of Government by the Imperial Bank of India on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India. Such commission shall be one-sixteenth of one per cent on the first 250 crores of such total and one-thirtieth of one per cent on the remainder.

3. Subject to the condition that the Imperial Bank of India shall keep open branches not less or greater than those existing at the time of the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935, the Reserve Bank of India shall allow the following balances to the Imperial Bank of India at the interest rates hereinafter specified, namely:—

(a) during the first five years from that time—three crores free of interest;

(b) during the next five years—two crores free of interest and, at the option of the Imperial Bank of India, an amount not exceeding one crore at five per cent per annum;

(c) during the next five years—one crore free of interest and, at the option of the Imperial Bank of India, an amount not exceeding two crores at two per cent per annum; and

(d) during the next five years—at the option of the Imperial Bank of India, an amount not exceeding three crores at two per cent per annum.

4. The Imperial Bank of India shall not, without the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, open any branch in substitution for a branch existing at the time this agreement comes into force.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See SECTION 45.)

Reserve Bank of India.

An Account prepared in the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935, for the week ending on the day of

Assets Department		Liabilities	
Rs.		Rs.	
Bank notes held by the Banking Department .. ..	..	Reserve notes .. ..	..
Bank notes in circulation .. ..	..	Government of India reserve notes .. ..	..
Total bank notes issued .. ..	..	other .. ..	..
Government of India notes in circulation .. ..	..	Internal bills of exchange and other negotiable paper .. ..	..
Reserve balances .. ..	..	Gold reserves .. ..	..
	..	Gold notes or bullion .. ..	..
	..	(a) held in India .. ..	..
	..	(b) held outside India .. ..	..

Ratio of gold and gold securities to liabilities.		per cent	
Dated the		day of	
Banking Department.		19	
Liabilities.		Assets.	
Rs.		Rs.	
Capital paid up	.. ..	Reserve	.. ..
Reserve fund	.. ..	Deposits	.. ..
Deposits—	.. ..	Subsidiary note	.. ..
(a) Government	.. ..	Notes discounted—	.. ..
(b) Banks	.. ..	(a) Treasury	.. ..
(c) Others	.. ..	(b) External	.. ..
Notes payable	.. ..	(c) Government of India	.. ..
Other liabilities	.. ..	Reserve bills	.. ..
		Business lost through	.. ..
		Losses and advances to the	.. ..
		Government	.. ..
		Other loans and advances	.. ..
		Government	.. ..
		Other assets	.. ..
		
Dated the	day of	19	

The following Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for certain purposes was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 16th August 1927—

We, the undersigned, members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for certain purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted below, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us concerned thereto.

(1) Letter from the Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India, No. 1677, dated the 17th April 1927.

(2) Letter from the Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India, No. 2623, dated the 1st June 1927. No. 2345, dated the 5th July 1927, and No. 5431, dated the 15th July 1927.

2. The amendments which we have made are almost all amendments which have been suggested by the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India. We proceed to refer to the more important of them.

Clause 3.—We have inserted the definition provided by this clause at the instance of the Imperial Bank although it is not perhaps very necessary from the drafting point of view.

Clause 4 (originally clause 3).—The Bank recently pointed out that clause (b) of sub-clause (1) of this clause as originally framed omitted to provide the business other than Government business, we have effected the necessary amendment by the inclusion of certain words.

Clause 5 (originally clause 4).—Under the Act as it stands at present, Directors representing newly established Local Boards are entitled to be present at meetings of the Board but not to vote. The Central Board of the Bank consider this restriction unnecessary, and we have accordingly removed it by the insertion from sub-section (2) of the proposed new section 24 of the words "and any Governor appointed under clause (b)".

Clause 11 (originally clause 25).—The Central Board have pointed out that under sub-clause (1) of this clause, which inserted a new

sub-clause (a) is clause (4) of the First Part of the First Schedule, the Bank would be enabled under regulation 26 of the Second Schedule to invest monies not held as reserves in the shares of any limited liability company. We agree that this is undesirable. We have accordingly transferred the reference to shares and debentures of companies with limited liability to a new sub-clause (iii).

We have added a sub-clause after sub-clause (7) to give specific power to the Bank to hold and generally to deal in property which the Bank may have to buy in for the purpose of preserving their security for a loan or advance.

We have also provided in sub-clause (14) [originally sub-clause (15)], specific power for the Bank to subscribe the provision funds of all Friendly Societies which it is necessary for it to do in order to carry out its obligations under section 4 of the Act.

We have added a fresh sub-clause to this clause to make it clear that the negotiable securities referred to in clause (1) of Part II of the first Schedule do not include any negotiable security which is a trust security.

Clause 11 (originally clause 11).—As the instance of the Central Board, we have given power to the Bank to refuse to register any transfer of shares to a minor or person of unsound mind or to a firm.

Clause 12 of the Bill as introduced allowed the shareholders to increase or reduce the capital of the Bank by special resolution and without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council which, under regulation 19 of the Second Schedule, is at present requisite. This power in the case of companies subject to the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is hedged round with important restrictions which are on both of length sections 26 to 28 of that Act. In the case of such companies confirmation by the Court is necessary. We think it sufficient in the present case to retain regulation 19 as it already stands, as the Governor General in Council will then be in a position to lay down the conditions subject to which the share capital may be reduced.

We have rejected a suggestion by the Central Board, that the Bank should be given discretion to refuse to recognise the holder of a subscription certificate in the person having title to shares mentioned in the certificate.

Clause 13.—The Central Board point out that, in regulation 24 of the Second Schedule as it stands at present, no provision is made for fixing the place at which a special meeting is to be held. We have accordingly substituted regulation 24 on the lines suggested by them.

Clause 14.—The Central Board point out that the present requirements of regulation 14 involve the sending of a large number of original powers of attorney from head head office of the Bank to the place where a general meeting of the shareholders is to be held. We have accordingly adopted their suggestion that the certificates of the secretary of the head head office whose any such power has been deposited and registered shall be receivable in place of the original power of attorney.

Clause 15.—We have inserted this clause, again at the instance of the Central Board, to give the Board power to grant gratuities and superannuation allowances to widows and dependants of deceased officers and servants of the Bank, a power which they do not at present possess.

Clause 25 (originally clause 25).—We have decided, in view of the fact that the Imperial Bank of India is now being converted into a commercial bank, that there is no reason why the very important requirements of sections 322 and 325 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should not be observed by it. We understand that the Central Board have no objections to a provision on the lines of the one which we have made in this clause, but we consider that such a provision is essential in any case.

Clause 27.—We have inserted, at the instance of the Central Board, a provision on the lines of section 47 of the Foreign Bank Act, 1916, to enable the bank to be voluntarily wound up.

Clause 28.—We have agreed to a recommendation of the Central Board providing that shareholders who have applied to the Bank as address in British India to which notices shall be sent shall not be entitled to remove the name.

The only other amendment of consequence which we have made are amendments designed to enable the Deputy Managing Governor to perform the functions of the Managing Governor under regulations 22 (2), 42, 43 (1) and 51 of the Board's Schedule.

3. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 17th January 1927:

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republishing, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

SARIL P. BLACKETT.
CHARANJIT SINGH.
A. C. McWATTERS.
UMAR HAYAT.
A. F. L. FRAYNE.
F. C. D. CHASE.
J. W. A. SELL.
M. SUTRAWARDY.
KUMARSANTAR RAY CHAUDHURY*.
TIDRUZZI SEITKA.
MANNOHANDAS RAMJI.
GUVIND DAS.
Y. BHANUDAS PANTULI.
RAM SAHAN DAS.
JAMNADAN M. KRISHA.
N. C. KELKAR.
KIRANMAL FRENCHLAND.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.
NADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
FAZAL L. RAHIMTOOLA.
A. RAMASWAMI IYENGAR.
HUGH G. COCKEY.
V. K. ASAVAMUDHA AYANGAR.
SHRANIPAR ALL.
R. G. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIY.

The 26th August 1927.

* Subject to advice of Board.

MINUTE OF DISSENT

I submit that in section 22 of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the word "and" should be inserted between the figures "188" and "189" and the word and figures "and 200" appearing after the figure "169" should be omitted, so as to bring the Imperial Bank into line with other banks. Instead of that amendment there being made in the Joint Committee making certain sections only of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, applicable to the Imperial Bank in a manner which seems to be incomplete. I accordingly sign this report subject to this note of dissent.

KUMARPANKAJ RAY CHAUDHURY,
Member, Council of State.

The 28th May 1927.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 3 OF 1927.

[AN AMENDMENT BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for certain purposes.

Whereas by reason of the constitution of the Reserve Bank of India it is expedient further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, in order to modify the control of the Governor General in Council over the management of this Bank, to remove certain restrictions on the transaction of business by the Bank, and to provide for an agreement between the Bank and the Reserve Bank of India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Insert into and amend.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1927.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by resolution in the Council of India, appoint.

Amendment of section 2, Act XLVII of 1920.

2. After clause (f) of section 2 of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(g) "secretary" and "deputy secretary" mean, respectively, the secretary and treasurer and the deputy secretary and treasurer of the Bank.

Repeal of section 3, Act XLVII of 1920.

3. Section 3 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 12, Act XLVII of 1920.

4. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 12 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" the words "the Reserve Bank of India" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (i), the words "to act as banker for, and" shall be omitted, and after the word "secretary" the words "as agent for the Reserve Bank of India" shall be inserted; and

(c) in clause (j), for the words "the Government" the words "the Reserve Bank of India" shall be substituted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section, clause (a) and the latter and hereinafter (4) shall be omitted.

4. In clause (a) of section 12 of the said Act, after the words "at each place" the words "whether in India or elsewhere" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 12, Act XLVII of 1925

5. In sub-section (2) of section 12 of the said Act, after the words "in India" the words "or elsewhere" shall be inserted, and the expression shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 12, Act XLVII of 1925

6. In section 13 of the said Act, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "The Bank may also, subject to the provisions of this Act as to the business to be transacted there, establish an office in London" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 13, Act XLVII of 1925

7. In section 14 of the said Act the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 14, Act XLVII of 1925

8. For section 18 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Repeal of section 18, Act XLVII of 1925

"18. (1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Governors, namely:—

Constitution of Central Board.

(i) the presidents and vice-presidents of the Local Boards established by this Act;

(ii) a Managing Governor who shall be appointed by the Central Board for a period not exceeding five years on each time as the Central Board may direct, and may be reappointed in his appointment by the Central Board for such further periods not exceeding five years in each case as the Central Board thinks fit;

(iii) a Deputy Managing Governor who shall be appointed by the Central Board;

(iv) the members of the Local Boards established by this Act; and

(v) if any Local Board is hereafter established under this Act, such number of persons to represent it as the Central Board may prescribe.

(2) The Governors specified in clauses (ii) and (iv) of sub-section (1) shall be at liberty to attend all meetings of the Central Board and to take part in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to vote on any question arising at any meeting.

Provided, that the Deputy Managing Governor shall be entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Governor."

10. Section 30 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 30, Act XLVII of 1925

11. (2) In Part I of Schedule I to the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

Amendment of Schedule I, Act XLVII of 1925

(i) in sub-clause (iv) of clause (a), after the words "a district board" the words "or a municipal board or committee" shall be inserted;

Amendment of clause (a), Act XLVII of 1925

(2) after sub-clause (iii) of the same clause the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(iv) subject to any general or special directions of the Central Board, fully paid shares and debentures of companies with limited liability whether registered in India or elsewhere.”;

(3) for sub-clause (iv) of the same clause the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iv) goods which, or the documents of title in which, are deposited with, or pledged, hypothecated, assigned or transferred to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits.”;

(4) in sub-clause (vi) of the same clause, the words “fully paid shares and debentures of companies with limited liability, or” shall be omitted;

(5) in clause (8), for the words “assigned to” the words “as pledged, hypothecated, assigned or transferred to” shall be substituted;

(6) in clause (4), the words beginning with the words “payable in India, or in Ceylon” and ending with the words “may approve in that behalf” shall be omitted;

(7) in clause (7), the words “made payable in India, or in Ceylon” shall be omitted;

(8) in clause (6) after the word “shares” the following shall be added, namely:—

“and the acquisition and holding of, and generally the dealing with, any right, title or interest in any property, movable or immovable, which may be the Bank’s security for any loan or advance or may be accepted with any such security.”;

(9) in clause (7), for the words “the selling as above-mentioned, circular or frones for the purpose of winding up estates” the words “the administration of estates for any purpose whether as an executor, trustee or otherwise” shall be substituted;

(10) in sub-clause (vi) of the same clause, the words “at the risk of the principal” shall be omitted;

(11) in clause (vi), the words beginning with the words “for the use of” and ending with the words “persons needs” shall be omitted;

(12) in clause (vi), the words “for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit” shall be omitted;

(13) in clause (vi), the words “in India” shall be omitted;

(14) for clause (9) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(9) the withdrawing from time to time of the proceeds of the *Provisionary Loans*.”;

(15) in clause (vi), for the words “kinds of business” the words

“(including foreign exchange business)” shall be inserted.

(16) In clause (4) of Part II of the same Schedule, after the words “negotiable security” the following words and brackets shall be inserted, namely:—

“(not being a security in which a banker may invest trust money (1) of 1907, under section 89 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1902).”

19. In regulations 10 in Schedule II to the said Act (which Schedule is hereinafter referred to as the said Schedule):—

(a) the words “not being fully paid shares” shall be omitted,

(b) after the words “does not approve” the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of regulations 10, Schedule II, Act No. XXI of 1907.

"or in any person who is a minor or has been found by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind or to be in the name of any firm."

XXLIX of 1926.

18. In regulation 11 in the said Schedule,—

(a) after the words "share", where it first occurs, the words "or the holder of a succession certificate issued under Part X of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, in respect of the share" shall be inserted; and

(d) after the words "deceased survivor" the words "or any person who is the holder of a succession certificate in respect of such survivor's interest in the share" shall be inserted.

19. In regulation 23 in the said Schedule, in sub-regulation (F), for the words "a Managing Governor" the words "the Managing Governor or Deputy Managing Governor" shall be substituted.

Amendment of regulation 11, Schedule II, Act XLV of 1923.

Amendment of regulation 23, Schedule II, Act XLV of 1923.

15. For regulation 24 in the said Schedule the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new regulation 24, Schedule II, Act XLV of 1923.

"(1) The General Board shall convene a special meeting on the requisition of any three Governors or of not less than five hundred shareholders holding shares of the aggregate amount of not less than five hundred thousand rupees, upon which call notice or other notice has been sent, if such requisition is signed by the requisitionists and addressed to the Managing Governor or Deputy Managing Governor and contains a statement of the object of the proposed meeting.

"(2) The requisition may consist of several documents in like form, each signed by one or more of the requisitionists.

"(3) Every duly signed requisition of any such meeting shall be given by the General Board under the hand of not less than three Governors, and such notice shall state the purpose for which the meeting is convened and the time and place of such meeting, and shall be submitted to the Council of India and as not less than three daily newspapers, of which one shall be a newspaper published in the vernacular."

16. In regulation 25 in the said Schedule, after the words "power of authority," the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of regulation 25, Schedule II, Act XLV of 1923.

"or, in the case of a power of attorney previously deposited and registered with any local land office, a certificate of the secretary of such land and after or in each deposit and registration."

17. In regulation 26 in the said Schedule, for the words "Managing Governor" the words "the Managing Governor or Deputy Managing Governor" shall be substituted.

Amendment of regulation 26, Schedule II, Act XLV of 1923.

18. In regulation 27 of the said Schedule,—

(a) in the proviso to sub-regulation (F), the words "or is nominated or appointed by the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted;

Amendment of regulation 27, Schedule II, Act XLV of 1923.

(d) in sub-regulation (F), the words beginning with the words "Provided that," and ending with the word and figures "section 26," shall be omitted; and

- (4) in sub-regulation (3), the words "or of the Central Board and a Local Board" shall be omitted.
- Amendment of regulation 40, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 18. In regulation 40 in the said Schedule, the words and brackets "(other than a Governor nominated, or appointed by the Governor General in Council)" shall be omitted.
- Amendment of regulation 42, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 19. In regulation 42 in the said Schedule, for the words "a Managing Governor," wherever they occur, the words "the Managing Governor or Deputy Managing Governor" shall be substituted; and in sub-regulation (1) for the words "at every first meeting after established by the Act" the words "at each of the first four meetings established by the Act" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of regulation 44, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 20. For sub-regulation (2) of regulation 44 in the said Schedule the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 "(2) At the first meeting of the Local Board which takes place after the first meeting of the Central Board in each year, the Local Board shall elect four among its members a president and a vice-president who shall continue in their respective offices until the first meeting of the Local Board after the first meeting of the Central Board in the following year, and, whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, the Local Board shall at its next meeting elect a successor who shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the period for which his predecessor was appointed; Provided that no person shall be elected to be president or vice-president more than twice in succession."
- Amendment of regulation 45, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 21. In regulation 45 in the said Schedule,—
 (a) in sub-regulation (1), for the words "a Managing Governor" the words "the Managing Governor or Deputy Managing Governor" shall be substituted;
 (b) in sub-regulation (2), after the word "secretary" the words "or deputy secretary" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of regulation 46, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 22. In clause (4) of regulation 46 in the said Schedule, after the word "personally" the following shall be inserted, namely:—
 "and in great emergencies or other financial emergencies, either temporary or permanent, in matters, children or other dependents of deceased officers or servants."
- Amendment of regulation 47, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 23. In regulation 47 in the said Schedule, for the word "Government" the words "Government and Deputy Managing Governor", and for the word "officers" the word "employees" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of regulation 48, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 24. In regulation 48 in the said Schedule, for sub-regulation (3) the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 "(3) The members of the Board shall exercise the powers and shall be in the form required by section 125 of the Indian Companies Act, 1902, and the provisions of that section and of section 126 of the same Act shall apply to the Board in like manner as they apply to a trading company."
- Amendment of regulation 49, Schedule II, Act XLVII of 1905.**
 25. In sub-regulation (7) of regulation 49 in the said Schedule, for the words in the proviso "a special meeting shall be called for the purpose of supplying the same" the words "the vacancy may be filled by the Central Board" shall be substituted.

27. After regulation 55 in the said Schedule the following regulation Section of shall be inserted, namely:—

new section
shall be
Schedule II,
Act XIV of
1919.

"60A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any
H of 1919. 572 of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, if the shareholders of the Bank
H of 1919. pass a special resolution that the Bank be wound up voluntarily under the
provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1912, the Bank shall be wound up
in accordance with the provisions of that Act with regard to the voluntary
winding up of a company."

Provided that, for the purpose of this section, no such special resolution
shall be deemed to have been passed unless at least one-third of the share-
holders holding at least one-half of the paid up capital of the Bank for the
time being be present in person or by proxy and a majority paid by agree-
ment or in favour of the said resolution and such resolution is thereafter
confirmed by a majority of the shareholders at a subsequent special meeting
held at an interval of not less than two months or more than three months
from the date of the meeting at which the resolution was first passed."

28. For regulation 56 in the said Schedule the following regulation shall be inserted,
to be inserted, namely:—

of new regu-
lation for
regulation 56
Schedule II,
Act XIV of
1919.

"56. A shareholder who has no registered address in British India shall not
be entitled to be counted in the total number of shareholders for the purpose of any
resolution passed at any meeting, notwithstanding anything contained in
this Act."

29. Notwithstanding any amendment made in the said Act by this Temporary
Act in regard to the manner in which the Central Board shall be constituted,
the Central Board existing at the commencement of this Temporary
Act shall, until it has been re-established in accordance with the said
Act as amended by this Act, continue to transact business and shall
have all the powers of the Central Board under the said Act as so
amended.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on
the 15th August 1927:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 25 OF 1927.

A Bill to repeal certain enactments.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments specified in the
Schedule which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or
have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal,
should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited the Repealing Act, 1927.
2. The enactments specified in the Schedule and hereby repealed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.
3. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to.

Short title
Extent of
repeal
to which
it applies

Yrs.	No.	Short title.	Repeal of Repeal.	Explanation.
Date of the Statute General or Government.				
1897	XXV	The Indian Factories Act, 1897—cont.	In so much of the Schedule as relates to Acts—	
			I of 1849 ..	These Acts have been repealed.
			XV of 1856 ..	
			XVIII of 1858 ..	
			VI of 1861 ..	
			X of 1869 ..	
			II of 1870 ..	
			XII of 1874 ..	
			III of 1876 ..	These Acts have been repealed.
			XII of 1878 ..	
1898	XXVI	The Bureau Laws Act, 1898.	In sub-section (5) of section 2, the word "and" and sub-section (7) of the same section. In so much of the First Schedule as relates to Acts—	Consolidated these Acts.
			XV of 1847 ..	These Acts have been repealed.
			XIX of 1850 ..	
			XXXV of 1858 ..	
			XXXVI of 1858 ..	
			XVI of 1859 ..	
			VI of 1864 ..	
			X of 1868 ..	
			XXI of 1869 ..	
			III of 1870 ..	
			III of 1871 ..	
			IV of 1872 ..	
			IV of 1873 ..	
			III of 1874 ..	
			III of 1875 ..	
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			III of 1891 ..	
			III of 1892 ..	
			III of 1893 ..	
			III of 1894 ..	
			III of 1895 ..	
			III of 1896 ..	

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of Report.	Explanation.
		<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council—cont.</i>		
1901	VIII	The Indian Army Act, 1901.	Section 123 and Schedule.	Regarding 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1902	X	The Prevention of Offences Against Act, 1902.	Section 9	Do
1903	II	The Indian Prisoners' Act, 1903.	Section 40 and Schedule.	Do
1903	III	The Indian Prisoners' Act, 1903.	Section 40 and Schedule.	Do
1904	XII	The Indian Criminal Code Act, 1904.	Section 14 and the second Schedule.	Report of 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1904	IV	The Government of India Act, 1904.	In Part I of the Schedule, the section relating to— Act VI of 1904 .. Act VIII of 1905 .. Act X of 1905 ..	These Acts have been repealed.
1904	VIII	The Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1904.	Section 10 and Schedule.	Report of 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1904	IX	The Land Revenue Act, 1904.	Section 5 and Schedule II.	Do
1904	X	The Licensing and Control Act, 1904.	Sections 1 and 4 .. The second Schedule.	Report of 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1904	XVII	The Second Licensing and Control Act, 1904.	Sections 1 and 4 .. The second Schedule.	Report of 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1905	I	The Emergency Legislation Conference Act, 1905.	The whole	Enacted.
1905	VI	The Indian Police and District (Temporary Powers) Act, 1905.	Do.	Do.
1905	XI	The Licensing and Control Act, 1905.	Sections 1 and 4 .. The second Schedule.	Report of 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1905	XIV	The Indian Trading Act, 1905.	The whole	Enacted.
1905	III	The Prisoners' (Control by Government) Act, 1905.	Do.	Do.
1905	IV	The Indian Criminal Code Act, 1905.	Section 14 and Schedule II.	Regarding 'prev' and 'Spent'.
1905	X	The Indian Trading Act, 1905.	The whole	Enacted.
1905	XI	The Import and Export of Goods Act, 1905.	Do.	Do.
1905	XIV	The Indian Trade of Exchange Act, 1905.	Do.	Do.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Report.	Explanation.
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council—cont.</i>				
1917	I	The Island Steam-Vehicle Act, 1917	Section 14 and Schedule II.	Reporting provisions. Report.
1917	V	The Distribution of Goods Act, 1917	Schedule 4 and the Schedules.	Do.
1917	IX	The Indian Act of Exchange (Amendment) Act, 1917	The whole ..	England.
1917	XXI	The Gold (Import) Act, 1917	Do ..	Do.
1917	XXIV	The Reporting and Accounting Act, 1917.	Sections 9 and 10 ..	Reporting provisions and savings. Report.
1918	XI	The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1918.	The Second Schedule, sections 24 and 25.	Reporting provisions. Report.
1918	XIV	The Gold Exchange Act, 1918.	The whole ..	England.
1918	XV	The Heavy Trucking (Ordinance) Act, 1918.	Do ..	Do.
1918	XXII	The Indian Miscellaneous Metal Industry Act, 1918	Do. ..	Do.
1918	III	The Motor Spinning (India) Amendment Act, 1918.	Do. ..	Reporting provisions. Report.
1918	XXI	The Finance Act, 1918.	Section 10 ..	Reporting provisions. Report.
1918	XVIII	The Reporting and Accounting Act, 1918	Sections 8 and 9 and the Second Schedule.	Do.
1918	IV	The Indian Companies Act, 1918.	The whole ..	England.
1918	V	The Electrical Machinery Act, 1918	In section 48, the words "by the Court" which they occur for the second time. In Schedule I, the entry relating to section 49. In section 49, subsections (2) and (3) and Schedule III.	Unquestioned as to the amendment of section 49 by Act IX of 1926. Reporting provisions. Report.
1919	X	The Indian Revenue Act, 1919.	Section 48 ..	Do.
1919	XX	The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1919.	Section 13 ..	Do.
1919	XXVIII	The Indian Telegraph and Wireless (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1919.	The whole ..	England.

Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal	Explanation.
		Act of the Indian Legislature—cont.		
1870	II	The Indian Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1870	Section 21 and Schedule II.	Repealing provisions.
1872	IV	The Special Law Repeal Act, 1872	Sub-section (2) of section 14.	Repealing provisions.
1873	V	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1873	The whole.	Repealing provisions.
1873	VII	The Indian Revenue Act, 1873	Section 25.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XI	The Indian Lunatics Act, 1873	Section 20 and the Schedule.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XII	The Indian Passes Act, 1873	Sub-section (2) of section 3.	Repealing provisions.
1873	IV	The Indian Mines Act, 1873	Sub-section (2) of section 3, sections 4, 7 and 8, Schedule II and III.	Repealing provisions.
1873	V	The Indian Regulations Act, 1873.	Section 25 and Schedule.	Repealing provisions.
1873	VI	The Charities (Amendment) Act, 1873	Section 10 and Schedule.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1873.	Sections 3 and 4 and the General Schedule.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XII	The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1873	Sections 4, 5, 10, 20 and 26.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XVIII	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1873.	Sections 122 and 142.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XIX	The Indian Colonial Statute Act, 1873	Section 18.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XXI	The Indian Revenue Shipping Act, 1873.	Section 106 and Schedule F.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XXVII	The Bridge Construction Act, 1873.	The whole.	Repealing provisions.
1873	XXVIII	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1873.	Section 8.	Repealing provisions.
1874	II	The Charities Act, 1874	Section 101 and Schedule VI.	Repealing provisions.
1874	IV	The Criminal Code of Procedure Act, 1874.	In the Schedule, the entry relating to Act II of 1874.	The Act (II of 1874) is repealed.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Report.	Explanation.
<i>Acts of the Indian Legislature,—cont.</i>				
1873	VI	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1873.	Section 36 and the second Schedule.	Reporting provisions. Spect.
1874	VII	The Reporting and Amending Act, 1874.	Sections 2, 4 and the second Schedule.	Reporting provisions. Spect.
1874	VIII	The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1874.	The whole.	Reporting amendments. Spect.
1875	III	The Workmen's Breach of Contract (Amendment) Act, 1875.	The whole.	Do.
1878	IV	The Indian Education (Amendment) Act, 1878.	Section 13.	Do.
1879	XIII	The Indian Passes Act, 1879.	Schedule (D) of Section 1. Sections 2, 4 and 5. Schedule III and VII.	Sections 2 and 4 amended, and section 5 inserted, and section 7 reinserted amendment.
1880	XIV	The Indian Civil (Amendment) Act, 1880.	In the Indian Civil Code, Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18.	Discrepancy of Act 117 of 1877 which has amended the Code in which these sections exist.
1881	XIX	The President Powers Act, 1881.	Section 30 and Schedule.	Reporting provisions. Spect.
1882	LXVII	The Opium (Amendment) Act, 1882.	Section 6.	Do.
1883	XXXV	The Indian Firm (Amendment) Act, 1883.	Schedule (D) of section 2.	Do.
1883	XXXVI	The Reporting and Amending Act, 1883.	Sections 2 and 4 and the Schedule.	Reporting provisions. Spect.
1885	LXXIX	The Indian Forests Act, 1885.	Section 201 and Schedule II.	Do.
1888	21	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1888.	Section 2.	Do.
1876	IV	The Gold Mines and Wells (Amendment) Act, 1876.	Sections 4 and 5.	Reporting provisions. Spect.
1879	VII	The Indian Subalterns Act, 1879.	Section 14 and Schedule.	Do.
1880	VIII	The Steel Industry (Amendment) Act, 1880.	The whole.	The principal Act (21 of 1871) has been repealed.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of Royal.	Explanation.
<i>Regulations-1905.</i>				
1905	IV	The Upper Vol- lage Regulations, 1905.	In sub-section (B) of section 1, the word "and" and sub- section (B) of the same section.	Commenced date. Spart.
1904	V	The Chin Hills Regulations, 1904.	So much of the Regu- lation as relates to Regulation V of 1903.	Regulation V of 1903 has been repealed.
1903	III	The Upper Ter- race Land and Revenue Regu- lation (1903) Amended Regulation 1904.	In sub-section (C) of section 1, the word "and" and sub- section (2) of the same section, Section 4 ..	Commenced date. Spart. Sub-section (2) of section 11 of Regulation III of 1903 which was amended by the section has been re- placed by a new sub-section, Commenced date. Spart.
1904	II	The District (Up- per) Regulations, 1904.	In sub-section (1) of section 1, the word "and" and sub- section (15) of the same section.	Do.
1905	IV	The Frontier Provisions Ordinance Regu- lation, 1905.	In sub-section (1) of section 1, the word "and" and sub- section (6) of the same section Section 15 ..	Do. Repealing provi- sion. Spart.
1905	VII	The North-West Frontier Pro- visions Law and Frontier Regu- lation, 1905.	Sub-section (2) of sec- tion 1. Section 2 and sub- section 111.	Commenced date. Spart. Repealing provi- sion. Spart.
1905	II	The Frontier Provisions (Amend- ment) Regula- tion, 1905.	The whole ..	The principal Regulation has been repealed.
1904	III	The District Pro- visions (Amend- ment) Regula- tion, 1904.	Sections 2 and 4 ..	Repealing pro- visions. Spart.
1905	II	The North-West Frontier Pro- visions Law and Frontier (Amend- ment) Regula- tion, 1905.	The whole ..	Repealing provi- sion. Spart.
1905	III	The Upper Ter- race Land and Revenue Regu- lation, 1905.	Section 14 ..	Repealing provi- sion. Spart.
1905	IV	The District Pro- visions, North Frontier Regula- tion, 1905.	Section 26 ..	Do.

[illegible]

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th August 1927 —

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 35 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, in order to remove or reduce the customs duties on various machinery and materials of industries; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (7) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1927.

Short title and commencement

(8) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October 1927.

2. In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

Amendment of the Second Schedule, Act VIII of 1924.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See margin 2)

1. In Item No. 1A, for the words and figures "No. 45" the words, letters and figures "Nos. 1B and 45" shall be substituted.

2. After Item No. 1A, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"1B | Tape Rec."

3. After Item No. 6, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

"TALLOW, STRAPHINE AND WAX

4A | Tallow "

4. After Item No. 8, the following item shall be inserted under the heading "MISCELLANEOUS," namely:—

"1A | China Clay."

5. After Item No. 1A, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"13A | Finishing pads and blending powder."

6. After Item No. 14, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"14A | Magnesian chloride."

and Item No. 14A shall be re-numbered 14B.

7. After Item No. 14B, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

"DYES AND COLOURS.

14C | Dyes derived from coal-tar and similar derivatives used in any dyeing process."

8. After Item No. 16, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

"MACHINERY.

16A | Steam-engines, namely, each of the following articles as here and elsewhere specified:—

- (i) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and engines for the steam, portable engines, fire-braking, power-driven road rollers, steam engines and machinery, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operating parts;

10. After Item No. 45, under the heading "YARNS AND TEXTILE PARRELS", the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

" 51A | Artificial silk yarn and warp, not twisted | Ad valorem. | 7½ per cent."

11. In Part III of the Schedule, the heading "MACHINERY", and Items Nos. 51, 51A, 51B and 51 shall be omitted.

12. For the second proviso to Item No. 53, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Nos. 18A or No. 18D shall not be treated as so specified articles."

13. In the proviso to Item No. 54, for the figures and letter "51" and "51A" the figures and letters "18A" and "18D" shall be substituted, respectively.

14. In Item No. 55, after the word "Furnace", the words "except any floor" shall be inserted.

15. For Item No. 77, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" 77 | Articles of machine, woe, grate and wheel for not otherwise specified."

16. In Item No. 92, after the word "nets" where it occurs for the first time, the words "not otherwise specified" shall be inserted.

17. In Item No. 95, the brackets, words and figures " (or Nos. 12, 13, 19 and 21B) " shall be omitted.

18. In Item No. 105, for the figures "51" the figures and letter "18A" shall be substituted.

19. In Item No. 105, after the word "rings" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be inserted.

20. In Item No. 119, for the figures "51" the figures and letter "18A" shall be substituted.

21. Item No. 121 shall be omitted.

22. In Item No. 122A, the words, figures and letter " as Nos. 51 and 51A " shall be omitted.

23. In Item No. 133, for the figures and letter " 51, 51A " the figures and letters "18A, 18D" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to the *Decision* of the Government of India to remove the import duties on certain machinery and mill stores as announced in paragraph 17 of their Resolution No. 241-T, (27th) dated the 11th June 1937, on the Report of the Tariff Board (Indian Textile Industry Enquiry).

It is considered undesirable to retain the 7½ per cent ad valorem duty on pressing machinery and material when the duty on other machinery is being removed. It is accordingly proposed to remove the duty on the articles included in Item 54 of the Import Tariff Schedule, as well as the duty on articles included in Items 51, 51A and 51B.

G. BAINY.

The 25th August 1937.

ELI-11

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th August 1907:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 53 OF 1907.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, in order to safeguard the manufacture of cotton yarn in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, in order to safeguard the cotton textile industry in British India against competition in cotton yarn produced under industrial conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1907.

2. (1) In Item No. 44 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, after the figure and words "5 per cent", the figure and words "or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher" shall be added.

(2) The amendment made by sub-section (1) shall have effect up to the 31st day of March 1910.

Enactment

of the Second
Schedule to
the Indian
Tariff Act
1894.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Tariff Board which was appointed to inquire into the depression in the cotton textile industry reported that, owing to the flexible shift working resorted to by the night work of women, the Japanese mills producing cotton yarn possessed an unfair advantage over the Indian mills, and that this advantage amounted to 10 per cent of the selling price at the time the Report was submitted. This advantage is only partially neutralized by the existing 5 per cent duty. In the opinion of the Board, the Japanese mills will retain their unfair advantage until June 30th, 1910, when the night work of women will be prohibited by law.

3. More than half the total imports of yarn are of counts from 3½ to 4½ and about 80 per cent of the imports of these counts are from Japan. The Board found that the unfair advantage of a mill spinning an average of 3½ was 10 pice per pound. If a reasonable return on capital was taken into account, and of a mill spinning an average of 3½ 1650 pice per pound. On the basis of these figures, a duty of one and-a-half annas a pound on counts from 3½ to 4½ and a duty of one anna a pound on lower counts would suffice to neutralize the unfair competition of the Japanese mills. The imports of counts of yarn below 3½ are, however, less than 2½ per cent of the total imports, and for administrative reasons it was considered advisable to raise the rate of duty according to the count. It is, therefore, proposed in the Bill that up to the 31st March 1910, the 5 per cent duty on counts yarn should be subject to a specific minimum of one and-a-half annas a pound. The effect will be that duty will be leviable on all imported yarn at the rate of one and-a-half annas a pound, unless the value exceeds Rs 1-14-6 a pound, when the duty will be levied at 5½ per cent of value.

3. For protective purposes, a specific duty is preferable to an ad valorem duty, the amount of which varies with the price and is highest when protection is least needed and lowest when the industry most

requires enactment. It is for this reason that the specific minimum duty of one and-a-half annas a pound has been proposed and not an increase in the ad valorem rate.

4. The night work of women in the Japanese mills will terminate, it is expected, on the 30th of June 1928, but pure produced under double shift conditions will still be on the market for some months afterwards. For this reason, it is proposed that the specific minimum duty should continue in force until the 31st March 1928.

G. RAINY.

3000.
The 28th August 1927.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 19th August 1927 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 28 OF 1927.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the fostering and development of the bamboo paper industry in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the fostering and development of the bamboo paper industry in British India; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1927.

2. (1) In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1923, Amendment of Act VIII of 1924, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule in this Act.

(2) The amendments made by sub-section (1) shall have effect up to the 31st day of March 1928.

3. Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, tint, poster and photograph paper), containing no mechanical wood pulp, on which a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem under item No. 24 of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, between the 1st September 1928, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been liable to pay duty at one anna per pound under item No. 155 of that Schedule; and any deficiency between the duty which has been paid on such paper and the duty hereby made payable shall be deemed to be duty short-paid within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

4. The second item of the Schedule to the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1926, is hereby repealed. Amendment of Act XXV of 1926.

THE SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE IN SCHEDULE II TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1924.

(See section 2.)

For items Nos. 155 and 156, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

No.	Description of goods	Duty	Remarks
155	Printing paper (excluding chrome, marble, tint, poster and photograph paper) containing no mechanical wood pulp or which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 25 per cent of the fibre content.	15 per cent	One anna.

136	Waste Paper—	Fixed	One area at 15 per cent. of ad valorem, whichever is higher.
(a) Waste paper with printed lettering and account and manuscript books and the kind.			
(b) Waste paper.			One area.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill accedes in those respects to the Timber Paper Industry [Protection] Act, 1925, which added entries 136 and 137 to the Import Tariff Schedule (Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1924).

2. Finally, by entry 136 a protective duty of one area per pound was imposed on printing paper containing less than 45 per cent of mechanical wood pulp, the intention being to exclude newspaper (which usually contains 65 per cent or more of mechanical pulp) from the protective duty, and leave it under the revenue duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. It has recently been held, however, that entry 136, as worded, excludes from the protective duty not only 'newspaper' as defined by the Tariff Board, but also paper containing no mechanical wood pulp at all. The effect is that the protective duty does not apply to a class of imported paper with which paper manufactured in India probably competes, and in this respect the Act fails of its intended purpose.

This Bill, therefore, makes printing paper containing no mechanical wood pulp liable to the protective duty of one area per pound, with retrospective effect from the 21st September 1925, the date on which the Timber Paper Industry [Protection] Act became law.

The Bill also empowers the Governor-General in Council to recover the difference between the protective duty and the duty at 15 per cent ad valorem in the case of all paper containing no mechanical wood pulp on which duty has been paid at 15 per cent ad valorem only, and which was imported between the 21st September 1925, and the date on which this Bill becomes law.

3. Secondly, for more than a year after the passing of the Act, the Customs authorities calculated the percentage of mechanical wood pulp mentioned in entry 136 on the fibre content of the paper, but in January 1927, it was held that the entry, as worded, required that the percentage should be calculated on the total weight of the paper, including 'soaking'. It was represented by importers that the effect of the interpretation was to bring within the scope of the protective duty large quantities of imported 'newsprint' which was the intention of the Legislature to exclude, and the Tariff Board was, therefore, asked to report whether any, and if so what, changes were desirable in those entries in the Tariff Schedule which require the duty payable on newspaper.

The Board has recommended that entry 136 should be amended so as to make it clear that the percentage is to be calculated on the fibre content and not on the total weight. The effect will be to exclude from the operation of the protective duty certain classes of newspaper which were actually included up to January 1927, but have since been included. This Bill gives effect to the Tariff Board's recommendation.

4. Thirdly, by entry 155 a protective duty of one anna per pound was imposed on writing paper, including eight or printed forms and account and memorandum books and the binding thereof. It has been represented that this protective duty is in some cases substantially less than the former revenue duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem. Thus the Act is not only causing an unnecessary loss of revenue, but is also depriving the printing trade in India of the tariff assistance which it previously enjoyed. The Bill, therefore, amends entry 155 so as to make the duty one anna per pound or 10 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.

G. RAJY.

The 21st August 1927.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 24th August 1927 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 36 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, for a certain purpose.

ELV of 1926.
V of 1926.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, for the purpose hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

ELV of 1926.

1. This Act may be called the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1927.

2. After section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Section of
the Indian
Penal Code
ELV of 1926.

" 295A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, intentionally attempts to insult the religion or to outrage the religious feelings of any class of His Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

V of 1926.

3. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

Amendment
of Sec. 295.

(i) in sub-section (f) of section 295A, after the words " His Majesty's subjects " the words " or which is intended to insult the religion or outrage the religious feelings of any such class " shall be inserted, and after the figures and letter " 155A " the words, figures and letter " or section 295A " shall be inserted ;

(ii) in section 188, after the word, figures and letter " section 295A " the words, figures and letter " or section 295A " shall be inserted ;

ELV of 1926.

(iii) in the Second Schedule, after the entry relating to section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

" 295 A "	Insulting the religion or outraging the religious feelings of any class.	Word used with malicious intent.	Word used with malicious intent.	Word used with malicious intent.	Word used with malicious intent.	Insulting the religion or outraging the religious feelings of any class.	Insulting the religion or outraging the religious feelings of any class.
	Insulting the religion or outraging the religious feelings of any class.	Word used with malicious intent.	Word used with malicious intent.	Word used with malicious intent.	Word used with malicious intent.	Insulting the religion or outraging the religious feelings of any class.	Insulting the religion or outraging the religious feelings of any class.

and

(iv) In the same schedule, for the entries in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth columns relating to section 296 of the Indian Penal Code, the following entries shall be substituted, respectively, *ITF*, namely:—

They acted without malice.	Provocation	Retaliation	Not now punishable.	Prohibition. Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The prevalence of malignant writings intended to incite the religion or outrage the religious feelings of various classes of His Majesty's subjects has made it necessary to examine the existing provisions of the law with a view to seeing whether they require to be strengthened. Chapter XV of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with offences relating to religion, provides no penalty in respect of writings of the kind described above. Such writings may readily be dealt with under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code as it is sufficient that they do not represent an attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes. It must be recognised, however, that this is only an indirect way of dealing with acts which may properly be made punishable themselves, apart from the question whether they have the further effect of promoting feelings of enmity or hatred between classes. Accordingly it is proposed to insert a new section in Chapter XV of the Indian Penal Code, with the object of making it a specific offence intentionally to incite or attempt to incite the religion or outrage or attempt to outrage the religious feelings of any class of His Majesty's subjects. Certain amendments are also proposed to the Code of Criminal Procedure in pursuance of the object of the Bill.

A. CHERRAS.

The Hindu, August 1937.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses by the Government in British India was presented to the Council of State on the 30th August 1937:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill is committed and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses by the Government in British India was referred, have reconsidered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill, as amended by us annexed thereto.

Clause 2.—We have amended the definition in sub-clause (v) in order to bring it into line with the wording of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

We propose that the definition of "the Merchant Shipping Act" given in sub-clause (a) should be omitted as it seems unnecessary and may have the effect of excluding the application of certain Merchant Shipping Acts.

Clause 3.—We are of opinion that the administration and control of Lighthouses would be more efficient if the technical staff of Inspectors were placed at the disposal of the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses at his own headquarters, so that he will be in a position to send the most suitable men for a particular piece of work, and to concentrate his staff where required. For this purpose, it is suggested that the District Inspectors should be called "Inspectors" and that their powers should not be confined to a particular district. We have amended clause 3 accordingly, and have made consequential amendments in clauses 6 and 21.

As regards the personnel of this staff, and of the expert mechanics under them, it may be found necessary to begin with to recruit them from England, but the Committee recommends to Government that as Indian personnel should be trained in the special work as quickly as possible so as to fit them for these posts.

Clause 4.—Sub-clause (2), as drafted, would make it optional on the Governor-General in Council to consult the Central Advisory Committee, and, as we understand that it is the Governor-General in Council's intention invariably to consult the Committee on the matters specified in this sub-clause, we have made an amendment to give effect to the real intention. The question of inserting a provision requiring that the advice of the Central Advisory Committee should always be accepted was discussed, and we strongly recommend to Government that its advice should in all ordinary cases be accepted.

We have deleted the latter portion of sub-clause (3). It might happen that, after the Governor-General in Council has appointed a Central Advisory Committee in which the representation of all the various interests is accurately balanced, a District Advisory Committee might come into existence, and the election by that Committee of another member or members to the Central Advisory Committee might be undesirable.

As regards the constitution of the Central Advisory Committee, we recommend that the Commerce Secretary should be Chairman, and that the Committee should include representatives of the following interests:—

- (1) The Royal Indian Marine (or Royal Indian Navy),
- (2) Shipping registered in India, and
- (3) Commerce, both British and Indian, which should each

be represented by an equal number of members, appointed after consultation with the commercial bodies concerned.

Clause 5.—We have deleted the words "whether within or beyond the limits of British India" as they are unnecessary.

Clause 20.—In sub-clause (2) we have made a small amendment in order to give greater precision to the date from which the period of thirty days shall run in the case of dues paid on departure.

We have also added a third sub-clause which will provide that foreign shipping will have notice of any alteration in the scale of light-dues.

The difficulties connected with the port of Aden were discussed. One class of cases is that of ships trading to Australia, East Africa and elsewhere, which do not touch at any port in India proper, but touch at Aden. It is reasonable that these ships should contribute something to the cost of the Indian Lighthouse administration, for they are lights which will be provided and maintained from Indian Light-dues. But it is undesirable that the dues should be so much as to cause ships to pass Aden by or to divert them to other parts of call.

Another class is that of ships sailing from the United Kingdom which touch at Aden and then proceed to Calcutta or some other port in India, and then return on their homeward voyage. Here, again, if full light-dues are levied at Aden, the thirty days allowed will be largely consumed in the two long ocean voyages from Aden to the nearest point on the Indian coast and back again.

Other difficulties can be imagined, and they are likely to be so numerous that it is inexpedient to attempt to make specific provision for them in the Statute. They can all be met by an exercise of the powers of the Governor-General in Council proposed in clause 14 of the Bill, which confers a wide discretion to exempt ships, classes of ships and ships performing specified voyages from the whole or part of the light-dues payable. We are assured that Government will consider the recommendations of the Central Advisory Committee in all such cases.

Clause 17.—The insertion proposed in sub-clause (3) is to secure that three months' dues shall be tried only by experienced Magistrates.

Clause 18.—At present in Burma ships up to fifty tons tonnage are exempted from the payment of light-dues. It seems to us undesirable to withdraw this exemption, and we propose to extend the limit now in force in Burma to the whole of British India and have accordingly changed "thirty" in sub-clause (3) to "fifty".

Clause 19.—We have increased the period of three months to six months in order to meet the case of long voyages.

Clause 20.—We have not amended this clause, but we have second our recommendation that any surplus in the credit of the Lighthouses account should be deftly converted for the purpose of Lighthouse administration, and should not be appropriated for any other purpose. This, we consider, is the intention of clause 9 read with clause 20.

3. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 19th February 1927.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

K. C. NEOGY.
G. L. CORBETT.
F. W. A. BELL.
P. C. D. CHAEL.
RAHASAI M. HAYL.

The 20th August 1927.

COUNCIL OF STAVE BILL No. 4 OF 1917.

[As Amended by the Joint Committee.]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.)

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses by the Government in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of lighthouses by the Government in British India; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PARLIAMENTARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Lighthouse Act, Short title, 192

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the Definitions, subject or context,—

(a) "Customs-collector" means an officer of customs exercising the powers of a Customs-collector under the Sea Customs Act, 1858, and includes any person appointed by the Governor-General in Council to discharge the functions of a Customs-collector under this Act;

(b) "District" means an area defined as a district for the purposes of this Act under section 3;

(c) "general lighthouse" means any lighthouse which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a general lighthouse for the purposes of this Act;

(d) "lighthouse" includes any light-renal, day signal, buoy, beacon, or any mark, sign or apparatus exhibited or used for the guidance of ships;

(e) "local lighthouse" means any lighthouse which is not a general lighthouse;

(f) "local lighthouse authority" means a Local Government, local authority or other person having the superintendence and management of a local lighthouse;

(g) "owner" includes any part-owner, charterer, or mortgagee in possession and any agent to whom a ship is assigned;

(A) "port" means any port, as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1908, to which that Act extends; and

XV.

(C) words and expressions used in this Act and not otherwise defined have the same meanings respectively as in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1908.

XXI.

Appointment
of officers.

3. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(a) direct areas to be districts for the purposes of this Act;

(b) appoint a person to be the Superintendent of Lighthouses in each district;

(c) appoint a person to be the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; and

(d) appoint persons * * * to be * * Inspectors of Lighthouses.

Advisory
Committees.

4. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall appoint a Central Advisory Committee and shall consult it in regard to—

(a) the siting or position of lighthouses or of any works appertaining thereto;

(b) additions to, or the alteration or removal of, lighthouses;

(c) the variation of the character of any lighthouse or of the mode of use thereof;

(d) the cost of any proposals relating to lighthouses; or

(e) the making or alteration of any rules or rates of dues under this Act.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint an Advisory Committee for any district for the purpose of advising in regard to any of the matters specified in sub-section (1) in so far as the interests of the district are affected thereby.

(3) Advisory Committees shall consist of persons representing interests affected by this Act or having special knowledge of the subject-matter thereof * * *

GENERAL LIGHTHOUSES.

Management
of general
lighthouses
by the
Governor-
General in
Council and
delegation of
management.

5. (1) The superintendence and management of all general lighthouses are vested in the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may require any local lighthouse authority to undertake the superintendence and management of any general lighthouse situated in or adjacent to the local limits within which the authority exercises its powers, and shall pay to the authority such sums as may be necessary for the cost of superintendence and management as he may determine.

LOCAL LIGHTHOUSES.

6. (7) The Chief Inspector of Lighthouses may, at any time, and any Superintendent or * * * Inspector of Lighthouses may, if authorized in this behalf by a general or special order in writing of the Governor-General in Council, enter upon and inspect any local lighthouse and make such inquiries in respect thereof or of the management thereof as he thinks fit.

Power to
inspect local
lighthouses.

(8) Every person having the charge of, or concerned in the management of, any lighthouse shall be bound to furnish to any officer authorized by or under sub-section (7) to inspect the lighthouse all such information regarding the same as the officer may require.

(9) Every local lighthouse authority shall furnish to the Governor-General in Council all such returns and other information in respect of the lighthouse under its supervision and management, or of any of them, as he may require.

7. (1) If, after an inspection under section 6 or such other inquiry as he thinks fit, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a direction under this sub-section is necessary or expedient for the safety, or otherwise in the interests, of shipping, he may direct any local lighthouse authority—

Control of
local lighthouses by the
Governor-General in
Council.

(a) to remove or discontinue or to refrain from erecting or discontinuing any lighthouse under its superintendence and management or to make or refrain from making any variation in the character or mode of use of any such lighthouse, or

(b) to erect, place or maintain, or to refrain from erecting, placing or maintaining, any lighthouse within the local limits within which the local lighthouse authority exercises its powers.

(2) A local lighthouse authority shall not erect, place, remove or discontinue any lighthouse or vary the character or mode of use of any lighthouse, unless it has given to the Governor-General in Council at least one month's notice in writing of its intention so to do.

Provided that, in cases of emergency, a local lighthouse authority may take such action as it deems necessary and shall give immediate notice of the same to the Governor-General in Council and, so far as is possible, to all shipping approaching or in the vicinity of the lighthouse.

(3) If a local lighthouse authority—

(a) fails to comply with any direction made under sub-section (1), or

(b) fails to exercise or perform, or exercises or performs in an improper, inefficient or unsuitable manner, any power or duty relating to the superintendence or management of lighthouses conferred or imposed upon it by or under any law for the time being in force, or

(c) *Fails to make adequate financial provision for the performance of any such duty,*

the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, require the local lighthouse authority to comply with the direction, or to make arrangements to his satisfaction for the proper exercise of the power or performance of the duty, or to make financial provision to his satisfaction for the performance of the duty, as the case may be, within such period as he may specify.

(d) *If the local lighthouse authority fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (2) within the specified period or within such further time as the Governor-General in Council may allow, the Governor-General in Council may exercise the power or perform the duty or make the requisite financial provision, as the case may be, and the local lighthouse authority shall be liable to repay to the Governor-General in Council any expenditure incurred by him in so doing.*

Management of local lighthouses by the Governor-General in Council.

8. The Governor-General in Council may, at the request of a local lighthouse authority, undertake the superintendence and management of any local lighthouse on its behalf, and the local lighthouse authority shall pay to the Governor-General in Council such sums to defray the cost of superintendence and management as may be agreed.

LIGHT-DUES

levy and collection of light-dues.

9. For the purpose of providing or maintaining or providing and maintaining lighthouses * * * for the benefit of ships voyaging to or from British India or between ports in British India, the Governor-General in Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, cause light-dues to be levied and collected in respect for every ship arriving at or departing from any port in British India.

Rates of light-dues leviable.

10. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe rates, not exceeding two annas per ton, at which light-dues shall be payable, and may prescribe different rates for different classes of ships, or for ships of the same class when in use for different purposes or in different circumstances.

(2) Light-dues payable in respect of a ship shall be paid by the owner or master of the ship on its arrival at, and on its departure from, any port in British India.

Provided that, if light-dues have been paid in accordance with the provisions of this Act in respect of any ship, no further dues shall become payable in respect of that ship for a period of thirty days from the date on which the dues so paid became payable.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) imposing, abolishing or varying light-dues shall not take effect till the expiration of thirty

days from the day on which the order was notified to the *Gentle of India*.

11. Light-dues shall be paid to the Customs-collector who shall grant to the person paying the same a receipt in writing specifying—

- (a) the port at which the dues have been paid;
- (b) the amount of the payment;
- (c) the date on which the dues became payable; and
- (d) the name, tonnage and other proper description of the ship in respect of which the payment is made.

12. (1) For the purposes of the levy of Light-dues, a ship's tonnage shall be reckoned as under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for dues payable as a ship's tonnage, with the addition required under section 65 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to deck cargo.

(2) In order to ascertain the tonnage of any ship for the purpose of levying Light-dues, the Customs-collector may—

- (a) if the ship is registered under any law for the time being in force in British India or under the law of any foreign country in respect of which an Order in Council has been made under section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that ships of that country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage declared in their certificates of registry or other national papers (any such ship being hereafter in this section referred to as a registered ship), require the owner or master or other person having possession of the ship's register or other papers describing her tonnage to produce the same for inspection and, if such owner, master or other person refuses or neglects to produce the register or papers, or the same may be, or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to the tonnage of the ship, cause the ship to be measured and the tonnage to be ascertained; or

- (b) if the ship is not a registered ship and the owner or master fails to satisfy the Customs-collector as to the true tonnage thereof according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law for the time being in force for regulating the measurement of registered ships, cause the ship to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained according to such mode.

(3) If any person refuses or neglects to produce any register or other papers or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-collector as to the true tonnage of any ship when required to do so under this section, such person shall be liable to pay the expenses of the measurement of the ship and of the ascertainment of the tonnage, and, if the ship is a registered ship, shall further, as execution by a *Provisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the port where the ship lies or in any port to which she may proceed*, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Recovery of
light-dues,
expenses
and costs

13. (J) If the owner or master of any ship refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-collector on demand the amount of any light-dues or expenses payable under this Act in respect of the ship, the Customs-collector may seize the ship and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of the dues or expenses, together with the costs of the seizure and detainer, is paid.

(K) If any part of such dues, expenses or costs remains unpaid after the expiry of five days following the date of the seizure, the Customs-collector may cause the ship or other thing seized to be sold, and with the proceeds at the sale may satisfy the dues, expenses or costs remaining unpaid, together with the costs of the sale, and shall repay the surplus, if any, to the person by whom the same were payable.

Refusal of
port-clearance

14. The sloop whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any ship shall not grant the port-clearance until the amount of all light-dues, expenses and costs payable in respect of the ship under this Act and of any fine imposed thereunder has been paid, or until security for the payment thereof has been given to his satisfaction.

Determination
of
disputes as to
liability for
payment.

15. If any dispute arises as to whether light-dues, expenses or costs are payable in respect of any ship under this Act or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, the dispute shall, on application made in this behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction at the place where the dispute arises, and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Light-dues
payable at
the port
from which
the ship
clears

16. (I) If the master of any ship in respect of which any light-dues are payable at any port causes the ship to leave such port without having paid the same, the Customs-collector at that port may by writing require the Customs-collector at any other port in British India to which the ship may proceed or in which she may be to receive the dues remaining unpaid.

(J) Any Customs-collector to whom such a requisition is directed shall proceed to levy such dues as if it were payable under this Act at the port at which he is the Customs-collector, and a certificate by the Customs-collector at the port at which the light-dues first become payable, stating the amount payable, shall be sufficient proof in any proceeding under section 13 or section 15 that such amount is payable.

Penalty for
evading
payment of
light-dues.

17. (J) If the owner or master of a ship evades or attempts to evade the payment of any light-dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of the ship under this Act, he shall, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in any port to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found, be punishable with fine which may extend to five times the amount of the sum payable.

(f) In any proceeding before a Magistrate in a prosecution under sub-section (j), any such certificate as is mentioned in sub-section (f) of section 16, stating that the owner or master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient proof of the evasion, unless the owner or master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without payment of the dues was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable grounds for such departure.

18. The following ships shall be exempted from the payment of light-dues under this Act, namely:—

Exemption from payment of light-dues.

(a) any ship belonging to His Majesty or the Government or to a foreign Prince or State and not carrying cargo or passengers for freight or fare; and

(b) any ship of a tonnage of less than fifty tons; and the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any other ships or classes of ships or ships performing specified voyages from such payment, either wholly or to such extent only as may be specified in the notification.

19. When light-dues have been paid in respect of any ship in excess of the amount payable under this Act, no claim for refund of such excess payment shall be admissible, unless it is made within six months from the date of such payment.

ACCOUNTS

20. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall cause to be maintained a separate account of all moneys received by way of light-dues, expenses, costs and fees under this Act and of all expenditure incurred for the purposes of this Act, and shall cause such account to be laid before the Central Advisory Committee, as soon as possible, after the close of each financial year.

(2) The Governor-General in Council shall cause to be laid before the Central Advisory Committee before the close of each financial year a statement of the estimated receipts under, and expenditure for the purposes of, this Act during the forthcoming year.

RULES

21. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to carry into effect the purposes thereof.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the powers and duties of the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses and of Superintendents and Inspectors of Lighthouses;

(k) the procedure and conduct of business of Advisory Committees constituted under this Act;

(l) the rate of travelling and subsistence allowances payable to members of Advisory Committees; and

(m) the period in respect of which and the form in which the separate account referred to in sub-section (7) of section 20 shall be kept and the format in which that account and the statement referred to in sub-section (7) of that section shall respectively be presented to the Central Advisory Committee.

EXPLAN.

22. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE

(See SECTION 22)

Enactments Repealed.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1920	XX	The Census Code-Schedule Act, 1920 ..	The whole
1924	XX	The Census Code-Schedule Act, 1924 ..	Do.
1926	XX	The Census Code-Schedule Act, 1926 ..	Do.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 30th August 1927:—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL No. 7 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, and the Married Women's Property Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1925, and the Married Women's Property Act, 1876, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 1927.

- XXX of 1925, the words "or, unless the deceased was a Hindu, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain or an exempted person, to a married woman without the previous consent of her husband" shall be omitted.
- III of 1974. 3. After section 9 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, the following heading and section shall be inserted, namely:—
- " VI.—*Husband's liability for Wife's breach of trust or deviation.*

Amendment of sections 222 and 223, Act XXVIII of 1925.

Insertion of new section 21 in Act III of 1874.

10. Where a woman is a trustee, executrix or administratrix, either before or after marriage, her husband shall not, unless he acts or intermeddles in the trust or administration, be liable for any breach of trust committed by her, or for any misapplication, loss or damage to the estate of the deceased caused or made by her, or for any loss to such estate arising from her neglect to get in any part of the property of the deceased."

Section of husband's liability for wife's breach of trust or deviation.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the result of a judgment in the Bombay High Court, that Court drew attention to the advisability of altering sections 183 and 189 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, so as to make the consent of the husband necessary before the grant of probate or letters of administration to a married woman, and drew attention to the provisions of sections 8 and 13 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1884. In the Indian Succession Act, 1925, which is a consolidating Act, the provisions of sections 183 and 189 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and of sections 8 and 13 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, have been reproduced in sections 222 and 223.

Sections 183 and 189 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, were based on the English law as it then existed. Since 1865, however, the law in England has considerably changed and the consent of a husband is no longer necessary. It is desirable to bring the Indian law into conformity with English law, and amendments of sections 222 and 223 of the Indian Succession Act with this object are accordingly proposed.

In English law there is a provision that a husband is not liable for any breach of trust, loss or misapplication committed by any woman as a trustee, executrix or administratrix, unless he has acted or intermeddled in the trust or administration. It is desirable that in this respect also Indian law shall be brought into line with English law, and a new section is therefore proposed to be added to the Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

The 21st July 1927.

S. R. DAS.

III-13

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 26th August 1927.—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL No. 8 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title
and com-
mencement.

1. (1) This act may be called the Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1927.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1929.

Amendment
of section 35,
Act IX of
1908

2. In section 35 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"For the purposes of this section any property comprised in a Hindu, Mohammedan or Buddhist religious or charitable endowment shall be deemed to be property vested in trust for a specific purpose, and the manager of any such property shall be deemed to be the trustee thereof."

Amendment
of Part
Schedule to the
Act IX of
1908

3. In the First Division of the First Schedule to the said Act,—

(a) after Article 63, the following Article shall be inserted, namely:—

" 63A. To recover immovable property mortgaged or hypothecated in trust, deposited or pawned, and otherwise brought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee by a valid claimant."

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article any property comprised in a Hindu, Mohammedan or Buddhist religious or charitable endowment or deemed to be property entrusted in trust, and the manager of any such property is deemed to be the trustee thereof."

Trust
pawnee

When the title
becomes known
to the plaintiff

(b) Article 133 shall be omitted; and

(c) in Article 134—

(i) after the entry in the first column, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article any property comprised in a Hindu, Mohammedan or Buddhist religious or charitable endowment is deemed to be property entrusted in trust, and the manager of any such property is deemed to be the trustee thereof."

(ii) for the entry in the third column the entry "When the transfer becomes known to the plaintiff" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In paragraph 16 of Chapter 41 of their report the Civil Justice Committee recommended—

(1) that articles 133 and 134 of the Post Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, should be revised with reference to recent decisions; and

(2) that in particular the alienation of property vested in the head of a religious institution should be specifically provided for.

2. It is understood that the first recommendation relates to the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the interpretation of articles 133 and 134 mainly as a result of the Full Bench ruling of the Madras High Court in *Sadi Katti versus Kandi Pattana* (I.L.R., 40, Madras, 1048). In this case two of the Judges held that the words in column 3 must be given their literal meaning and that time must run from the date of transfer from the trustee or the original mortgagee and the date when possession was taken was immaterial; one Judge held that the article only applies when the transferee from the trustee or the original mortgagee took possession on the date of transfer; and the remaining two Judges held that time under the article only runs from the date when possession is obtained. The result was that the view of the first two Judges that the article operated to bar the particular suit by limitation failed. This case was considered by *Richardson, J.*, in *Nannaldas versus Abhis Kothia* (I.L.R., 47, Calcutta, 866). *Richardson, J.*, held that limitation under the article begins to run from the date on which the property or the title was transferred by the trustee or the original mortgagee to the transferee. The other Judge, however, who decided that case, *Shams-ul-Huda, J.*, did not come to any final conclusion as to the effect of the article. In a later case, reported in I.L.R., 53, Calcutta, page 69, *Mookerjee, J.*, said that the article referred to a case where the transfer by the trustee was accompanied by delivery of possession to the transferee, but it is not definitely clear that he intended to suggest that under the article possession must be taken on the date of transfer, and accordingly it is not certain which of the views held in the Madras Full Bench in the decision referred to above was favoured by him. These cases refer to article 133, and no cases dealing with article 134 have been traced, but the same general principle would presumably apply to both articles.

3. The Committee's second recommendation refers, it is understood, to the decision of the Privy Council in *Vidyanarathi versus Belasani* (I.L.R., 44, Madras, 831) and *Abdur Rahim versus Namin Das* (I.L.R., 56, Calcutta, 325). As a result of these two rulings it is now settled law that a *Murachkati*, *Mahant* or manager of a Hindu endowed religious property, or the *Mutawalli* or *Sajyastanchari* in whom the management of Mohammedan endowments is vested are not trustees within the meaning of the word as used in section 10 of the Indian Limitation Act, for the reason that the property does not vest in them. The result is

that when a suit is brought against a person, not being an assign for valuable consideration, and whose property of this nature are not protected.

4. The Committee's two recommendations are therefore :—

(1) that it should be made clear whether articles 133 and 134 mean what they say, viz., that limitation runs from the date of purchase or of transfer, as the case may be, and that the date of attaining possession is immaterial ;

(2) that section 10 of the Act should be amended so as to put Hindu and Mohammedan religious endowments on the same footing as other trust funds which definitely vest in a trustee.

After consulting the Local Governments the Government of India have come to the following conclusions :—

(1) that in the case of both the articles the period of limitation should run from the date when the sale or transfer, respectively, becomes known to the plaintiff ;

(2) that the period in the case of article 133 should be reduced from twelve to three years ;

(3) that Hindu, Mohammedan and Buddhist religious as well as charitable endowments should be included within the scope of both these articles as also of section 10 of the Act.

The Bill gives effect to these conclusions.

S. R. DAS,

The 26th July 1927.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 30th August 1927 :—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL No. 9 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1904, for certain purposes.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1904, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Enactment.

Amendment of section 11B, Act VI of 1904.

1. This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1927.

2. For sub-section (2) of section 11B of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1904 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), 71 of 1904 the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) Such sum shall be payable on every person depoted by an employer to engage or send persons to emigrate and on every person sent to emigrate to a labour district.

Provided that the rate at which the sum is levied shall not exceed the following rates, namely :—

Five rupees a year on each person so depoted ; and

Five rupees on each person sent to emigrate."

3. Where any sum has been paid as cost under section 116-E of the said Act before the commencement of this Act, notwithstanding that it was not so payable, and such sum would have been payable if this Act had been in force at the time of the payment, such sum shall be deemed to have been legally due to him, and no claim shall lie in any Court for its refund.

Validation of payments prior to commencement of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The expenditure of the Assam Labour Board, which is responsible for supervising assisted emigration to Assam, is met almost entirely from a cess on employers in Assam levied under section 116-E of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901. The existing sub-section (4) of that section reads as follows:—

"Such cess shall be payable on every garden-warder employed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assumed to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 31:

Provided that the rates at which the cess is levied shall not exceed the following namely:—

Five rupees a year on each garden-warder so deputised, and

Five rupees on each person so recruited, engaged, or assumed to emigrate."

A labourer is defined in the Act as meaning any person bound by a labour contract; but, owing to the withdrawal by executive notification of certain provisions of the Act, no persons working in Assam are now bound by labour contracts. In consequence of this change, it is no longer possible to levy a cess upon garden-warders although the recruitment of labour is still conducted by their agency. The Bill is intended to make it possible to levy a cess on garden-warders and on assisted emigrants as heretofore and to substitute the collection of the cess already paid or imposed.

A. C. McWATTERS

The 9th August 1927.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 8th August 1927:—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL No. 12 OF 1927.

A Bill to enable bodies corporate to hold property in joint ownership.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable bodies corporate to hold property in joint ownership; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bodies Corporate (Joint Ownership) Act, 1927.

Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Scindia Paramount.

From the
corporations
or joint pro-
perty or joint
owners.

2. (2) A body corporate shall be capable of acquiring and holding any movable or immovable property in joint ownership in the same manner as if it were an individual; and where a body corporate and an individual, or two or more bodies corporate, become entitled to any such property under circumstances or by virtue of any instrument which would, if the body corporate had been an individual, have created a joint ownership, they shall be entitled to the property as joint owners:

Provided that the acquisition and holding of property by a body corporate in joint ownership shall be subject to the like conditions and restrictions as attach to the acquisition and holding of property by a body corporate in entirety.

(3) Where a body corporate is joint owner of any property, then on its dissolution the property shall devolve on the other joint owner.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 4 (1) (a) of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, lays down that when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of those dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons. Though by virtue of section 3 (25) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 'person' includes a company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, the definition has been held to be repugnant to section 4 (1) of the Indian Securities Act, as a corporation or association may be dissolved but cannot die and there can, therefore, be no survivorship as contemplated in the latter section. Thus the law as it stands precludes the possibility of a Government promissory note being held by a corporate body jointly with an individual or with another corporate body. The position as regards joint ownership of this nature was the same in England before the passing of the Bodies Corporate (Joint Tenancy) Act, 1899.

In accordance with the above view of the law, Government and the Public Debt Offices have been treating as invalid all endorsements on Government promissory notes in favour of a company jointly with an individual. The Public Debt Office, Bombay, has been addressed on more than one occasion by corporate bodies regarding the advisability of joint ownership of Government securities on the lines recommended by the law in England, and the Controller of the Currency has recently reported that instances of such endorsements are coming to his notice and that he has been compelled to treat them as invalid. It is, therefore, necessary to undertake legislation to remove this technical difficulty. But as there is no reason why the principle of joint ownership should be confined to securities only, it is proposed to legislate generally on the lines of the Bodies Corporate (Joint Tenancy) Act, 1899.

E. H. DAS.

The 27th August 1927.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 26th August 1927:—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL No. 11 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, for the purposes hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the *Presidency-towns Insolvency Amendment Act, 1927*.
2. To section 7 of the *Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909* (hereinafter referred to as the *said Act*), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—
Amendment of section 7, Act 191 of 1909.
"Provided that, unless all the parties otherwise agree, the power hereby given shall, for the purpose of deciding any matter arising under section 26, be exercised only in the manner and to the extent provided in that section."
3. After sub-section (2) of section 15 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—
Amendment of section 15, Act 191 of 1909.
"(3) On the making of the order admitting his petition, a debtor shall—
(a) unless the Court otherwise directs, produce all his books of account, and
(b) file such lists of creditors and debts and afford such assistance to the Court as may be prescribed,
falling which the Court may dismiss his petition."
4. In sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 33, of the said Act, for the words "If, on the examination of any such person, the Court is satisfied," the words "If on his examination any such person admits" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 33, Act 191 of 1909.
5. After clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 112 of the said Act, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—
Amendment of section 112, Act 191 of 1909.
"(kk) filing of lists of creditors and debtors and the affording of assistance to the Court by a personing debtor,"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 7 of the *Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909* (III of 1909), gives the Insolvency Court, subject to the provisions of the Act, full power "to decide all questions of procedure, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of insolvency coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case."

Section 35 empowers the Court *inter alia* to examine before it any person "supposed to be indebted to the insolvent," and to require such person to produce before it any documents in his custody or power relating to the insolvent, his dealings or property. If, on such examination of such person, the Court is satisfied that he is indebted to the insolvent, it may, on the application of the Official Assignee, order him to pay to the Official Assignee the amount in which he is indebted. This section taken alone does not empower a Court to inquire into and decide a claim which the alleged debtor does not admit.

3. The two sections are to some extent opposed to each other, and the practice of the Courts, as a result, is not uniform. The Calcutta High Court gives the greater weight to section 35 on matters falling within the scope of that section, and settles debts from debtors of the insolvent only when those debts are admitted. The Madras High Court, on the other hand, gives greater weight to section 7 and decides, as part of the insolvency proceedings, disputes between the Official Assignee and the alleged debtors of the insolvent. The Civil Justice Committee discussed the matter in paragraph 39 of Chapter XIV of their report (page 511).

5. It is considered expedient to amend the Act so as to secure uniformity of practice, and reference to the various High Courts here shown that the Calcutta practice is generally preferred. Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill secure that this practice shall be generally followed and are designed to remove the opposition between section 7 and section 35 by providing that the latter section shall prevail in matters falling within its scope. The amendments are so drafted that they will not prevent the Court from deciding a dispute between the parties concerned if they submit themselves to its jurisdiction.

4. The amendments to section 36 also help to make the position clear, and bring the wording of that section into line with section 25 of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914.

6. Further, under section 113 of the Act, the Bombay and Bangalore High Courts have made rules under which every debtor who files a petition for adjudication as an insolvent is obliged to lodge forthwith in the office of the Official Assignee all books, papers, writings, accounts, and vouchers relating to his estate with a list thereof signed by himself, and also a statement of his movable and immovable estate. The Calcutta High Court has, as a matter of practice but without making any rule, similarly required such a statement, except when very special reasons to the contrary were shown to exist, to lodge his books of account, explain the position of his affairs to the Official Assignee, and furnish a list of the names and addresses of all debtors and creditors, before the passing of an adjudication order. This practice has been declared to be *ultra vires* in a judicial decision of that Court, and as the legality of the rules framed by the other High Courts in this matter might also be successfully challenged,

It is proposed to amend sections 15 and 110 of the Act in the manner indicated in the Bill. Clauses 3 and 5 are intended to give effect to this proposal.

The 27th August 1927.

S. R. DAS.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 29th August 1927.

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL No. 12 OF 1927.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Divorce Act for a certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Divorce Act for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Divorce (Second Short-title Amendment) Act, 1927.

2. In the second paragraph of section 2 of the Indian Divorce Amendment Act, after the word "petitioner" where it first appears, the words "or respondent" shall be inserted.

of section 2
Act is of
1926.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869), no relief is provided except in cases in which the petitioner professes the Christian religion. As a valid marriage can be contracted by a Christian with a non-Christian under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), relief is at present possible only to the Christian party to such a marriage. The Bill proposes to amend Act IV of 1869 so as to allow a non-Christian party also to apply for relief.

The 26th August 1927.

H. C. HAJJI.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Securities Act, 1920, for certain purposes was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st August 1927:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Securities Act, 1920, for certain purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us appended hereto.

Clause 2.—We have deleted that portion of sub-section (5) which directs the addition of a new sub-section (2) to section 10 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920. In our opinion the proposed sub-section merely expresses the law as it stands, and it is undesirable to make a special statement relating to particular cases of

what is already a general proposition of law. However, we recommend to the Government of India that it should reconsider the whole question, and if it is found that the Civil Courts issue execution certificates which on the face of them bind Government to grant a duplicate certificate to the legal representative of the deceased holder of a lost certificate, without the inquiry required by section 10, then a Bill should be framed to amend Part X of the Indian Executive Act, 1924, so as to safeguard the procedure laid down in the Indian Securities Act, 1926.

Clause 3.—In the case of certain non-convertible loans, the holders regard their securities as permanent pieces of property, and we consider it inequitable to impose new time-limits for payment of the principal of those securities which is not set in this clause. As regards other kinds of securities, we see no reason for making any provision for limitation for payment of the principal outside the ordinary law. The case as regards interest, however, is an different footing, and we consider that Government is entitled to refuse payment of interest after the date fixed by the terms of the loan or fixed by notice given under the terms of the loan. We accordingly propose to substitute for clause 3 a clause inserting a new section 28A, providing that Government may in all cases refuse to pay interest after the date on which the payment of the amount due on the securities could have been claimed.

2. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 29th January 1927.

3. Although we have amended this Bill extensively, we do not think that its scope has been so altered that republication is required. The last amendment proposed by us removes what is in our opinion an unnecessary provision; and the second amendment relates a provision which governs both principal and interest to one which governs interest only. We, consequently, that the Bill be passed as now amended.

DARIL P. BLACKETT.*
VICTOR GOSWAMI.
GANGANAND SINHA.
ABDUL QAYYUM.
VIDYA NAGAR PANDYA.
V. K. ABAYAMUTHA ATANGAR.*
K. O. MEOGY.
JANNADAS M. MEHTA.
S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.*
M. S. ANBY.*
B. S. MOONJE.

The 20th August 1927.

* Subject to orders of Council.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

We, the undersigned, request an agreement with our colleagues in regard to the changes made in this Bill. We are, however, prepared to accept the Bill as now modified as a partial solution of the difficulties it was intended to meet.

BASIL P. BLACKETT.

V. K. BHAVAMURTHI AYANGAR.

I was under the impression that at the meeting it was agreed I may be wrong but that was my impression—that, while interest should not be allowed to accumulate at the option of the holder indefinitely, he should be allowed interest for six years after the principal became payable. And I am of that opinion still—the new clause does not give effect to it.

S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR

I think that the terms of clause 8 in the draft appended to the Report is wider than those that were previously agreed to in the Select Committee regarding interest. If I remember right some members agreed that interest should stop only after a certain period on notice being duly given. This was what I understood to be the view of some of us. At any rate this is my view at present.

SINHA,

M. S. ANEY.

The 20th August 1907.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 6 OF 1907.

[As AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Wording printed in Italics indicates the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A Bill to amend the Indian Securities Act, 1920, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Securities Act, 1920, for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Securities (Amendment) Act, 1907.

2. (2) In sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the word "lost" in both places where it occurs the word "stolen" shall be inserted, and after the word "lost" in both places where

Amendment of section 10, Act No. 12 of 1920.

It occurs the word 'theft' shall be inserted; and in sub-section (2) of the same section after the word 'loss' the word 'theft' shall be inserted.

(3) To the same section after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be added, *namely* :—

"(4) If at any time before the Government becomes discharged under the provisions of this Act from liability in respect of any security the whole of which is alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, such security be found, any order passed in respect thereof under this section shall be nullified."

* * * * *

*Inserted in
new section
3A in Act
1 of 1926.
Enacted by
the Council
of Ministers.*

3. After section 18 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, *namely* :—

"35A. Save as otherwise expressly provided in the terms of a Government security, no prize shall be added to claims interest on any such security in respect of any period which has elapsed after the earliest date on which demand could have been made or the payment of the amount due on such security."

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st August 1927 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have no remarks on the body of the Bill, but we propose the following amendments in certain items of the Schedule :—

(a) In the proposed Item No. 183, in 7th line, the word "cards" which it occurs for the first time, should be "carbs."

(b) In the proposed Item No. 180 we have deleted the word "type" as the removal of the duty on this article might prejudicially affect type foundries which are now working in India. This involves the retention of Item No. 34 of the present Schedule but in the revised form containing only the duty "Printing Type," which will remain subject to 2½ per cent duty.

(c) In the proposed new Item No. 43A we have deleted the words "warp and artificial" as we are given to understand that the words "artificial silk yarn" exclude artificial silk warp.

3. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 25th August 1927.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-consideration, and we recommend that the Bill be passed as now amended.

G. SAINT,
MR. YAKUB
M. R. JAYAKAR
W. R. LAMB
PURUSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
ISWAR SARAN,
D. CHAMAN LALL,
GHAZANFAR ALI,
B. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIY,
H. N. KUNZU,
VICTOR SASSOON,
N. M. JOSHI,
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,*
SATTENDRA CHANDRA MITRA,*
C. DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR.*

The 30th August 1937.

* Subject to sanction of Council.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

While we have agreed to accept this Bill being sent back to the Assembly without any amendment, we wish to state that we have not done so wholeheartedly in some particulars.

Item 5 (B & C).—We are unable to understand why the machines, apparatus and appliances operated by manual or animal labour should not have at least the same advantages, if not more, as those which are operated by electric, steam, water, gas or other power.—In laymen like us, it looks undesirable to place purely manual industry at a great disadvantage compared with the one carried on by the cheaper aids of refinement which a few other facilities alone can afford.

Item 10 (A).—The introduction of cheap artificial silk yarn and thread aimed at by this amendment may, we are afraid, tell greatly on the indigenous silk industry, as well as the extent of the cotton textile industry.

C. DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR.
SATTENDRA CHANDRA MITRA.

The 30th August 1937.

The remission of the customs duties on machinery and stores proposed in the Bill are intended, it is claimed, to give some relief to the mill industry, the loss of revenue involved is estimated to be Rs. 55 lakhs a year, only half of which will benefit the mill industry. We are of opinion that, unless a duty on foreign glass-ware is imposed, the indigenous textile industry cannot get any real protection, and as Government are strenuously holding out against that recommendation of the Tariff Board in the interests of Lancashire, the proposed remission will really operate only as a relief of so much taxation. We do not think that the Indigo Boudouque is overflowing with surplus money; and if it is, there are other claimants to relief, e.g., salt tax, postage, etc., which ought to have the priority against the proposed remissions which do not seem to prove with equal severity on those who import machinery and stores. We are, therefore, decidedly against so much loss of revenue unless we are satisfied that the Indian industry secures effective protection in its present perilous position.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

C. DURAISWAMI AYTANGAR.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 20 OF 1927.

[As AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in Italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, in order to remove or reduce the customs duties on certain machinery and materials of industries; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--|
| Short title and commencement. | 1 | (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1927. |
| Amendment of the principal Act. | 2. | (2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of October, 1927. |
| Amendment of the principal Act. | 2. | In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act. |

THE SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

1 In Item No. 1A, for the words and figures "No. 63" the words, letters and figures "Nos. 1B and 63" shall be substituted.

2. After Item No. 1A, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"1E | Rags &c."

3. After Item No. 6, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

"TALLOW, STRATTON AND WAX.

"1A | Tallow."

4. After Item No. 8, the following item shall be inserted under the heading "MISCELLANEOUS," namely:—

"1A | China Clay."

5. After Item No. 13, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"1A | Bleeding gum and bleeding powder."

6. After Item No. 14, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"1A | Magnesian chloride."

and Item No. 14A shall be re-numbered 14B.

7. After Item No. 14B, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

"DYES AND COLOURS.

100 | Dyes derived from sul-tri-tert and other derivatives and in any dyeing process."

8. After Item No. 18, the following heading and item shall be inserted, namely:—

"MACHINERY.

11A | Machinery, namely, each of the following machines are not other than as follows:—

(1) power-driven rollers, loose five angles and frames for the same, capable of accommodating power-driven and rollers, for engines and turbines, and other machines in which the rollers are in not separable from the engine parts;

(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, gas or other power, not being mounted on wheels, rollers, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other working parts;

(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been specially designed for use in such a system or which would not be suitable for their use for any other purpose;

(4) metal gears, not being of iron, steel, or brass, and not designed for use with any machinery other than specified, including the bolting of all materials and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes and metal rollers;

(5) bars, bars, down, down, pipe, pipes, valves and valves and other electrical, water and steam, mounted on rail, and valves, weights, weights and balances designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.

Notes.—The term "industrial system" used in sub-section (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or construction of any commodity.

12. For the second proviso to Item No. 62, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided also that articles of machinery, as defined in Sec. 184, or for 185 shall not be deemed to be substituted machinery."

13. In the proviso to Item No. 64, for the figures and letter " 51 " and " 51A " the figures and letters " 18A " and " 18D " shall be substituted, respectively.

14. In Item No. 64, after the word " Flaxen ", the words, " except negro four " shall be inserted.

15. For Item No. 77, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 77 | All acts of violence, war, games and animal lot not otherwise specified."

16. In Item No. 92, after the word " acts " where it occurs for the first time, the words " not otherwise specified " shall be inserted.

17. In Item No. 96, the brackets, words and figures " (see Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 51B) " shall be omitted.

18. In Item No. 103, for the figures " 51 " the figures and letter " 18A " shall be substituted.

19. In Item No. 124, after the word " runs " the words " not otherwise specified " shall be inserted.

20. In Item No. 111, for the figures " 51 " the figures and letter " 18A " shall be substituted.

21. Item No. 117 shall be omitted.

22. In Item No. 142A, the words, figures and letter " see Nos. 51 and 51A " shall be omitted.

23. In Item No. 153, for the figures and letter " 61, 51A " the figures and letters " 18A, 18D " shall be substituted.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, in order to protect the manufacture of cotton yarn in British India was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 21st August 1927.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, is order to enquire the manufacture of cotton yarn in British India was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us discussed therein.

2. In the long title and in the preamble, we have substituted the word " proven " for the word " alleged ", as we prefer the more familiar term.

3. We have considered carefully the effect which the imposition of a specific minimum duty of 1½ annas a pound may be expected to have on the handloom industry. We recognize that this duty can benefit the cotton mill industry only to the extent to which the price of yarn is increased thereby, and that any increase in the price of yarn must be a burden on the handloom weaver, unless he is able to receive a higher price for the cloth that he weaves. So far as the fabrics woven from the finer counts are concerned, the 1½ anna duty will also be less than the duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem* and will seldom be appreciably higher. The weavers of this kind of cloth will be little, if at all, affected by the specific duty, and even when the price of the yarn they use is slightly raised, they may be able to obtain a slightly higher price from purchasers with whom quality rather than price is the first consideration. On the other hand, the imports of yarn of the coarser below 30s are very small, and we believe that the price of such counts in India is regulated to a large extent by internal competition. The great bulk of the yarn used by the handloom weavers is of this class, and we do not anticipate that the price will be raised, if at all, to anything like the extent of the difference between the 1½ anna duty and the duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*. On the other hand, the imposition of the specific duty should prevent any heavy fall in the price of the lower counts such as might result from the importation of large quantities of cheap yarn from China.

4. It is in respect of the medium counts that the Indian mills have felt the competition of yarn imported from Japan (and in recent months from China) most severely, and particularly the counts from 30s to 40s. The annual consumption of yarn of these counts in India is about 50 million pounds, and as the production of the Indian mills is more than half of the total, the quantity taken by the handloom weavers is probably not more than a half. At present prices the 1½ anna duty would be equivalent to a duty of approximately 13 per cent *ad valorem* on such yarn, and it is possible that the price may be raised to the full extent of the difference between the 1½ anna duty and the 5 per cent duty. In that case the additional cost is estimated to be Rs. 12 lakhs a year. But the yarn of counts from 30s to 40s is probably not more than 13 per cent of the total yarn consumption of the handloom weavers, and the additional cost spread over their whole output would not seriously affect them. Our last conclusion is that the imposition of the 1½ anna duty will not materially prejudice the interests of the handloom industry, but we recognize the difficulties which always arise in forecasting the exact effect of an increase in duty, and we consider that the actual effect on the handloom industry should be watched. We recommend, therefore, that the Government should be asked to direct Local Governments on the subject, desiring them to have special inquiries made and to report on the subject six months after the passage of the Bill into law.

5. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th August 1927.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

MOHAMMAD YAKUB*,
G. RAJY*,
R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTI,
VICTOR SAMBOON*,
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS*,
W. S. LAMB,
D. CHAMAN LALL*,
N. M. JOSHI,
GHAZANFAR ALI*,
C. DURAISWAMI AYYANGAR*,
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA*,
SATTYENDRA CHANDRA MITRA*,
HINDAY NATH KUNZRU,
ISWAR SARAN*,
M. R. JAYAKAR.

* Subject to sanction of Council.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I consider that the change made by the Committee in the preamble and in the long title of the Bill by the substitution of the word "protect" for the word "safeguard" is inadvisable, and may create the impression that some change has been made in the scope and object of the Bill. The word "safeguard" is commonly used when the danger to which the domestic industry is exposed arises from one or more of the forms of competition ordinarily designated as unfair. The word "protect", on the other hand, has a wider significance, and is appropriate when it is proposed to maintain or develop a domestic industry, irrespective of the nature of the competition to which it is exposed. The unfair competition by which the manufacturers of cotton yarn in India is endangered arises from differences in industrial conditions, and in particular from the fact that night work by women is permitted in Japan, whereas in India it is prohibited by law. I hold that the Indian spinning mills are entitled to be safeguarded against this competition, but not that they are entitled to be "protected" if that word is to be given the wider meaning which is commonly borne.

G. RAJY.
MR. YAKUB.

The 30th August 1927.

We are anxious to safeguard the manufacture of cotton yarn against foreign competition. We shall willingly support any measure which gives the much-needed relief to the mill industry without inflicting a corresponding loss on some other industry in the country. But unfortunately if the present Bill is passed, it is bound to prejudicially affect the handloom industry. It is our considered judgment that nothing should be done to hurt the interest of the handloom industry and that save the permanent loss of our people from additional loss or exploitation. We strongly recommend that in the interest of the mill industry the import duty on piece-goods be increased as recommended by the Tariff Board, but we have been told that this or any other proposal of a like nature is not open to us to make, and one action on those lines was ruled out of order. We are, therefore, most reluctantly forced to say that this Bill be sent back to the Assembly with a suggestion that it be not proceeded with.

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA
ISHWAR SARAN.

This Bill is framed in the spirit of offering a mere eye-wash to the disarming mill-owners of Bombay at the expense of the poor weavers handloom weavers spread all over the country. It is admitted that whatever benefit is expected to be conferred on the mill industry is at least to that extent a burden on the handloom weavers.

The handloom weavers have always been working at a great disadvantage as against the facilities given to and the influence of the mill-owners.

At page 175 of the Report the Indian Tariff Board give it as their considered opinion that the imposition of any additional duty on yarn is undesirable in view of the effect that it will have on the handloom industry and that any assistance to be given to the spinning industry is best given in the form of a bounty. This Bill forbids such most unbecomingly the considered view of the Tariff Board and sets an unprecedented and reprehensible example of giving shadow of a protection to one indigenous industry at the cost of its neighbor. Some of us suggested that a slight enhancement of the import duty on piece-goods will afford a better protection for the Indian textile industry as a whole, but the Hon'ble the Gymnasee Member would not accept it and the suggestion was ruled out of order.

In the circumstances, there is no other alternative than to reject this Bill.

C. DURASWAMI IYENGAR,
SATTYENDRA CHANDRA MITRA.

The 20th August 1927.

I sign the majority report subject to the following note:—

NOTE BY Sir Vernon SATCHEL, BART.

The principle underlying the Bill is to safeguard the cotton textile industry in British India against competition in cotton yarn produced under industrial conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in British India.

2. Certain assumptions have been made against the industry, the more important of which I should like to answer before proceeding to give my views on the present Bill. It has been contended in some quarters that the present paucity of spinning of the Bombay cotton mill industry is due to over-capitalization. Taking the Tariff Board's own valuation of the capital cost per loom with 30 spindles at Rs. 5,450 per loom, which represents Rs. 180 per spindle and Rs. 2,450 per loom, and allowing a reduction of 8 per cent on these figures to compensate for the reduction in the import duty on machinery and retil stores which has been proposed, the total capital value of the looms, buildings and machinery represented by the mills in Bombay would work out at Rs. 48,50,000 (excluding the cost of drying, bleaching and finishing machinery the value of which exceeds Rs. 2 crores) against a block value of Rs. 95,72 crores given in Appendix VI of the Tariff Board Report. This clearly shows that according to the Tariff Board's own valuation the industry is certainly not over-capitalized as there is a margin of Rs. 3,78 crores, roughly 8 per cent to allow for the increase in efficiency which might be obtained if all the machinery was new. In this connection, I might point out the fact that the Tariff Board themselves definitely refuted the imputations made as regards inefficient machinery (see paragraph 42 of the report), and this opinion is definitely confirmed by an outside authority—the Right Hon'ble Tom Stow, M.P., the head of the delegation from the International Textile Workers' Association which visited India recently—who declared in the House of Commons: "In his opinion most of the Indian factories were better than the Lancashire ones and the machinery was mostly new."

3. It has also been urged, even by the Government of India themselves that "industrial concerns which made substantial profits at the expense of the consumer when conditions were favourable must fairly claim that they shall also be protected from loss at his expense when conditions change for the worse." If one takes the profit of the Bombay industry as a whole for a period of ten years from 1917 to 1926, which includes the boom years, it will be found that the average return on capital represented by looms, buildings and machinery, after allowing for depreciation, is even below 7½ per cent. Thus the consumer has given to the industry over a period of ten years a return less than what the Tariff Board and the Government of India are willing to concede in a fair return on industrial capital (see Appendix A).

5. A third charge which has been made is that the remuneration given to labour in Japan is much higher than in Bombay. A reference to the figures of wages paid in 1919 in Japan (Table LXX of the Tariff Board Report) substantiates the statement made on pages 167 and 168 of the United States Tariff Commission Report, 1919, on the Japanese Cotton Industry and Trade, where it is pointed out in response to severe public criticism on account of the low wages ruling in the cotton industry, the cotton mills decided to include in their published statement in addition to actual money wages the value of such other items as cheap board and house, cheap boarding, hospital and education, which were estimated to form 10 per cent of the wage now shown. No correct comparison of Japanese and Bombay wages can therefore be made since Bombay wages do not include the monetary equivalent of such services, but such comparisons as it is possible to make from the information available show that the Bombay industry has little if anything to fear in any correct comparison. In this connection it is also interesting to note that from the second half of 1920 to the second half of 1925 there has been a reduction of 19 per cent in the number of operatives per 1,000 spindles in spinning mills, and a reduction of 50 per cent in the number of operatives per 160 looms in weaving mills in Japan without any appreciable increase in the wages paid per operative (see pages 57-58, Department of Commerce Tariff Report on the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry in Japan, 1925-26).

6. With a view to removing misapprehensions as to the seriousness of the present position of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry, it is desirable to draw attention to the increase in imports from Japan which rose from 50 million yards in the first five months of 1926 to 131 million yards in the corresponding period of 1927, an increase of 53 per cent; similarly, during the first five months of 1927 the imports of yarn from China reached \$1 million pounds (chiefly 40s counts) as compared with the insignificant total of 8,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1926. It is necessary to examine the prices at which these additional imports from China have been made and to compare them with the cost at which similar yarn can be manufactured in India. The price of Siro-Japanese yarn of 40s counts bought on August, 18th, inclusive of the existing 5 per cent duty was 15.75 annas per lb. laid down in Bombay. The cost of producing the same count of yarn in an efficient Bombay mill from cotton at the price ruling on that date (Rs. 620 per candy) was 19.71 annas per lb. exclusive of any allowance for depreciation. In other words, the cost of producing 40s yarn in Bombay was 26 per cent higher than the selling price of Siro-Japanese yarn. It is thus clear that even after the imposition of the specific duty recommended in this Bill, which would raise the price of Siro-Japanese yarn of 40s counts to 10.55 annas per lb., the local cotton industry producing such yarn would have an advantage of roughly 26 per cent

when competing with cloth made from similar counts in Bombay mills. The latest shipments from China have, however, been of low counts of yarn.

6. The Tariff Board recognised the possibility of a rapid increase in the imports of coarse yarn at prices at which Indian mills would not be able to compete in the event of a continuation of the disturbed conditions in China (vide pages 73 and 105 of the Tariff Board Report), and were of the opinion that if this contingency arose, "an additional duty on yarn would be fully justified." The facts and figures quoted above eloquently prove that the contingency which the Tariff Board had in mind is arising.

7. To my mind the problem before us resolves itself into protecting the yarn industry against 'dumping' and unfair competition without damaging the handloom industry. The Government of India estimate that the price of 25 million lbs. of medium count yarn consumed by the handloom industry might be affected by the imposition of the specific duty proposed in the Bill. If the price of these yarn went up to the full extent of the increase in the duty, which I am confident will not be the case owing to the intensive competition now existing, the cost to the handloom industry would amount to less than Rs. 12 lakhs per annum and a turnover of over Rs. 50 crores, or less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

8. The Tariff Board here dealt at length with the effect of such a rise in price (vide paragraph 90, page 174 of the Report) and their own conclusion was that the imposition of a duty to safeguard the Indian yarn industry would prevent a much greater rise in price which would be bound to follow any crippling of the indigenous industry.

9. In a previous paragraph I have called attention to the fact that Sino-Japanese yarns have recently been sold in Bombay at 25 per cent less than the bare cost of manufacture of similar yarn in Indian mills. Up till recently these importations have been in counts which are not extensively manufactured in Indian mills, but the latest shipments of foreign yarn to Bombay have been in the lower counts which form the staple of Indian mills and a continuance of the disturbed conditions in the markets of the Far East will result in further importations of coarse yarn at prices at which Indian mills will find it impossible to compete. The imposition of a specific duty would be of inestimable value to the mill industry during the present dislocation of the markets of the Far East, and would provide some defence against the importation of coarse counts at unreasonably cheap prices, and it is for this reason that I earnestly press for the adoption of the Bill. I recognise that the proposed duty will be insufficient to safeguard the yarn industry from the disadvantages of undue labour conditions and the probability of 'dumping', but, since it would be undesirable to penalise the handloom industry it necessarily follows that the only way in which the cotton textile industry can be adequately protected would be by increasing the duty

open both yarn and cloth. The case for an additional duty on cloth is further strengthened by the fact that, as in the case of yarn, there is every probability of even larger importations of cloth from Japan and China at prices much below the cost of production in India. In the disturbed conditions of the Far Eastern markets continue.

VICTOR BARBOON.

I do not think that this Bill provides sufficient protection to the Textile Industries, while, on the other hand, it is bound to do a good deal of harm to the handloom industry, therefore I am opposed to the passing of this Bill.

GHAKANPARI ALI KHAN.

The 31st August 1917.

I voted for the import duty on yarn in the Select Committee, but wish to make it clear that the constituency which I have the honour to represent in the Assembly is not in favour of handicapping the handloom industry. It is admitted even by the Honorable Member in charge of the Bill that the imposition of this duty on yarn will affect the handloom weaver to a small extent. There is no doubt about Japan and China exporting yarn to India at rates amounting to their dumping yarn in India. That the mill industry should have protection against this even is admitted by all. But when this Bill is passed there is nothing to prevent these countries from exporting cloth to India on similar terms. The protection offered by the Bill therefore becomes more of an eye-wash than a reality, unless an attempt is made to import duties equally. If Government wish to protect the industry they must do it wholeheartedly and from every direction. The protection afforded by the Bill is most defective and permits of the countries against which protection is enacted shifting their exports. And this will nullify the protection contemplated by the Bill.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

I regret I cannot agree with my colleagues in recommending measures contained in the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1903, for the purpose of safeguarding the manufacture of cotton yarn in India. Protection, whatever shape it might assume, is always a double-edged sword. Inevitably it affords assistance to an industry or a group of industrialists at the expense of either the consumer who happens in such cases usually to be the manufacturer or at the expense of some cognate industry thus neutralising by the imposition of burdens the advantages of protection. I turn to page 175 of the Tariff Board's Report. It is stated therein—

"The majority of us consider, however, that the imposition of any additional duty on yarn is undesirable in view of the effect that this would have on the handloom industry which is 1925-26 according to figures given in Appendix IV, supplied about 26 per cent of the total consumption of cloth in India.

It will also react unfavourably on the position of those mills which have weaving sheds only and are dependent on yarn either locally manufactured or imported."

Thus it is obvious that, looking in view the interests of the handloom industry, as well as the interests of weaving sheds in India, the Tariff Board's report turned down the principle of the proposal which now finds its way into this Bill.

Now there are various ways in which the Cotton Industry of India might be safeguarded from attacks upon it by foreign competitors. One of the ways was dealt with at length by the Tariff Board, namely, interest economics and labour efficiency. Further, although the Tariff Board's report declares that " neither over-capitalisation nor unduly high dividends in a boom period can be said to be the cause of a subsequent depression ", yet it is obvious that the dissipation of enormous profits during the boom period, in the shape of dividends, is either perhaps to be one of the ways of their share, has added the millowners of the country to hold out against the period of cyclic depression without assistance from the State. " Dividends from (net total profits) 1919 to 1922 inclusive represented 49.1, 35.3, 16.4 per cent—that is dividends paid by the Bombay Mills. Figures for 1920, 1921, 1922 were 47.6, 40.5, 24.5 per cent, respectively. That an industry which has been in existence for a little less than a century, which has been in a position to pay such handsome dividends, which has done so little for the improvement of the life, education and efficiency of its workmen because it was more concerned with profits, which has the command of cheap labour and cheap raw-material, which has an untrivalled market for its produce; that an industry which has and has had all these advantages should not be in a position to hold up its head against Japanese and Chinese competition is a fact which to me seems explicable only on the basis that capitalists greed has outrun capitalist caution. There is another factor which must be brought clearly to the notice of Honourable Members and that is this. The depression we notice is generally depression which is disastrous only to a certain proportion of the cotton mills of Bombay but that, although it adversely affects Ahmedabad and up-country mills, it cannot be said, by any stretch of the imagination, to be of a nature disastrous to them. For instance a report published on August 10th, 1927, of the general meeting of the Balu Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd., says:—

"The directors apprehended a gloomy future for the industry if immediate relief was not given to it by the Government. . . . Dividend, free of income-tax, Rs. 45 per cent per annum." In 1925 the mill paid 33 per cent in dividends. The Tariff

Board's Report on page 84 have not in my judgement. "The best test is that of results and judging by these it is obvious that if the Bombay Mills had exhausted their resources to a greater extent in the boom years and still more in the years which preceded them, they would have been in a better position to meet the subsequent depression....."

"Dividends in boom periods are apt to be governed by the share questioners rather than the question by the dividend. One very striking example of the results of unwise finance may be mentioned here. One mill in Bombay with a capital of Rs. 8 lakhs, of which Rs. 2 lakhs were ordinary shares and Rs. 6 lakhs preference, utilized part of its profits during this period to pay off its preference shares, and here in the last two years paid dividends of 150 and 150 per cent, respectively." The size of the millowners shall be visited upon the Nation. There is one other cause for the sorry plight of the Bombay millowners. During the boom period based on valuations of that period capital was increased and in some cases reserves were capitalised by the issue of bonus shares. It is estimated that out of 79 mills working in Bombay in 1924-25 nearly 20 mills were affected by one or other of these processes. But in spite of all these troubles the Tariff Board's Report confidently asserts that "as well in India which could be regarded as run with fair efficiency and economy has up to the present been forced into liquidation and result of depression. None of the mills which has so far gone into liquidation had the smallest chance of surviving except in boom conditions..... Liquidation was the result of incompetence and inefficiency and in some cases of dishonesty." Furthermore the general poverty of the agricultural classes, their reduced purchasing power has also militated against the industry. Having surveyed some of the ills of the industry I would like to point out that "almost all the mills which have spinning departments only, except for striking exceptions in Madras, have been badly hit and have been unable to pay dividends for the last three years." This is the verdict of the Tariff Board. It is alleged that it therefore becomes imperative to protect the yarn industry of India. The total quantity of yarn imported into India and affected by the provisions of the Bill is (in thousands of pounds) 27,256 for 1925-26 and 18,997 for the six months ending 30th September 1926. Out of the former figure 80-100 (thousands) of pounds of yarn were imported from Japan and out of this amount 20,051 thousands of pounds of yarn were Geyge 21s to 40s imported from Japan. This import of yarn does not generally enter into competition with the yarn produced by Indian Mills which out of 38 million pounds odd produced by them utilize nearly 25 million pounds odd, leaving for the market a bare three million pounds of yarn. Hence it is obvious that without any important measure helping the mill industry of India the provisions of this Bill will operate to make Japanese imported yarn to the extent of over 20 million pounds (some compute it at 25 million pounds) what is used by the handloom.

industry of India and by none else, must expedite. Either the handloom industry, to that extent, will go under or the excess will be passed on to the consumer. I cannot set my seal upon this act of vandalism. Some of the followers of Bombay were themselves of the opinion that the provisions of the Bill militated against the existence and prosperity of the handloom industry without giving them an appreciable advantage which would entrench them from their present plight. It is obvious that the troubles of the textile industry are due not only to world conditions, but are also in a great measure of its own making. Nevertheless scientific, rational scheme of sanitation which would bring prosperity to the mill hand, whose welfare should be our main consideration, would command the support of those who feel that the worker, the real producer of the wealth put out of this industry, has been made to bear the brunt of the suffering in the shape of low wages and unemployment as a result not only of the depression, but of the system under which he works. The proposals of the Bill instead of adding anything either to the prosperity of the industry or of the worker will raise many hopes of handloom workers throughout the country. I see no reason why the poor should be asked to pay for the risk by enormous rates of the Legislature in which the opposition is supposed to protect the interests primarily of the masses. For these reasons I regret I cannot support the Select Committee's recommendations.

D. CHANAN LALL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 37 OF 1927.

(As amended by the SELECT COMMITTEE.)

(The word printed in italics and Italics indicates the amendment suggested by the Committee.)

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, in order to protect the manufacture of cotton yarn in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, in order to protect the cotton textile industry in British India against competition in cotton yarn produced under industrial conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act, 1927. Enactment.

2. (1) In Item No. 44 of the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1924, after the figure and words "5 per cent" the figure and words "or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher," shall be added. Amendment of the Second Schedule to Act VIII of 1924.

(2) The amendment made by sub-section (1) shall have effect up to the 31st day of March 1928.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the fostering and development of the bamboo paper industry in British India was presented to the Legislative Assembly, on the 31st August 1927:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the fostering and development of the bamboo paper industry in British India was referred, have considered the Bill and have after the honour to submit this our Report:

2. Under clause 3 of the Bill the protective duty is applied with retrospective effect to printing paper containing no mechanical wood pulp with effect from the date when the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1925, became law. As the law was interpreted up to the 1st July 1927, such paper was liable to duty at the protective rate, and clause 3 of the Bill validates all payments at this rate already made. It also empowers the Government to collect the difference between duty at the protective rate and duty at the current rate on all paper of this kind which may have been imported before the Bill becomes law on payment of duty at the current rate only.

3. We recognise that only the most exceptional reasons could justify this unusual proposal to give retrospective effect to a tariff assessment, but we think that in this case the following considerations justify the course proposed to be taken:—

(1) There is no doubt that it was the intention of the Legislature, when the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1925, was passed, that printing paper containing no mechanical wood pulp should be subject to the protective duty and not to the current duty.

(2) For a period of eighteen months duty was actually collected at the protective rate in accordance with the intention of the Legislature, and it is clearly desirable to validate these payments.

(3) If, at the time the correct interpretation of the existing law was made public, Government had not simultaneously announced their intention to propose the amendment of the law with retrospective effect, it was probable that large quantities of paper would have been imported into India on payment only of the revenue rate of duty, and the protection intended to be given to the bamboo paper industry would to that extent have been nullified.

(4) The announcement made by Government on the 1st July 1927, that it was proposed to amend the law with retrospective effect made the position clear to all concerned, and all large-scale importers subsequently have been made upon the assumption that duty at the protective rate would ultimately be payable.

4. Under the law as it stands, printing paper containing not less than 65 per cent of mechanical wood pulp is not subject to

duty at the protective rate, but only at the revenue rate. Up to the 2nd February, 1927, the percentage was calculated on the fibre content of the paper, but on that date Government issued a ruling (No. 1 of 1927) that, in accordance with the wording of the law, the percentage must be calculated on the total weight of the paper. The effect of this ruling was to bring within the scope of the protective duty considerable quantities of newspaper which under the earlier interpretation would have been imported on payment of the revenue rate. It is proposed in the Bill to amend the law so as to make it clear for the future that the percentage must be calculated on the fibre content only, and not on the total weight of the paper.

5. We have considered whether, in this case also, retrospective effect should be given to the amendment of the law so as to enable refunds to be made to importers of the difference between duty at the protective rate and duty at the revenue rate, but in our view the exceptional circumstances which alone can justify such legislation with retrospective effect are absent. Our reasons are as follows:—

(1) The effect of Ruling No. 1 of 1927 was to bring within the scope of the protective duty paper which previously had been subject to the revenue duty, and the protection intended to be given to the bamboo paper industry was in no way endangered.

(2) We believe that the provision in the Bill by which the percentage of mechanical wood pulp is to be calculated on the fibre content only, is in accordance with the intention of the Legislature at the time the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act, 1920, was passed; but until the Tariff Board had investigated the question, it could not be said that this was plain beyond all doubt. For this reason it was impossible for Government at the time Ruling No. 1 of 1927 was published to ascertain that they intended to propose the amendment of the law.

(3) It must be assumed, we think, that from the 2nd February 1927, when Ruling No. 1 of 1927 was published, printing paper has been bought and sold on the basis that duty would be payable at the protective rate if not less than 65 per cent of its total weight consisted of mechanical wood pulp. If refunds of the difference between the two rates of duty are now to be given, there is no guarantee that the benefit will reach the ultimate consumer, and there is no reason why an importer who has been paid a price which includes duty at the protective rate should receive a refund from Government.

(4) If refunds were given only to those who imported for their own use and not for sale, it would cause an unjustifiable discrimination between one class of importers and another.

(5) In order to ascertain whether a refund was payable or not, it would be necessary to make sure—

(a) that duty had actually been paid at the protective rate, and

(4) that the paper contained not less than 95 per cent of mechanical wood pulp calculated on the fibre content.

The effect of these points could not be established unless an analysis of the paper was made at the time of importation, and unless the percentage of mechanical wood pulp was determined both on the total weight and on the fibre content. We understood that since Ruling No. 1 of 1927 was published, none of the analyses made for customs purposes have been made on the basis of total weight only, that being all that was required in order to determine the duty payable under the existing law, and in each case definite proof of the percentage of the fibre content which consisted of mechanical wood pulp would be lacking. The possibility of obtaining a refund would then depend on the individual circumstances whether or not an analysis had been made in a particular way by the Customs Department.

6. We therefore recommended that the Bill be passed in the form in which it was introduced.

7. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th August 1927.

G. RAINY.

N. C. KELEKAR.

K. C. BOY.

NILAKANTHA DAS.

A. M. GHUZNAYI.

ARTHUR MOORE.

K. C. NEOGY.

The 5th August 1927.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and its duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 1st September 1927:

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee in which the Bill to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber and other forest-produce was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers sent on the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

E. At the outset of our discussion, the Chairman said that as the Bill was purely a consolidating measure, the Select Committee was not empowered to make any changes of substance. We have

accordingly restricted our discussion to two points relating to the omission of certain sections from the present Indian Forest Act, 1878.

3. It was suggested that section 34 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, which has not been reproduced in the Bill, should be inserted, as it may happen that there are areas still existing in the territories to which the Bill may be extended in which the determination of rights required by that section have not yet been completed. We understand, however, that there cannot possibly be any such area and we accordingly make no suggestion for amendment of the Bill on this point.

4. With regard to section 42 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, a point was raised that the amended clause 42 contained in the Bill constituted a change of substance, and that it confers upon the Local Government a power to prescribe double penalties, which does not exist in the Act. In our opinion, section 42 of Act VII of 1878 contains an ambiguity, inasmuch as it may be held either, (1) that the second paragraph authorises the local Government to prescribe double penalties in certain cases, or (2) that it authorises a Magistrate to inflict double penalties in those cases, whether they have been so prescribed or not. We consider it proper for the amending Bill to remove the ambiguity, and we support the method by which this is done in the Bill before us. In removing one of the two possible constructions of section 42 of the Act, the Bill seems to us to settle the matter of the two interpretations, inasmuch as it allows double penalties only where they have been prescribed by the local Government.

5. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 4th September 1936.

6. We have made no alterations in the Bill and we recommend that it be passed in the form in which it was introduced.

M. S. SESHIA AYYANGAR,
K. C. NEOGY,
G. SARVOTTHAM RAO,
E. F. STIKES,
VIDYA RAJAN PANDYA,
H. S. GOUR,
M. S. ANNEY,*
H. S. MOONJE.*

The 20th August 1937.

* Subject to nomination of Council.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I regret that I am unable to agree with my colleagues in the view they have taken regarding the two points referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of their Report. I strongly feel that the

abolition of the entire Chapter V, section 24, of the Indian Forest Act of 1878 and the alteration of section 42 (2) in the present Bill are changes of a substantial and not merely of a formal nature, and therefore they are out of place in the present Bill which is purely one of a consolidating nature. The omission of section 24 is likely to affect adversely the rights of the people over forests where the inquiry contemplated under that section might not have been made, while its retention does in no way prejudice the administration of the forests. Besides the principles which the Local Government has to consistently bear in mind in dispensing the same for Reserved Forests and Protected Forests, viz., justice, equity and good conscience, are closely associated in the provisions which it is proposed to omit in the present Bill. So long as there are tracts in which the Indian Forest Act is not extended, section 24 can never be construed as one that is spent up altogether. The second change, viz., the proposed alteration in section 42 (2) amounts to the extension of powers given to the Local Government under the old Act. I do not think that the changes proposed in this clause will operate to the benefit of the people.

SOMIA,
The 30th August 1907.

M. S. ANEY.

I agree with this vote of dissent so far as it deals with section 24. I sign the Report subject to this.

B. S. MOONJEE.

W. F. M. WRIGHT,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

P. SIVARANAYYA,
Secy to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1925. (Part, 3rd. 2 p.)

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature

Act No. V of 1925.—Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax

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Enacted
Act No. 12 of 1925.—Indian Fisheries (Madras Amendment)—Gaz.

Act of the Local Legislature of Madras.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 81 of the Government of India Act, the following Act of the Local Legislature of Madras having been assented to by the Governor on the 21st May 1925 and by the Governor-General on the 30th June 1925 is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1925.

The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act.

An Act to enable local authorities to impose a tax on amusements and other entertainments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to local authorities to impose a tax on amusements and other entertainments and WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1925.

Enacted
and passed.

(2) It extends to the City of Madras and to all towns in the Presidency of Madras which have been or may hereafter be declared to be municipalities under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, or any other enactment for the time being in force and the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the *Port St. George Gazette*, extend it, at the request of any district board, either permanently or for a time or for specified occasions and from such date as may be specified in the notification, to any other local area in the Presidency of Madras and may cancel or modify any such notification.

Madras I
of 1926.

Provided that no such notification shall be issued in respect of any area included in an enactment without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) 'Admission' includes admission as a spectator or as one of an audience and admission for the purpose of amusement by taking part in an entertainment;

(2) 'Admission to an entertainment' includes admission to any place in which the entertainment is held;

(3) 'Agriculture' includes horticulture and breeding of animals of every description;

(4) 'Entertainment' includes any exhibition, performance, amusement, game or sport to which persons are admitted for payment;

(5) 'Gazette' means the *Port St. George Gazette* in relation to the Corporation of Madras and the District Gazette in relation to other local authorities;

(6) 'Local authority' means the Corporation of Madras or a municipal council or a local board constituted under any enactment for the time being in force;

(7) 'Payment for admission' includes any payment made by a person who having been admitted to one part of a place of entertainment is subsequently admitted to another part thereof, for admission to which a payment involving a tax or a higher rate of tax is required; and any payment for seats or other accommodation in a place of entertainment;

(8) 'Proprietor' in relation to any entertainment includes any person responsible for the management thereof; and

(9) "Society" includes a company, institution, club or other association of persons by whatever name called.

3. (1) Any local authority in whose local area this Act is in force may levy a tax (hereinafter referred to as the entertainment tax) at a rate not less than ten per cent nor exceeding twenty-five per cent on all payments for admission to any entertainment.

General provision for levying the tax and the rate of the tax.

(2) The entertainment tax shall not be leviable where the payment for admission is not more than four annas.

(3) The rate of the entertainment tax in the case of payments for admission to any theatre, cinematograph, exhibition or circus or any other class of entertainments to which the Local Government may apply this subsection shall not exceed the following scale:—

Where the payment exceeding the amount of the tax—

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) is more than two annas but is less than six annas | Half an anna. |
| (ii) is six annas or more but is less than twelve annas | One anna. |
| (iii) is twelve annas or more but is less than one rupee eight annas | Two annas. |
| (iv) is one rupee eight annas or more but is less than two rupees eight annas | Four annas. |
| (v) is two rupees eight annas or more but is less than three rupees eight annas | Eight annas. |
| (vi) is three rupees eight annas or more but is less than four rupees eight annas | Twelve annas. |
| (vii) is four rupees eight annas or more but is less than six rupees eight annas | One rupee. |
| (viii) is six rupees eight annas or more but is less than nine rupees eight annas | One rupee eight annas. |
| (ix) is nine rupees eight annas or more but is less than ten rupees | Two rupees. |
| (x) is ten rupees or more—for the first ten rupees and for every ten rupees or part of ten rupees over ten rupees | Two rupees. |

(4) On the application of the proprietor of any entertainment, the local authority may, subject to such general rules as may be framed in this behalf, compound the tax payable in respect of such entertainment for a consolidated payment.

(5) Where the place of entertainment is situated in the local area of one local authority but within five miles of the local area of another local authority where this Act is in force, the Local Government may, on the application of the latter authority and if satisfied that a substantial portion of the income is derived from its local area, direct that the entertainments tax be collected by either authority and the proceeds thereof be apportioned between them in such proportions as the Local Government may determine by general or special order or by rules made in this behalf.

Provided that if the Act is not in force in the local area in which the place of entertainment is situated the local authority of such area shall not be directed to collect the tax.

Admission of
persons to
entertainment
may be subject
to tax

4. (1) No person shall be admitted for payment to any entertainment where the payment is subject to the entertainments tax except

(a) with a ticket stamped with an embossed or adhesive stamp (not previously used) issued by the Local Government and indicating the proper fee for such ticket; or

(b) in special cases with the approval of the local authority through a barrier which, or by means of a mechanical contrivance which, automatically registers the number of persons admitted,

unless the proprietor of the entertainment has made arrangements approved by the local authority for furnishing returns of the payments for admission to the entertainment and has given security approved by the local authority for the payment of the entertainments tax.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to preclude the local authority from requiring security from the proprietor of an entertainment for the payment of the entertainments tax in any other case.

Mode of
payment of
tax.

5. (1) The entertainments tax shall be charged in respect of each person admitted for payment and, in the case of admission by stamped ticket, shall be paid by means of the stamp on the ticket and in the case of admissions otherwise than by stamped ticket, shall be calculated and paid on the number of admissions.

(2) Where the payment for admission to an entertainment is made by means of a lump sum paid as a subscription or contribution to any society, or for a season

ticket or for the right of admission to a series of entertainments or to any entertainment during a certain period of time, the entertainments tax shall be paid on the amount of the lump-sum, but where the local authority is of opinion that the payment of a lump sum or any payment for a ticket represents payment for other privileges, rights or purposes besides the admission to an entertainment or access to an entertainment during any period during which the tax has not been in operation, the tax shall be charged on such an amount as appears to the local authority to represent the right of admission to entertainments in respect of which the entertainments tax is payable.

6. If any person is identified for payment to any place of entertainment and the provisions of section 4 are not complied with, the proprietor of the entertainment to which such person is admitted shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be liable in respect of each such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and shall in addition be liable to pay any tax which should have been paid.

7. (1) The entertainments tax shall not be charged on payments for admission to any entertainment—

- (a) which is of a wholly educational character; or
- (b) which is provided partly for educational or scientific purposes by a society not conducted or established for profit; or
- (c) which is provided by a society established solely for the purpose of promoting public health or the interest of agriculture or a manufacturing industry and not conducted for profit, and which entertainment consists solely of an exhibition of articles which are of material interest in connexion with questions relating to public health or agriculture or of the products of the industry for promoting the interests of which the society exists or of the materials, machinery, appliances, or foodstuffs used in the production of those products; or
- (d) the whole of the net proceeds of which is devoted to philanthropic, religious or charitable purposes.

(2) Any dispute as to whether an entertainment is of the character referred to in any of the clauses of subsection (1) shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(3) The Local Government may by general order exempt any class of entertainment from liability to entertainment tax, and may, in consultation with the local authority concerned, by special order exempt any particular entertainment from liability to the tax. The local authority shall also have power to grant exemption in any other case subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

Recovery of
tax and fees
under the
Act.

8. (1) Any amount due on account of the entertainment tax may be recovered by the local authority in the same manner as the profession tax payable to such local authority.

(2) Any fine imposed under this Act or rules or by-laws made thereunder shall be recovered in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of fines and shall on recovery be paid to the local authority concerned to be applied for the general purposes of such authority.

Inspection
by local
authority.

9. (1) Any officer authorized by the local authority concerned for the purpose may enter any place of entertainment while the entertainment is proceeding, and any place ordinarily used as a place of entertainment at any reasonable time, with a view to seeing whether the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder are being complied with.

(2) If any person prevents or obstructs the entry of any officer so authorized he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he is liable under any law for the time being in force, be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

(3) Every officer authorized under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Delegation
of powers
by local
Government.

10. The Local Government may, by notification, authorize any person to exercise any one or more of the powers vested in them by this Act and may in like manner withdraw such authority.

Powers of
local
Government
to make
rules.

11. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act not inconsistent therewith.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power they may make rules:

(a) for the supply and use of stamps or stamped or embossed tickets or for the stamping or embossing of tickets and to be stamped or embossed and for securing the detachment of stamps when used;

(b) for the use of tickets covering the admission of more than one person and the calculation of the tax thereon and for the payment of the tax on the transfer from one part of a place of entertainment to another and on payment for seats or other accommodation;

(c) for controlling the use of barriers or mechanical contrivances (including the prevention of the use of the same barrier or mechanical contrivance for payments of a different amount) and for securing proper records of admission by means of barriers or mechanical contrivances;

(d) for the checking of admissions, the keeping of accounts and the furnishing of returns by the proprietors of entertainments to which the provisions of section 3, sub-section (4), are applied or in respect of which the arrangements approved by the local authority for furnishing returns are made under section 4;

(e) for the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps;

(f) for the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Act;

(g) for the presentation and disposal of applications for exemption from payment of the entertainments tax; and

(h) for the apportionment of the tax between local authorities.

(3) In making any rule the Local Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

12. (1) Any local authority may make by-laws not inconsistent with this Act or any rules hereunder made—

(a) for the regulation of the time and place of holding an entertainment and supervision thereof;

(b) for the regulation of the time and mode collecting the tax under this Act;

and, in general, for carrying out the purposes of

Power of
Local
Authority
to make
by-laws

(2) In making a by-law the local authority may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach.

(3) All such by-laws shall have effect when they have been approved and confirmed by the Local Government and published in the Gazette.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

P. SITARAMAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Law (Legislative) Dept